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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

JANUARY—APRIL,
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EDUCATION OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—The relation which I have the honour to bear to the literature of India, and the warm interest I feel in the promotion of the education of the natives of that country, as well as the active part borne by me in the measures adopted for its advancement during the last years of my residence in Bengal, will, I trust, be considered as a sufficient apology for my expressing, personally, the sentiments which the disposition recently manifested by the Government of Bengal, to withdraw their patronage from native colleges and native literature, has inspired. The measures publicly announced,* in conformity with that disposition, appear to me to involve the most mischievous consequences : impressing upon the minds of the natives the conviction that they and their rulers have conflicting feelings and incompatible interests,—contributing to destroy their respect for the British character, which, it appears from recent melancholy events, has lost already much of its weight in native estimation, and tending to defeat the very purpose in view,—to retard indefinitely, if not altogether to prevent, the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the people of India.

I have noticed for some time past repeated effusions in the Calcutta newspapers, advocating a departure from principles hitherto considered sound and just, and recommending the exclusive encouragement of English as the first stage of a very feasible project for the annihilation of all the languages of India, vernacular or classical, and the universal use of our native tongue throughout the East. As long as these reveries were confined to the columns of a newspaper, they were inoffensive or even amusing ; they assumed more importance when, in order to prepare for the extermination of the languages, the supersession of the alphabets was seriously undertaken, and Oriental works were printed in characters which the natives could not read, to the extravagant waste of time and money expended upon so sage a device ; and they have grown into portentous consideration, if they have dictated to the Government of Bengal the dream of making English the sole language of its subjects, and therefore inducing it not only

* See the *Asiatic Journal* for last month, and the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal of the 6th of May and 2d of June last.

to withhold its aid from the literature of the country, but to resume endowments granted for the support of its professors, and appropriate to the hopeless realization of a wild theory the funds that had been set apart for very different purposes.

It appears from late accounts,* that the proceedings of the Bengal Government, in regard to native literary institutions, awakened in the people of Calcutta serious apprehensions that the abolition of those institutions was in contemplation. The Mohammedans, to use their own words, "were confounded and beside themselves at the intelligence;" anticipating, in the suppression of the Madressa, not only the extinction of their classical literature, but a preliminary step to an authoritative interference with their religion. They accordingly addressed a petition to government, signed by above eight thousand persons, including all the talent and respectability of the Mohammedan community, in which they stated their fears, in the most forcible language they could well devise, and prayed the Government, "from motives of justice, philanthropy, and general benevolence, and to ensure its own stability," to give orders for the continuance of the Madressa. The occurrence is unprecedented in the annals of Calcutta, and great, indeed, must have been the dismay of the people before they could have ventured to remonstrate with their rulers at all, much more to use language of the tenor employed in their petition. Although the Hindus did not come forward in the same open and resolute manner as the Mohammedans, yet letters from men of the highest character, "men versed in public affairs, and well acquainted with the system of the British Government,"—men also warmly attached to it,—have assured me that they fully participated in the fears and sentiments expressed in the Mohammedan petition. Whether the alarm entertained by the people of Calcutta was well-founded or not, it cannot but be deeply lamented that such apprehensions should have been excited, and it is still more deeply to be regretted that the reply of the Government was ill-calculated to gain credence and to allay mistrust.

The answer of the Governor-general in Council disavows, it is true, all purpose of departure from the tolerant principles which had ever influenced the councils of the British Government of India, and declares that "his Lordship in Council would feel uneasiness if he thought that the Government authorities had, in any part of their conduct or proceedings, afforded ground or occasion of any kind for such an apprehension to be entertained by any classes of the subjects of the state." The petitioners, however, might have referred to the public newspapers for the grounds of alarm furnished by Government functionaries, and general professions were little likely to be credited in opposition to avowedly proposed acts. They were told, indeed, that it was not intended to abolish the Madressa, but they were told, at the same time, that it had been determined to introduce an innovation which, in their estimation, must have been equivalent to abolition. The reply stated, that "the purpose of Government was not to abolish, but to reform;" and, that "the reform contemplated extended only to the discontinuance

* See *Asiatic Journal* for October last, p. 36.

for the future of the practice of granting stipends to scholars, as an inducement to them to continue their course of studies;" it also added, that this reform was to be extended to all other Government institutions.

Now every person acquainted with the circumstances of India must be aware, that, to withdraw wholly the stipends of the scholars of the native colleges, is virtually to abolish them. In the *Madressa*, the Sanscrit college of Calcutta, the Sanscrit college of Benares, and the colleges of Agra and Delhi, a considerable portion of the students receive small monthly allowances, not "as an inducement to continue their course of studies," but to enable them to engage in them at all. These stipends are their chief, very often their sole, means of living, whilst absent from their homes, and to deprive them of these means is to banish them from the colleges. Now, in all civilized countries, a provision for poor scholars is liberally made. The stipends of the native students are the scholarships and exhibitions of Oxford and Cambridge, and if these are beneficial and necessary, amidst the wealth and social refinement of England, they are infinitely more so in the poverty and backward civilization of Hindustan. Those classes especially, which furnish the candidates for admittance to the Government institutions,—the respectable and the learned,—are least of all able to incur any expense for the education of their sons, or for their support whilst in attendance upon their studies. To deny them the help they have hitherto received, is, therefore, to exclude them from the colleges, and when the students have been driven away, the professors will be superfluous. It is scarcely credible that the Government did not anticipate this result, and at any rate it would be hard to persuade the petitioners, many of whom look beyond the smooth surface of professions, that the inevitable consequence of abolishing all stipendiary grants had not been foreseen,—had not been designed. The British Government will, in such case, have compromised its character not only for liberality but for truth.

The discontinuance of all support to the students is the virtual abolition of the colleges; the expedience of the former, therefore, hinges upon that of the latter measure; but, even if they were not necessarily connected, if the one did not result from the other, the arrangement is in itself objectionable upon other grounds. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that students would resort to the Government institutions, even without stipends, there can be no doubt that they would be members of a particular class alone, or the sons of persons residing in the cities where the establishments are situated. If a few of the more opulent inhabitants of Calcutta, or the decently-salaried native officers of Government, may be able to dispense with pecuniary aid for their sons, whilst studying in the immediate vicinity of their parents, and living in fact at home, the same absence of necessity does not apply to the sons of persons living at a distance; they must be precluded from benefiting by public endowments, and instead of being diffused, as at present, all over India, the advantages of the Government colleges will be restricted to the capital and one or two great towns. Hitherto, the reverse has been the case, and the students have been chiefly

composed of natives of the surrounding districts, of remote provinces, or even of distant regions. I have known a native of Malabar a student in the Sanscrit college of Calcutta, and a native of Badakhshan amongst the pupils of the Madressa. That it is highly desirable to encourage the resort of students from the villages and provinces is scarcely to be questioned, especially in the present circumstances of India, in which the country population has such imperfect opportunities of acquiring instruction of any sort, and has no means of becoming acquainted with the persons, character, or conduct of the ruling authorities. Hitherto, whilst receiving tuition, the best of its kind, the natives of the country, as well as those of the city, have been put in the way of much valuable collateral information, they have seen close at hand the principles and practice of English sway, and they have been brought into personal intercourse with many of its principal functionaries,—an intercourse which as yet has tended to dissipate prejudice, attract confidence, and beget affection, and which has sent forth hundreds of well-instructed young men to disseminate similar feelings amongst their countrymen. Even, then, if the natives be mistaken in regarding the cessation of scholarships as preliminary to the downfall of their institutions, the measure is one that cannot be vindicated upon the grounds of justice, liberality, or policy.

That the abolition of all native institutions for native education is the ultimate object of Government, is, however, confirmed by the subsequent resolution to discontinue the publication of Oriental works. Undoubtedly, if there are no students, there is no need of books, but, without pupils and without books, there is no need of professors. It is, therefore, idle—it is worse—it is untrue—to disclaim such a purpose. The consequence is infallible, and must be generally known to be so. It were more consistent with the dignity and with the safety of the Government to avow its intention, and announce its determination to suppress the existing colleges and apply their funds to the expenses of English education alone, if it feels satisfied of the justice and wisdom of the arrangement.

The first point to be considered,—the justice of applying the funds that are disbursed under the control of the General Committee of Public Instruction in Calcutta, to instruction in English exclusively,—requires some more accurate investigation into the nature and employment of those funds, than they appear to have undergone. From a statement printed by the Committee of Public Instruction, the annual income available for native education, in 1831, was Rs 2,37,000, or about £23,700, a considerable part of this, or one lakh of rupees per annum, was granted under the clause of an Act of Parliament, in 1813, which directed that a sum of money to this extent should be appropriated “to the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of learned natives of India.” The law was enacted, it is understood, upon a recommendation from the Governor-general in Council. In the address of the Asiatic Society* to the Government of Bengal, it is very reasonably suggested, that the terms of the Act entitle native literature at least to a fair proportion of the grant, and although some-

* *Asiatic Journal* for December, p. 301

thing may have been left to the discretion of the Government, yet it cannot be denied that the law provides for the encouragement of "learned natives." *Learned natives* assuredly implied "persons cultivating Oriental literature,"—their own literature; and this is further intimated by the expressions "revival and improvement." *revival* could not apply to English, which had never formed any branch of native literature, and it would be a strange, though not, perhaps, a wholly unparalleled, interpretation of the term *improvement*, to argue that it signified "annihilation." Adverting, also, to the authors of the measure,—to the Government of India at the time, with Lord Minto, a liberal patron of Oriental literature, at its head, and that eminent scholar, Mr Colebrooke, a member of council,—there can be no doubt of the spirit of the provision; there can be no doubt that the bounty was intended to rescue the native scholars and professors of Hindustan from the state of destitution into which they had been plunged by foreign rule, and to afford them means and inducements to prosecute, with renovated vigour and hope, the cultivation of their own languages and their own literature. It was not designed to elevate upon their downfall a new race and new studies.

The annual grant has, however, been ordinarily regarded as appropriate to the general purposes of education, and a considerable portion of it,—the largest portion, or 70,000 rupees a-year,*—was applied, in 1831, to the promotion of *English education*. The natives, therefore, had no great reason to think that the designs of the legislature in their favour had been fulfilled, or to be well-satisfied with the inconsiderable benefit they derived from the bounty of Parliament. As long, however, as the preference given to English was not exclusive, as long as those objects which they prized were not entirely overlooked, they shewed no disposition to complain. They were satisfied to be unequal sharers in the more recent liberality of the Government, as long as they were not despoiled of what former benevolence had assigned to them, as long as the cultivation of English was not extended at their expense, as long as the funds specifically appropriated to native institutions remained inviolate. This is no longer the case when the scholarships of the native colleges are to be abolished, that the sums thence saved may be expended upon a purpose foreign to their foundation, the dissemination of English.

The Madressa, or Mohammedan college, of Calcutta was founded in 1781, by Warren Hastings, expressly "to assist in preserving a knowledge of Persian and Arabic literature and of Mohammedan law amongst respectable individuals of that persuasion." The college was endowed with lands, which were afterwards commuted for an annual money payment of 80,000 rupees. This allowance maintains a certain number of professors and pupils who, according to the terms and avowed objects of the founda-

* It was thus distributed.—Hindu or Anglo Indian college, 26,000 rupees. Madressa, English class, 4,800 rupees; Sanscrit college, English class, 3,000 rupees; Delhi institution, 2,000 rupees; Benares school, 9,600 rupees; Agra college, English class, 1,080 rupees; printing and books, about 15,000 rupees. The Committee's establishment, or 12,000 rupees a year, since increased to 18,000, may also be considered as defrayed from this source, making an appropriation of 77,600 rupees, not applied to native literature or learned natives.

dation, have a right to the income assigned to them. Even if the Government think it advisable to remodel the Madressa, therefore, it cannot in justice divert the funds to any purpose not legitimately connected with the objects of the institution, and the retrenchment arising from the abolition of stipends to the students should go to the enrichment of the professors, or the printing of books required for their studies. This, however, is not the end in view, and the students may, no doubt, keep their allowances, if the Madressa cannot—as in liberality and equity it cannot—be deprived of them.

The Sanscrit college of Calcutta arose out of a resolution of the Bengal Government, passed in 1811, to re-establish the Hindu colleges that had formerly flourished in Tirhut and Nadiya, but which had fallen into decay under a foreign administration. An annual sum of 25,000 rupees was devoted to this purpose, and although it was ultimately deemed expedient to transfer the institution to Calcutta, no change was made in its character, and the endowment was designed exclusively for the encouragement of Hindu literature and of learned Hindus.

The Benares college was founded, in 1792, by Mr Duncan, under the authority of the Government, declaredly “to preserve a knowledge of Sanscrit literature and Hindu law amongst the Pundits,” 20,000 rupees a year were assigned, from the revenues of the province, for the support of the college, and it enjoys an addition of 6,000 rupees a year, the interest of a sum accumulated out of its income. It will scarcely be maintained, that any part of the revenue of this establishment is legitimately applicable to the cost of education in English.

The funds of the Agra college consist of the rents of certain villages, bequeathed by a Hindu for charitable purposes and native tuition, and the Delhi college is maintained by the interest of a considerable donation, made by the minister of the king of Oude for the promotion of Mohammedan education in the city of Delhi. There can be no question that neither Gangadhar Pundit, nor Itimad ad Doula, intended to provide for instruction in English, and it is a sorry encouragement to donors and testators, if no regard is to be paid to their wishes and designs in the distribution of their munificence.

Besides these special endowments, the committee has the disposal of about 9,000 rupees a year, the interest of donations made by Hindu gentlemen, in full reliance, no doubt, that their benefactions would be disposed of amongst those persons who had the best claim to the bounty of their country,—pundits and poor students,—or for the furtherance of that literature which they had been accustomed to venerate.

Of the remainder of the lakh of rupees, after providing for English education and Committee's office, above 16,000 are appropriated to the maintenance or aid of different provincial seminaries for native tuition of an elementary character, and this would more than exhaust the grant, except that a further annual income of about 20,000 rupees arises from the interest of portions of the lakh not expended in former years. This, then, or 17,000 rupees, about £1,700, is the whole sum actually available for the general

encouragement of native literature, for the expense of substituting printed books for manuscripts, and of preparing and publishing useful translations, and it is of too moonshad rable an amount to be withheld from these objects, even if the Government be not fully impressed with their importance.

From a consideration, then, of the nature of the existing resources for the promotion of native education, under the Bengal presidency, it is undeniable that they are, for the most part, of a specific origin, and of determinate application, and that to employ them in the establishment of other seminaries, and for other purposes, is to annul the deliberate acts of former governments, and to subject the existing administration to the charge of breach of faith. That the Government has abstractedly the right of resuming grants made by its predecessors, cannot be disputed, but it is a right that cannot be too cautiously exercised, and that the resumption in the present instance is just, politic, or generous, may safely be denied.

Whilst, however, few will question the rightful claim of native literature and its professors to the whole of the grant destined for their encouragement by the Parliament of Great Britain,—whilst still fewer will dispute their right to property expressly assigned to them by successive local Governments, and recognized as theirs through periods of varying duration, extending as in the case of the Madressa to fifty years, there can be none, I should imagine, who will deny their having a strong moral claim upon the patronage of the British Government. Why do they need it? Let us replace their nawabs and rajahs in possession of the rank and revenues which they enjoyed before we seized upon their territory, let us restore to the natural patrons of the scholars of India the means of maintaining them, and pundits and Maulavis will then have no reason to complain of the supercilious indifference and heartless neglect of their rulers. But we have exterminated the patrons, we have usurped their power and engrossed their wealth, and those who depended upon them must perish, unless we admit that the duty of providing for them devolved upon us along with the funds from which that provision was derived. There are some things which we cannot restore to the learned classes of India, we cannot sympathize with their tastes, we cannot appreciate their talents, we cannot delight them by our admiration nor exalt them by our applause, but we can give them bread,—we can abstain from robbing them of the pittance which the enlightened humanity of some amongst ourselves has bestowed.

It is not the learned classes alone, however, who have a claim upon the revenue for the encouragement of native literature, the people at large have a right to expect that a part of their own money, a portion of the revenue we raise from them, shall be applied to the maintenance of their own institutions and the cultivation of their own literature. It has been pretended, indeed, that the natives of India entertain no veneration for their own literature and are indifferent to its extinction, but the assertion is too contrary to all experience to merit refutation. The Mohammedan petition is reply sufficient, if reply were needed. As long as the Hindu and Mohammedan religions subsist, the works in which their doctrines are enshrined must be considered by Hindus and Mohammedans as sacred, and a total revolution

must take place in eastern society before many other branches of their learning cease to be held in estimation. Had native princes the disposal of the revenues of British India, there can be no doubt that native literature would be liberally encouraged, and it would be politic as well as magnanimous in us to avoid reminding our subjects that we still are strangers. It would be but prudent, as well as generous, to interest ourselves in behalf of the intellectual efforts which they delight in, venerate, or admire, until at least we can lead them, with their own concurrence, to chaster models of taste, correcter guides in science, and purer sources of religious belief.

But, it is asserted, this advancement in sound knowledge is not to be expected unless the study of English is substituted altogether for the study of native literature. The experience of the last ten years proves that the opinion is unfounded. During this period, native literature has been actively encouraged, during the same period, English literature has been actively encouraged, no incompatibility between the two has been found to exist, and improvement, to an extent which the most sanguine expectations could scarcely have anticipated, has been the result. The very measure now under discussion, the very project of making English the exclusive object of study, is a proof of great and unexpected change. Ten years ago, its introduction at all into the Government institutions was regarded by competent authorities as a difficult and delicate question, and no one would have ventured to conjecture that its adoption altogether would ever be seriously proposed. That such an idea should now be entertained is evidence of an altered feeling amongst a considerable body of the people, and this altered feeling has been the work of the same Education Committee that respected ancient endowments, and fostered the literature of the country.

It unfortunately happens, in India, that few public measures are subjected to a fair trial, that they are suffered to pass through a sufficient period of probation for their tendency to be unequivocally manifested, that they grow up through seasonable and healthy stages to ripeness. The individuals by whom they are commenced leave the country before they bring their arrangements to maturity, and, being succeeded by others wiser in their generation, the rash confidence of inexperience roots up the yet imperfect plant, to make room for another, destined in its turn to die and bear no fruit. Such seems to be the case at present. Individuals of undoubted talent, but of undeniable inexperience, of unquestionably good intents, but of manifestly strong prejudices, have set themselves impatiently to undo all that was effected by men, at least, their equals in ability, their betters in experience, and who can never be surpassed in an ardent desire to accelerate the intellectual, moral, and religious amelioration of the natives of India. To those acquainted with the civil service of Bengal, but a few years back, and to many interested in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the people of British India, it will be sufficient to mention the names of Harrington, Martin, Larkins, Bayley, Mackenzie, and Sterling, to satisfy them that, in the Education Committee of Bengal, as it existed for several years subsequently to its first formation, there was no deficiency of cultivated talent, experienced observation, sound judgment, or enlightened

piety That proceedings originating with, and sanctioned by, such individuals, should merit to be condemned and reversed by such successors as those I have alluded to, is little probable, and still less likely is it that they should have overlooked or lightly esteemed the important question of extending the study of English through the presidency of Bengal

Accordingly, the minutes of the Education Committee will shew that, after collecting all the information that was procurable regarding the state and prospects of native education,* they entered fully into the question of communicating the knowledge of English to the people The advantage of such instruction was at once recognized, but there were then insuperable obstacles in the way of its immediate and extensive introduction, the principal of which were the low esteem in which English, as a vehicle of knowledge, was held, and the repugnance of the natives to its acquirement It may be doubted, even now, how much of the popularity which English enjoys is ascribable to any sense of its value as a medium of instruction, and how far the expectation of a limited degree of proficiency proving the means of earning a livelihood, alone influences the natives in their reported eagerness to engage in the study That the learned and influential classes were inspired by no such zeal, that they looked with indifference, if not with disdain, upon the acquirement, even when they had been induced to make a respectable progress in the study, I know to have been the case when I left Bengal, and I cannot believe that their sentiments have undergone so sudden and so total a change However this may be, the Education Committee of 1824 reported, that "the actual state of public feeling was an impediment to any general introduction of western literature and science," and, instead of exacerbatng aversion, by forcing the study, they undertook to allay the jealousy and secure the confidence of those with whom they had to deal, before they attempted to bias their judgment and influence their tastes

The principles which actuated the Education Committee, during the period I was proud to be attached to it as secretary, were these. Feeling that the faith of the Government was pledged for the maintenance of the native colleges, and that learned natives had many claims upon the Government patronage,—convinced that the native mind might derive real benefit from the cultivation of various branches of their own literature, especially their philology, their laws, and, in the case of the Mohammedans, their history,—and satisfied that, by taking their studies under European superintendence, many improvements might be silently introduced and many innovations quietly engrafted on the original stem, the Committee determined, in the first instance, to render the native institutions effective They went to work in good faith and sincerity of purpose, and displayed an active and judicious interest in the well-doing of the native colleges, both Mohammedan and Hindu The immediate consequence was, the entire confidence

* So little does the present committee benefit by the labours of its predecessors, that a gentleman has been appointed, I understand, with a large salary, to inquire into the state of native education. All the information that can be of any necessity is to be found in their own records, as the first step of the Education Committee was to circulate queries calculated to elicit an exact view of the condition in which native education was then prosecuted Many valuable answers were received, which might have obviated the necessity of the appointment referred to

and cheerful obedience of the leading members of those bodies, and advantage was taken of their good-will to give a more useful direction to the studies of the youth and new facilities to proficiency, a number of young and talented individuals have, in consequence, been reared in their own course of education, who have proved of valuable assistance in the administration of the laws, and have diffused a higher scale of acquirement and a loftier tone of intelligence throughout the country. At the same time every opportunity was also taken to introduce that branch of study which was at first so distasteful, and English classes were gradually established, and without a murmur, in all the institutions originally confined to education in the native languages and literature alone.

At the same time that an important advance had been effected by the introduction of English into the native institutions, it was expected that a combination of studies might be in time accomplished, which would not fail to be productive of the most momentous results. As long as the learned classes of India are not enlisted in the cause of diffusing sound knowledge, little real progress will be made. In the history of all philosophical and religious reformation, it will be found that the most effective agents have been those who had been educated in the errors they reformed: such men alone can come fully armed into the contest, as are masters not only of their own weapons but of those wielded by their adversaries. Bacon was deep in the fallacies of the schools. Luther had preached the doctrines of the church of Rome. and one able pundit or maulavi, who should add English to Sanscrit and Arabic, who should be led to expose the absurdities and errors of his own systems, and advocate the adoption of European knowledge and principles, would work a greater revolution in the minds of his unlettered countrymen than would result from their own proficiency in English alone. There are at this moment a number of able English scholars, amongst the natives of Bengal, who are well disposed to labour for the enlightening of their fellows, but whose efforts are of little avail, because they are not masters also of the learning of their people. Such a combination is not to be hoped for under the new system, and the undue depreciation of native literature, and the unjust encroachments on its long acknowledged rights, will have converted its professors into angry foes, where they might have been rendered attached and invaluable allies.

At the same time that the Education Committee steadily availed themselves of every opportunity to blend English with Oriental studies, they gave to the former, where it was prosecuted singly and to good purpose, the most effectual support. of this, the Hindu college is an unanswerable proof. When first associated with the native managers of this seminary, the committee found it in a state of helpless inefficiency: some fifty boys were occupied with the merest rudiments of the English language. In the course of a few years, the number of scholars was increased to four hundred, and the pupils proceeded from elementary study to a familiarity with our best authors, both in prose and verse, and at the same time were instructed in different branches of useful knowledge. At the examinations of 1830, written answers were given, with very creditable accuracy, to several hundred questions in ancient and modern history, geography, astronomy,

mathematics, chemistry, and experimental philosophy. One young man has since published a volume of *English* poems of singular merit, another edits an *English* newspaper, several are in the habit of speaking at public meetings of our countrymen in Calcutta, and in a style not common amongst *Englishmen*, several have established themselves as *English* teachers and school masters, and two at least, young men of respectable families and of more than ordinary talents, have become Christians. Such have been the effects of the encouragement of *English* by the Education Committee that also encouraged native literature, and all this was accomplished, without exciting any discontent or alarm, with the cheerful acquiescence and perfect good will of all classes and all religions.

From this brief notice of the objects accomplished by the first Education Committee, in the short space of eight years, it will, I think, be evident that the expectations raised by the sterling characters of those of whom it was composed were more than fulfilled, and it may be safely inferred that a few more years of the same judicious proceeding would have realized all that was really worth attempting, without violating any pledges, without invading any rights, without wounding any feelings, without doing legal or moral wrong.

In considering the question of an extended study of *English*, it is necessary to inquire what should be proposed. No person, I presume, will think it worth while seriously to attempt the extirpation of the vernacular forms of speech in favour of our language. It is only of importance to determine whether we should seek to disseminate extensively the practical use of the *English* language, or a conversancy with our literature. The former is unprofitable and unnecessary, the latter is impracticable.

To extend a smattering of *English* throughout India, is to do little good. Every day's experience shows that a command of the *English* language, sufficient for the ordinary purposes of life, is quite compatible with gross ignorance and inveterate superstition. The Bengali *sircar* or *kerani*, who copies letters and keeps accounts, who understands all that his employer says to him, and who can communicate intelligibly to his master all that it is necessary for him to impart, is as genuine and unenlightened a Hindu as if he had never known or spoken any other than his mother tongue. Nay, there are well known instances of individuals of rank and education, who have acquired the elegancies of our language, and who speak and write it with purity and precision, who are not the less bigotedly devoted to their national belief. If it is expected that a knowledge of the *English* language merely, will work a beneficial change in the principles of the people, the end will most assuredly be disappointment. To spread a thin sheet of water over a vast tract, will generate only slime and weeds, fertility is the consequence of deep and judiciously distributed irrigation.

Whilst the wide dissemination of superficial acquirements will be of little real good, it is an object on which it is quite unnecessary for the Government to bestow attention or cost. The demands of the public service and of private interests already offer a sufficient inducement to the natives to acquire the use of *English*, to an extent fully equal to all they could derive from the multiplication of petty schools at the Government charge. It is

probable that the demand for English in public affairs is on the increase, and it will, no doubt, create its own supply. All the Government need attempt is to provide teachers, and one or two seminaries, like the Hindu college, in which English is well taught, will answer this purpose. At the time I left Calcutta, there were, it was estimated, about six thousand youths studying English, of whom only between three and four hundred were in part educated at the expense of the Education Fund.

The Government of India, then, need not resort to measures of spoliation to provide funds for rearing clerks and copyists, there will be no want of them, as long as their services are in request. To produce any improvement in the notions and feelings of the natives, their education must extend to things as well as words, they must be taught knowledge, not speech. They have already the means of communicating ideas, what they want is an additional and a better stock of ideas. To furnish this through the medium of English, they must be well grounded in our literature as well as in our language, they must receive a high English education, but it is impossible to impart widely an English education of a high description, for, even if competent teachers in sufficient numbers could be salaried, their labours would be attended with a very inadequate result. The great body of those who are willing to engage in the study want the language and nothing more. Of the language, also, they want only as much as can be turned to profit,—as will enable them to earn a subsistence. They have not the inclination, nor, if they had the will, have they the leisure, to follow that protracted and persevering career, which alone can give them the mastery of that immense store of words, of those infinitely varied combinations and those unfamiliar and, to Asiatics, often incomprehensible allusions and imagery, which compose the unwieldy mass of the literature of England. It is, therefore, as vain to seek to extend very widely a profound acquaintance with English literature, as it is needless to disseminate a superficial use of our language. Either attempt will be a mischievous waste of labour and money, diverting them from objects of greater practicability and advantage.

Although it is impossible so to extend the study of the English language, as by its instrumentality to change the whole colour and complexion of the native mind, yet it may be so cultivated as to form the basis upon which great and important changes may be founded. The leading principle in this project is that which actuated the first committee,—the principle of concentration. Instead of reducing instruction to a thin insubstantial vapour, by spreading it over the largest possible surface, the object of the committee was to condense it, in a solid and permanent form, in a few bodies favourably circumstanced for its preservation, like the Hindu college of Calcutta. The scholars thus reared are the most ready, most economical, and most effectual means of acting upon the mass, not merely by becoming their instructors personally, but by assisting in what is of more value than oral instruction, the formation of an indigenous literature. It is not by the English language that we can enlighten the people of India, it can be effected only through the forms of speech which they already understand and use. These must be applied to the purpose, either by direct transla-

tion or, which is preferable, by the representation of European facts, opinions, and sentiments, in an original native garb. In the early stages of improvement, the former mode is the only one that can be expected; hereafter, the latter would take its place, and would give to the people of India a literature of their own, the legitimate progeny of that of England, the living resemblance, though not the servile copy, of its parent. Of this most desirable result, however, the only one to which rational expectation would look forward as the consummation to be wished, there can be no prospect as long as the available funds are frittered away upon vain and delusive speculation.

Indeed, already a fatal blow has been given to the institution of an improved national literature, by the suicidal act of discouraging translation. The Bengal Government, it appears, upon the recommendation, of course, of the Education Committee, has discontinued its disbursements on account of various useful translations in the course of printing. Such has been the precipitate impatience with which this mark of its disapprobation has been displayed, that works have been stopped which were on the eve of completion thus throwing away, with very equivocal economy, all the labour and money that had been expended on their preparation. As matters of curiosity merely, a few thousand rupees,—a few hundred pounds,—might, it may be thought, have been spared by a great Government for the publication of translations of Euclid, Hooper's Anatomy, Bridge's Algebra, and Hutton's Mathematics, or for such a work as the *Khasanat-al Ilm*, an original compendium of European mathematics by a native author,—by a Government, too, professing an anxious desire to diffuse useful knowledge amongst its native subjects. Such, however, is the mischievous consequence of acting upon a theory, and diverting the funds appropriated to education from purposes of practical utility, in order to apply them to the unnecessary and unprofitable scheme of teaching English to all the natives of India.

A no less mischievous measure is the suppression of the publication of original works in the classical languages of Asia, Arabic and Sanscrit. Whatever may be thought of their value to Europeans, their value to the natives of India is undeniable. I do not speak of the estimation which they enjoy as the repositories of the laws and religion of the Mohammedans and Hindus, but of their salutary influence in maintaining amongst the people a respect for science, a veneration for wisdom, a sense of morality, a feeling of beauty, a regard for social ties and domestic affections, an admiration of excellence and a love of country. It is prejudiced and ignorant criticism that looks only for blemishes in the literature of the East, and is maenable to its merits and its beauties. That it has defects, may be admitted, and what literature has them not? A fair comparison between the writings of the East and West would, probably, shew that there are as many foul spots in the latter as in the former, but who could, therefore, conclude that the whole should be effaced? It is much sounder policy to connect ourselves with the literature as it is, and, by assuming the guidance of native studies, direct them to a discriminating perception of what is faulty in morals and in

taste At any rate, by annihilating native literature, by sweeping away all sources of pride and pleasure in their own mental efforts, by rendering a whole people dependent upon a remote and unknown country for all their ideas and for the very words in which to clothe them, we should degrade their character, depress their energies, and render them incapable of aspiring to any intellectual distinction But the thing is impossible, we may in time and by judicious interposition instil into the native mind of India very different notions of Government, of morality, and of religion, but we shall never wean them, nor need it be attempted, from the congenial imagery and sentiments of their poetry from the intelligible and amusing inventions of their dramatists and tale writers—from the, to them, important facts of their history, and the interesting and not uninteresting legends of their tradition

Independently of the beneficial tendency of their own literature, under judicious guidance, to maintain amongst the natives of India a high tone of civilization, there are other obvious advantages attending its cultivation Amidst much that is erroneous in their works of pure science, there is much that is correct, and a meritorious member of the civil service, an intelligent and sincere promoter of native education, has well shewn how they might be made introductory and subservient to accurate information * The logical and metaphysical studies of both Hindus and Mohammedans, amidst all their subtleties, promote a closeness and shrewdness of argument, which might be beneficially adopted by many who look upon their own reasoning powers with ill-grounded admiration The laws of Manu and the *Koran* will scarcely be set aside altogether, it is to be presumed, by the luminaries of the new legislative council The perusal of poetry and narration, in classical compositions, is necessary for the formation of a standard of style even for the vernacular dialects, and the study of Arabic and Sanscrit philology is no less indispensable for the acquirement of those languages, than it is for the perfection of the current forms of speech and the formation of a national literature

It is in this latter particular, their effect upon the vernacular languages, that the cultivation of those considered in India as classical, is of indispensable necessity The project of importing English literature along with English cottons into Bengal, and bringing it into universal use, must at once be felt by every reasonable mind as chimerical and ridiculous If the people are to have a literature, it must be their own The stuff may be in a great degree European, but it must be freely interwoven with home-spun materials, and the fashion must be Asiatic In their present state, however, the vernacular dialects are unfit for the combination, they are utterly incapable of representing European ideas,—they have not words wherewith to express them. They must, therefore, either adopt English phraseology, which would be grotesque patch-work, or, they must have recourse, as they have been accustomed to do, for all except the most every-day terms, to the congenial, accessible, and inexhaustible stores of their classical languages Every person acquainted with the spoken speech of India, knows perfectly

* Mr Wilkinson on the Use of the *Siddhantas* in Native Education. *Journal of Asiatic Society* for October, 1834.

well that its elevation to the dignity and usefulness of written speech, has depended, and must still depend, upon its borrowing largely from its parent or kindred source, that no man who is ignorant of Arabic or Sanscrit can write Hindustani or Bengali with elegance, or purity, or precision, and that the condemnation of the classical languages to oblivion would consign the dialects to utter helplessness and irretrievable barbarism.

If, then, the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the people of India, not the indulgence of vain conceit, the realization of idle dreams, or the gratification of a malignant and destructive ambition, be the end proposed, there can be little doubt that it will be most readily and effectually attained by adherence to the same system which, in the eight years that followed the appointment of the Education Committee, was found to work so satisfactorily and so well. The best advice that could be given to those now charged with the superintendence of native education, would be, —follow the example set by your predecessors, cultivate English soundly and circumscribedly, cultivate native literature liberally and judiciously, and seek to bring them into an intimate association as the joint vehicles of useful knowledge, win the confidence and secure the acquiescence, or, if possible, the co-operation, of all classes, particularly of the learned classes, encourage and enable them to cultivate their classical literature, that they may derive from it all the benefit it can bestow, and that they may be fit and willing to extend and improve their acquirements and to assist in the labour of enlightening their countrymen, abandon all theories of a universal language, and rear an indigenous literature upon the basis of western civilization. Then, and then only, will the improvement of the natives of India be achieved, and light and life be diffused throughout the East.

The injurious effect of the measures of the Government of Bengal, in discontinuing the printing of Arabic and Sanscrit works, as it relates to Oriental literature in general, is of less moment than the mischief it inflicts upon native education. I shall not think it necessary, therefore, to bestow much space upon its consideration. Neither is it necessary, after the just and able strictures which it has undergone by the members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which will be echoed, no doubt, by the Asiatic Societies of London and Paris, and by every Oriental scholar in Asia or in Europe. They can entertain but one sentiment upon the subject, and from their sentence there is no appeal. If I wished to learn the merits of a picture or a statue, I should consult a painter or a sculptor, if I desired to know the contents and character of a book which I could not read, I should ask the opinion of a qualified judge by whom it had been perused. In like manner, the merits of Oriental literature must be most accurately appreciated by Oriental scholars, and it were a strange departure from all analogy and from common sense, to reject their testimony in favour of the evidence of those who are ignorant of the subject. When, then, we find such men as Mill, Macnaghten, and Prinsep, exerting their great talents, extraordinary acquirements, and matured judgment, in vindication of the claims of native literature on the patronage of the Government of Bengal, it would be the height of absurdity to listen to those, whose only title to

pronounce an opinion is a vain boast that they might have been scholars. Had they made themselves what they pretend they might have been, their opinions would have been entitled to greater deference. On this subject, however, I am not disposed to dwell, the case may be left to its own merits and to abler advocates. It is in connexion with the education of the natives of India, that the discountenance of their native literature by their European rulers is chiefly to be deplored.

Whatever may be thought of my competence to form an accurate estimate of the comparative merits of different plans for the diffusion of useful education in Bengal, it will probably be conceded to me, that, during my residence in that part of the world, I was in habits of intimate intercourse with the natives, and enjoyed an influence with them rarely exercised by a European. It will, therefore, follow that I have some knowledge of the means by which their good-will may be won, and I may claim credit for having endeavoured, I trust not without success, to avail myself of their friendly disposition to promote their real welfare. It was my gratifying lot to receive, on the same day, and in the same place, the hall of the Sanscrit college, filled by hundreds of the pupils of that establishment and the pupils of the Hindu or Anglo Indian college, addresses in Sanscrit and in English, and testimonials of acknowledgement from both classes, for the interest I had taken in promoting the studies of both institutions. Whoever had witnessed that scene, would have been convinced, that the right course had been pursued, the right principle had been adopted, by the Education Committee of that day, and that, with the feelings which sparkled in every countenance, which every tongue expressed, time alone was wanting thoroughly to amalgamate the approximating elements, and to unite the different orders of society, the different languages and thoughts of the East and West, into one race, one literature, and one religion. The altered system has clouded this bright prospect, the seeds of discord have been substituted for those of harmony, fear has succeeded to confidence, jealousy to cordiality, and hostility to affection. It is, however, to be hoped, that it is not yet too late to remedy, in some degree, the mischief that has been committed, to revert to the benevolent, prudent, and certain career which the highest talents in the Company's service, the most genuine promoters of the best interests of the people of India, originally devised—measures, too, which after trial were stamped with the sanction of the Hon the Court of Directors, who, in a letter to the Bengal Government of the 29th September 1830, declared that the results of the Committee's operations had surpassed their most sanguine expectations, pronounced their warmest approbation of the general system on which all the institutions under the Committee's superintendence had been conducted, as well as of the particular improvements which they had successively introduced, and expressed their wish, that the establishments for native education should be conducted on the same principles, and receive the same support from Government, at all the presidencies.

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H H WILSON

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

No. II.

IN spite of the disadvantages attendant upon the colour of the skin, perhaps no part of the world can present more perfect specimens of feminine beauty than are to be found in Hindostan. Travellers are struck with admiration at the appearance of many of the women filling their water-pots at the ghats and wells, or going about the towns and villages in the pursuit of their daily avocations. Their fine erect forms, set off by the graceful drapery, wound in so picturesque a manner around them, are highly attractive, even when the veil casts its shroud over the face, leaving "half an eye to do its worst of witchery." The custom of carrying light burthens upon the head, from childhood, gives great breadth to the chest, uprightness to the figure, and freedom to the movements; and the unfrequent use of shoes, or the substitution of an easy slipper for the tight ligatures worn in Europe, imparts a beauty which few save Oriental females possess, that of a perfect foot. Though seldom much below the middle height, and occasionally tall, all the native females are delicately framed; their hands and feet are exquisite, and the latter, when not encumbered by ornaments, resemble those carved by the chisel of a Grecian sculptor. The toes, and indeed the whole foot, are so perfectly flexible, that they are turned to much better account than Europeans have any idea of, both by men and women, who, particularly when seated on the ground, employ them in aid of the fingers in many kinds of work; nor is there any thing awkward or ungainly in the attitudes thus assumed, the natives of India being naturally extremely graceful. Very few, even amongst the lowest order, resemble those untutored clowns, whose attitudes and gestures distinguish them so remarkably in other countries from persons who have had the advantage of a dancing-master or a drill serjeant. The beauty of feature, though not quite, is almost, as common as that of figure; all have the splendid, dark, gazelle-like eyes, which form the characteristic mark of Orientals. Not even the enthusiasm of poetical fervour can go beyond the truth in the description of those liquid, loving, melting eyes. In the whole population, the general expression is softness; excepting when inflamed by rage, very few are fierce, and there is an indescribable charm, a fascination, about their eyes, which in many instances is quite irresistible, and, with the exception of a few obstinately prejudiced persons, has the effect of interesting a stranger very strongly in favour of the people possessing them. The form of the face is usually very fine, boasting that beautiful curve, from the ear to the chin, which is always given to statues. When the nose and mouth have equal claims to admiration, the charm is complete; but it is these which are most frequently defective, and in many cases produce the extreme of ugliness. Strangers in India have few opportunities of judging of the beauty of the women, except from specimens found amongst the lower orders. Some idea of the great superiority of the higher ranks may be formed by the appearance of the sepoy, a very handsome class of men, who are said to derive much of their personal attractions from their mothers. Many of the nautch girls are lovely creatures; and, though personal beauty is not considered essential to their profession, when super-added to other accomplishments, it is of course highly prized, and some romantic stories are told of the extraordinary attachments inspired by females of this class in the breasts both of native and European admirers.

The complexion of Indian women varies from a pale yellow to a very dark

bronze, the intermediate shades being numerous; fairness is considered a great advantage by the natives themselves, but has not the same attraction to European eyes, as it is almost always of a sallow and somewhat unearthly hue, far less agreeable than the warm browns, which are the prevailing tints. Natives are exceedingly anxious to be thought fair, and those whose skins nearly approach to black, will not wear any thing which might tend to make them look darker. Servants have been known to object to livery turbans on this account, and in taking their portraits, it is always necessary to give the sitter the advantage of a complexion a few shades lighter than the real. Sometimes, though rarely, skins may be seen of a clear olive tint, not darker than those of many Italians; but fairness is generally so totally without the transparency which Europeans have been accustomed to admire, that it cannot be at all pleasing to the eye.

The Indian ladies endeavour to heighten their beauty by the aid of art; but not always with effect, some being so injudicious as to blacken their teeth. Naturally, the teeth of the natives of India are very beautiful, and the rows of even pearls revealed by the parting lips contrast finely with the dark hue of the skin. This charm is of course utterly destroyed by a process which is erroneously supposed to make the face appear fairer, but which seems quite as barbarous to European eyes as the custom of tattooing. This black dye is a preparation of antimony, called *missee*, and it is sometimes applied to the lips as well as the teeth. This sort of paint is also used to darken the eyebrows, and to improve the arch, which is as popular in the East as in the western world; a small portion sometimes appears beneath the eyelid, and, when skilfully put on, may be said to aid the dark languish of the orb. Rouge is not much in request amongst the Indian ladies; for, the cheeks never assuming any tint akin to the hue of the rose, it would seem out of place; nevertheless, it is occasionally employed, and a red dye produced from *mhendee* is much in request for beautifying the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

Though tight lacing is altogether unknown, the Indian ladies are not destitute of some support for the bust; a simple kind of corset, called an *angceek*, is the substitute for the stays worn in England; short tight sleeves are attached to this bodice, which is fastened at the back. No woman, however low in station, who prizes the symmetry of her figure, will discard this essential portion of her apparel; those by whom it is rejected speedily becoming shapeless and almost disgusting in their appearance. Wealthy persons have the *angceek* made of silver tissue, or at the least profusely embroidered with silver, and richly spangled. The Mussulmaunes women wear a short vest over it, called a *coortee*, usually made of some transparent material, edged with beautiful embroidery in silver or gold. This falls below the top of the *pyjamae*, or trousers, which are fastened over the hips; there is, therefore, a portion of the body, between the waist and the bosom, which the *coortee* covers, but does not conceal. The *pyjamae* are usually so exceedingly wide as to look like a petticoat; they are made of rich brocades, and are embroidered at the bottom. The veil, of a transparent silver gauze, richly bordered, completes a costume, which is very becoming in itself, and set off by a profusion of jewels worn upon the neck and arms, the head and the feet. The wide trousers are not frequently worn, except by women of rank, inferior persons contenting themselves with a much less voluminous article; these, with a straight *coortee* and a veil alone, are so ugly, that ayahs in the service of European ladies are obliged to put on a petticoat, which is always extremely full, being composed of eight or ten breadths, and displaying a small portion of the *pyjamae* beneath. This addi-

tion renders the costume very graceful and becoming, and it is also adopted by Hindoo women attached to European families. The *saree*, though graceful, and giving a statue-like appearance to groups of females, is not suited to our ideas of propriety; it consists of one long, wide, piece of drapery, wrapped round the figure in a way which it would be scarcely possible to describe, covering it very completely from head to foot, yet so scantily as not to accord with European ideas of decorum. This is universally worn by the lower classes of Hindoo women, with the exception of nautch girls; but women of rank occasionally clothe themselves differently, and there are peculiar costumes belonging to different tribes. The *saree* is sometimes formed of the finest muslin of India, manufactured at Dacca, and entitled, from its goosamery texture, *nigh-dew*: it is said that a Hindoo monarch, complaining of the indelicacy of the dress of one of his daughters, was told that the lady had some hundred yards of this muslin folded around her. These *sarees* are also beautifully embroidered. The ground-work of the bordering of the ladies' dresses in India, is sometimes of seed-pearls, a gem which enters profusely into their needle-work, being also frequently employed as an edging of the gold and silver flowers introduced in rich patterns round the hems of the drapery: *pyjamas*, made of the finest Cashmere shawl, are thus embroidered at the feet, and a whole dress of this description has been valued in England at £400. The slippers are equally rich, being frequently of gold tissue, worked with pearls; these are only worn in crossing the court-yards and gardens of the zenana: they somewhat resemble the shoes in fashion some centuries ago in Europe, the points being always curled over the front, and frequently rising very high.

It will be seen by this account of the toilette, that the Indian ladies neglect nothing which may increase the effect of their charms; those charms, however, generally speaking, are of very short duration. A woman is getting old at five-and-twenty, and, at forty, too often becomes a perfect hag. That exquisite roundness of limb, which is a general characteristic,—a beauty, rare in other countries, but common throughout India, where no raw-boned, clumsy, angular women are to be seen,—is lost either in a skeleton-like meagreness, or in an incumbrance of fat. It would be difficult to imagine any thing more hideous than a very old woman in any part of Hindostan. Some of the men, together with a venerable appearance, preserve the remains of former good looks; but the women are altogether frightful,—impersonations of witches of the most withered and revolting description. A few, however, notwithstanding the loss of every outward attraction, retain a strong influence over the minds of the other sex. It is said by some persons, but with what truth, the writer is unable to judge, that the Hindoos, being by nature less sensitive and more apathetic than the fervid disciples of Mohammed, are not so feelingly alive to the decay of feminine charms. Indian women, perhaps, owe the greater portion of the power they have been known to possess of inspiring strong and lasting attachments, both in natives and Europeans, to their untiring and obsequious attendance upon their lords and masters. They willingly pay those attentions which women in many other countries expect to receive, rendering themselves slaves to the comfort of the husband or the lover. They will cook for him, wait upon him, soothe him, under irritation or fatigue, by that gentle process of shampping, in which Indian women are such adepts, fan him while he is sleeping, and, in short, render themselves essential to every idle habit in which he may delight to indulge. Others there are, it is true, who seem to owe their influence to exactly opposite means; but, in all probability, *their's* is not quite so lasting. We hear of nautch girls driving men to deespo-

ration, forcing some to commit suicide, and others to disgrace themselves in the eyes of the world. A celebrated lady, named Kundoo, made the upper provinces ring with the fame of her empire over the heart of a young prince, Fyz Tulub Khan, the heir of Jigar. Having had a quarrel with her paramour, she quitted his serana, and flying to Delhi, became an object of attraction to all the young and dissipated nobles of that libertine city. Fyz Tulub Khan, unable to exist without the goddess of his idolatry, followed her to the imperial court, and, finding flattery and entreaty unavailing, was content to purchase her restoration by a large sum of money, which this fair mercenary extorted from him before she would consent to return. Kundoo had by this time turned the heads of half the population of Delhi; poems were made in her praise, celebrated artists were employed in painting numerous portraits, and, finally, in order to secure her against the danger she might run of being sacrificed to the jealous indignation of the protector whom she had quitted, her friends obliged him to enter into a heavy bond, to be forfeited in the event of any violence being offered to the faithless fair.

Sepoys are frequently the slaves of these syrens, many having been known to kill themselves in jealousy or despair, while others are still more frequently reduced to extreme poverty by their lavish gifts to these voracious nymphs. The affection of these women is often quite as dangerous as their cupidity, for they are apt not only to be exceedingly, and very easily, jealous, but revengeful: many frightful stories are upon record illustrative of the fatal effects of giving a rival to a woman who has long considered herself sole mistress of the affections of her protector.

Some years before the abolition of the rite of suttee, a young European officer, voyaging up the Ganges, perceived a procession coming to a neighbouring ghaut, which he was informed had assembled to assist at the incineration of a young widow, who intended to burn herself upon the body of her deceased husband. He was new to the country, and though the more experienced residents could scarcely look upon such a sacrifice unmoved, to him it was so full of horror, that he determined, if possible, to prevent it. This resolve was strengthened by the sight of the victim, a beautiful young creature scarcely fifteen, who looked around her with an air of bewilderment, which shewed that her heart was not entirely in her purpose. After remonstrating with her companions, who evinced little inclination to listen to his representations, he approached the widow, and at length succeeded in inducing her to abandon her design. Unaware of the consequences of such interference, he returned to his boat, fancying she would find protection amongst her kindred. Early the next morning, however, while preparing for his departure, he saw this poor creature, seated under a tree, shivering with cold, and in the most desolate condition imaginable. Going up and accosting her, he discovered that she had incurred the vindictive hatred of her relatives by the disgrace of her apostacy, and the burthen she had cast upon them of her future maintenance. Unable to endure their reproaches, and half afraid that they would take her life, she had wandered away in the night, and now knew not whither she should fly for safety. There seemed to be only one alternative; the young man offered his protection, and she accompanied him to his boat. During a considerable period, he did not feel any inconvenience from the companion thus cast upon him; she endeavoured to gain his affection by all the devotion for which her sex and her country are remarkable, and she did not seem to entertain a single doubt of her success, or of the permanence of the connexion. Years passed away, the fervour of youth had subsided, and new ideas sprang

up in the breast of the officer, who, growing weary of a mode of life which had nothing intellectual to recommend it, suffered his heart to be surprised by the charms and accomplishments of a young English lady, to whom he made an offer of marriage. The Hindoo gave no opposition to this union, and the bridegroom never for an instant suspected how deeply and direfully she was affected by it. Time passed on, and the birth of a child approached, but neither the mother nor the infant survived the day which brought the blighted blossom into the world. There were too many manifestations of poison for the medical attendant to doubt that unfair means had been employed; but inquiry was rendered unnecessary by a voluntary admission on the part of the murderers; who confessed the whole transaction, relating with the utmost maintenance the various measures she had employed to effect her object, and the determination she had cherished from the moment she discovered that she had been abandoned for another. In a second instance, the bridegroom himself was the victim, being found dead in his bed on the morning appointed for his marriage.

In order to avoid the imputation of a libel upon the Indian women, it must be admitted that these tragedies have only been performed at intervals, during a very considerable period, and over an extensive tract of country. They are certainly not common enough to act as a salutary warning to Europeans, who frequently form connexions with Asiatic females, which are more or less lasting, according to the peculiar disposition of the parties. Some of these ladies do not object to be made over to a friend, at any convenient opportunity, and many realize considerable property during the heyday of their beauty and attractions. In Calcutta and other places, snug domiciles may be seen tenanted by fat elderly women, enjoying the *otium cum dignitate*, after a life spent in the accumulation of rupees collected from the purses of generous lovers. Mothers of families of daughters will sometimes come to England, where they pass for Indian princesses married, after the Mahomedan fashion, to some European adventurer; and though perhaps not a very common sight, in the public drives in India, there may occasionally be seen some very old native women, in the corner of a carriage, dressed after the English fashion, though perhaps without a cap, her grey hair combed across her forehead, and looking still worse in the attire which declares her to be a Christian than she would have done in her native dress. The ladies thus exhibited are usually wealthy, and can give dowries to their daughters, which may atone for their complexional tint and the mode of their education. It is, probable, however, that they are not of high descent, for Indian ladies of rank, actually married to European gentlemen, continue in almost every instance unalterably biassed in favour of the institutions of their own country, and refuse to shew themselves in public, or to be seen by any male except their husbands, the few who become Christians acting in the same manner.

Amongst the signs of the times, however, one has occurred, which shews that native ladies of rank are beginning to assert their own independence, though still in a manner which does not altogether outrage the prejudices of the land. A princess of the house of Delhi has refused to marry; at least she has declared her firm determination never to bestow her hand upon a prince who consents to live in slavery. "Shew me a man," she exclaims; "one who will rid the country of these Christian intruders, and I will become his wife." Were all the women of India imbued with this chivalric spirit, our empire in the East might be exposed to some peril. This lady, after years of entreaty and persuasion, at length succeeded in persuading the King of Delhi to allow her to travel through the provinces, and view those architectural wonders of

the land, the tombs of her more illustrious ancestors, who were in reality sovereigns of Hindostan. Such a pilgrimage by an unmarried female was quite contrary to etiquette; nevertheless her entreaties prevailed, and she set out upon her travels, attended by a large retinue. A lady, the wife of a civilian of Agra, proceeding one evening to visit the mausoleum of Akbar at Secundra, a few miles from that station, was surprised to find the whole of the park surrounding the building transformed into a camp, pitched by battalions of horse and foot belonging to the king of Delhi. Upon inquiry, she learned that one of the princesses, accompanied by a very numerous retinue, had taken up a temporary abode in the marble chambers which sweep in long colonnades on either side of the lofty pile, in which Akbar's bones repose. The lady was accompanied by an officer, who had never seen this celebrated mausoleum, and who, passing in haste through Agra, was not likely to have an opportunity of visiting it again. He was, therefore, much disconcerted when he found the entrance guarded, and was respectfully solicited by the officer on duty, to return without the accomplishment of the object he had in view. Unwilling to intrude upon the privacy of a lady, or to be disappointed at the very threshold of his undertaking, he sent a message intreating permission to ascend to the summit of the building, with an assurance that he would carefully avoid those portions of the edifice which were in the occupation of the princess and her suite. A celebrated European commandant of one of the irregular corps of native cavalry, who was in attendance upon the imperial visitor at the time, negotiated this delicate business, and the officer was admitted. He made a hasty survey, and withdrew, but his female companion, anxious to improve the opportunity so unexpectedly occurring, requested to be allowed to pay her respects to the illustrious pilgrim, and was very graciously conducted to the presence. She found the wing, in which the princess held her court, very tastefully fitted up, according to the Oriental style; native skill being generally more conspicuous in the arrangement of a march or a bivouac, than in a regular residence. A large space in front was inclosed by *kanauts* (canvas walls), the entrances were hung with rich *pardahs* (curtains), and the floors covered with carpets. A beautiful girl met the visitor in the outer-chamber, and conducted her through several others into an apartment, where the wife of the commandant before mentioned, a native lady of rank, was seated. Conversant in every branch of etiquette, she performed the part of lady in waiting upon this occasion, and introduced the European guest to the princess, who received her with the utmost courtesy. She was reclining on cushions, surrounded by her attendants, but rose instantly to welcome the stranger. Her dress was somewhat plainer than that of her suite, being merely distinguished by the superior splendour of her jewels. Though past the period of youth, she had retained her personal charms and all her graces, and the European lady, who fortunately spoke Hindoostanee well, was delighted with the graciousness and elegance of her manners, and the magnificence of the groupes which surrounded her. The female attendants, many being very young and exquisitely beautiful, were clad in the manner already described, in wide *pyjamas* of rich brocade, and transparent veils and *coortees*, superbly embroidered, they were also covered with ornaments of gold, silver, and gems, and not even the descriptions given in *Lalla Rookh* could exceed the gorgeousness of their appearance. The guest, who was clad in a simple kind of half-dress, the costume of evenings at home, felt almost mortified at the poor figure she was conscious of making in the midst of all this magnificence. She, however, succeeded in producing a favourable impression upon the mind

of the princess, who informed her that she intended to visit the Taj Mahal, which stands within a much shorter distance of Agra, and invited her to spend a whole day in her apartments. Lights were brought in during the interview, and after the presentation of rose-water, and *paan*, the guest withdrew, extremely gratified by her reception and its results. Agreeably to her previous arrangement, the princess arrived at the Taj Mahal, a scene still more adapted for such a pageant than the former spot. Desolation and decay are stealing fast around the precincts of the last resting-place of the mightiest monarch of the Moghuls, whose fame eclipsed even that of Timur Lung, and though the gay bustle of an encampment might conceal much of the ruin which in its solitude is but too evident, even the glittering accompaniments of a splendid retinue could not entirely revive the magnificence of past days. The Taj, on the contrary, retains all its ancient glories; its terraces and palaces spread their gleaming wonders amid gardens rich in all the flush of leaf and flower. These extensive pleasure-grounds are kept in perfect order, the fitting haunt of birds and butterflies, and those gay creatures of the earth so closely resembling them in the glitter of their clothing, and the joyousness of their freedom. No "festival of roses" could have been more gorgeously or more numerously attended, the females attached to the *cortège* amounting to at least three hundred, while the males encamped on the outside, with all their picturesque accompaniments of camels, elephants, and horses, spread in straggling confusion over a wide space, gave the idea of a vast multitude congregating upon some occasion of great importance. The civilian's wife, in due time, received the promised invitation, couched in proper form. Nothing can exceed the splendour of an Oriental letter; the paper is bordered, starred, and flowered on gold, or powdered all over with the same material; it is wrapped in several envelopes, and finally inclosed in a case of silk or brocade. The summons, of course, was gladly obeyed, and, accompanied by a female friend, the lady appeared at the proper hour at the gates of the Taj. Never had she seen that exquisitely interesting building to so much advantage before; the fountains were playing beneath the shade of the cypress-trees, in that lovely avenue which leads to the pearly splendours of the tomb. Amid the roses and myrtles of this hallowed spot, troops of lovely women were disporting; for a moment the remembrance of the dead was absorbed in admiration of the living, and a fond expectation might almost be cherished that the light of the palace, the fair Moom Taza Mahal, would re-appear in all the loveliness of her happiest days. The princess declared herself to be highly gratified by her visit to this celebrated shrine; her enjoyment, however, she confessed, was clouded by the melancholy prospect afforded by the present condition of her family, the descendants of those mighty victors, who once held the world in awe.

The display she made upon the present occasion, the numbers of her retinue, and the immense sums which must have been lavished on the robes and jewels which covered the persons of her women, conveyed to the mind of the casual spectator, no idea of a diminution in the resources of the imperial family, whose representative seemed to shine forth in all the splendours of the peacock-throne. It may easily be imagined that, notwithstanding the magnitude of the pension allowed by the British government to the king of Delhi; the state he is obliged to keep up in his own person, and in that of the members of his family, must go nigh to swallow it all. Upon the occasion of the marriage of one of the monarch's nephews, which was celebrated in the imperial palace of Shahjahanabad, the expenses incurred, if defrayed by the monarch himself, could scarcely fail to straighten his income for a considerable

period. Some idea of the cost of the whole, and the kind of establishment kept up at this court, may be formed from an account of the bridal procession, which paraded through the principal avenues of the city. First came seven standard-bearers, carrying green and scarlet standards, and followed by the same number of heralds, all mounted upon camels, gaily caparisoned; these were succeeded by a train of eight hundred females, marching in single file. All carried trays upon their heads filled with various articles, some being vessels which in more prosperous times contained rich fruits and delicate confections, intended as presents to the nobles and courtiers, but now were carried merely in compliance with ancient custom; others exhibited artificial flowers fantastically laid out, and a third body bore miniature models of thrones and palaces, all glittering in coloured tale and tinsel. Bands of musicians were interspersed throughout the long line, some mounted on animals, and some conveyed along upon a large ornamented platform, gaily canopied, and carried on the shoulders of a multitude of bearers. There were, besides, bodies of soldiers, troops of gallant cavaliers attendant on the bridegroom, a handsome youth of sixteen, mounted upon a white horse, multitudes of camels and elephants carrying silver howdahs, attendants innumerable, and lastly ten or twelve four-wheeled carriages draped with scarlet and white cloth, drawn by oxen, all trapped and jingling with bells, and containing the female attendants of the bride. The display of this procession was not confined to one day, and its exhibition at night formed a still more splendid pageant; the trays of the women were then lighted up with coloured lamps,—a novel kind of illumination producing a very striking effect, as, meteor-like, these wandering stars glittered along the lower sphere, as if they had suddenly determined to visit earth. It is said that, upon these and similar festivals, the expenses are partly, if not wholly, defrayed by the wealthy classes of the nobles of Delhi, too happy to evince their loyalty and attachment to the fallen family upon the throne, by pecuniary contributions to a very considerable extent; but the support of the royal household alone must occasion a most enormous outlay, and it is no wonder that the poor king is nearly bankrupt.

The custom which obtained, in former days, amongst the Turks and Persians, of putting all the male relatives of the prince who ascended the throne to death, never seems to have been much followed by the Moghuls. The consequence is, that an immense multitude of persons, the descendants, both legitimate and illegitimate, of former and present members of the imperial family, have grown up to be a burthen upon the state. These personages entertain such an exalted idea of the splendour of their descent, that they consider it highly derogatory to devote themselves to any profession or pursuit, which would tend to render them respectable members of society. They form a very considerable body, under the name of the *Julateen*, and occupy the south-east angle of the palace, which is exclusively dedicated to their use. They subsist partly upon the charity of the reigning monarch, and partly from a small revenue derived from some villages, of which a few possessed fiefs, but of which it is said little now remains, the greater part having been claimed by money-lenders, always ready to accommodate the spendthrift when there is any security to be had. Formerly, the *Julateen*, like the Abyssinian princes, enclosed in the Happy Valley, were strictly confined to the palace, but this imprisonment being considered a hardship by British spectators, the king was induced, at the representation of some of the Christian officers of his household, to grant them emancipation. It is said, however, that the privilege thus ceded, so far from being productive of any beneficial effect, has materially

injured the condition of the *Jalateen*. Impoverished by their extravagance, and by their ready precipitation into the snares of greedy usurers, they are now little better than a troop of vagabonds, exhausting the parent state and adding nothing to its strength or respectability.

The Mahomedans are a far more luxurious, magnificent, and extravagant race than the Hindoos, who, generally speaking, are contented to live frugally, and do not maintain so lavish an expenditure in feasting, apparel, and equipage. The ladies are more plain and simple in their dress, reserving their most expensive costume for particular periods, and clothing themselves, upon ordinary occasions, in white muslin not highly ornamented. There are times, however, in which they make a great display, and in the article of jewels, they shine as brightly as the followers of the prophet. Like the princesses of Delhi, they also are sometimes desirous to obtain leave to visit some celebrated place of pilgrimage, and the avenue to a ghaut or to a temple may be blocked up by the attendants of a fair devotee, bathing in the sacred waters of the Ganges, or laying her offering on the shrine of some favourite deity. These ladies are extremely hospitable and courteous to English women who seek their society, and will entertain them according to the most approved custom of the country. The wife of the civilian fared very sumptuously with the princesses of Delhi, the Mahomedan cookery being exceedingly well adapted to European palates: as much cannot be said of the Hindoo *cuisine*; their dishes chiefly consist of greasy masses of ghee, sugar and rice, and their *kaaries* have far more than a due proportion of garlic in their composition. The ladies are apt also to perfume themselves with the flowers of the Indian jessamine, the fragrance of which is almost beyond endurance, and together with sandal wood oil, and even oil of coco-nut, which are also in request, render the atmosphere almost overpowering. We read a good deal of the richness of Indian scents, and sometimes a gush of delicious odours will come upon the air, borne from the *banbood*, or other tree of equally delicate aroma; but more frequently the atmosphere is loaded with fragrance which is actually stifling, and absolutely arrests the breath as it is wafted in a thick stream by some passing breeze. The natives of India, both male and female, are distinguished by the strength or dullness of their olfactory nerves; they will sustain little or no inconvenience from smells which would nearly poison an European.

The preparation of the scented oils, so much in request by the ladies of Hindostan, is performed by a very simple process. The oil itself, which is frequently rancid, is merely an extract from the coco-nut, or from linseed, added to the distillation of some favourite flower, the bala, the jasmine, and the rose, being the most esteemed. These oils are hawked about for sale, in bottles of common greenish glass, of various sizes, stopped with wool or cotton, by a class of hawkers called *Gundies*, who carry them in small baskets. They are also the vendors of various cosmetics, the *missee* before-mentioned, which, as well as being ornamental, is supposed to preserve the enamel of the teeth from the corrosive effects of the *paan*, so commonly chewed by all classes of persons. The mixture of a piece of lime with the sliced betel-nut and cardamum, wrapped up in the *paan* leaf, is supposed to be so injurious to the teeth, that it is sometimes omitted, in which case this favourite aromatic does not produce the same disagreeable effect on the breath, nor does it dye the interior of the mouth and the saliva of that deep red, which is so disgusting to European eyes. Native habits of this kind, when indulged in by females of rank, do much towards diminishing their personal charms, and the elegance and grace of their manners. To persons unaccustomed to such things, a lady,

however handsome or richly dressed, if daubed over with coarsely-scented oil, and breathing abominations from a mouth continually overflowing with a red liquid, will possess very few attractions. But this is, perhaps, fortunate; for, were these dark-eyed houries as scrupulous concerning their essences and their eating, as European ladies, the roses and lilies of colder climes might have little or no chance against their fascinations.

A favourite amusement of the ladies of India, which is also shared by the gentlemen, consists in flying kites from the house-tops. They are often very skilful in a process which is reduced almost to a science. The fashion of the Indian paper kite differs materially from that of the school-boy population of England; it is in the shape of a bird, with expanded wings, rounded off at the ends, and has no tail. The material is a light tough kind of paper, and a slight frame-work of bamboo; one straight stem passing down the centre. The lines are formed of thin strong cotton, firmly twisted, and about fifty yards of the portion attached at the upper end to the kite, is rubbed with a mixture of cement and pounded glass. This is done in order to cut through the cords of rival kites, as they cross each other in the air, one of the principal objects of the flyers being to shorten the career of those of their opponents. Considerable dexterity is requisite in first raising the kite from the ground, but, accustomed to the practice from childhood, they frequently soar to a height which would be scarcely believed by those who have only witnessed the flights of those in England. In large cities, multitudes of these white-winged aeronauts may be seen sailing through the fields of air, while, every now and then, one, which has lost its vantage-ground, is precipitated to the earth by the severing of the cord which had supported it. Those who are engaged in this amusement become immediately aware of the crossing of the cord by that of another kite, by the vibration which ensues, and both endeavour immediately to saw through the adversary's line; a minute is generally sufficient, one of the kites tumbling prostrate to the earth, and bets are frequently lost and won by the eager spectators, who have been watching the result with the utmost anxiety. There are a great many manœuvres practised to achieve the favourite object, and exceedingly quick and penetrating eyes are necessary to determine whether the roughened portion of the line can be made to fall upon that which is not guarded and strengthened by the glassy particles, for upon this circumstance success must mainly depend. A great deal of activity and, indeed, sleight of hand, is also necessary in lowering the kite at any favourable moment, and giving the cord the exact jerk which will produce the intended effect. The eagerness with which this sport is followed will sometimes lead the females of India to a greater display of their persons than the established regulations can sanction. Anxious faces will shoot up beyond the parapets of the roofs, or the sudden disarrangement of the veil will give some fortunate spectator a glimpse of charms which he had never hoped to see. When a kite falls, its possession is eagerly contended for by the populace in the streets, to whom, on account of the great competition, it seldom proves a prize of the slightest value, its frail and fragile materials usually giving way before the destructive grasp of those who claim it as their own. Puerile as the amusement may seem altogether, it is productive of great excitement. The Hindoos engage in this sport, but not with such great avidity as the Mahomedans, who are addicted to all kinds of gambling, and indeed no sort of dissipation appears to come amiss to them. Kite-flying was one of the favourite recreations of the late Dowlat Rao Sindiah.

ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS IN INDIA

FRESH discoveries continue to reward the diligent investigation of ancient inscriptions in various parts of India, the results of which have been, from time to time, recorded by us. The Asiatic Society of Bengal is the focus to which the communications converge, and from the late numbers of its interesting *Journal* we extract some further facts, of considerable importance, which have been brought to light in the course of these investigations.

Amongst the lāthas, or pillars, which have been examined with attention, are the Bakhra pillar of Tirhut and the Radhia or Arah raj lath of zillah Sārūn. The latter is in good preservation, and bears a long inscription in the Allahabad character, No 1,* it appears to be also identical with that of Firoz's lath "so that we are now," as Mr Prinsep observes, "in possession of four copies of the same inscription, three of them perfect, viz the Delhi, the Mattiah, the Sarun, and that of Allahabad mutilated"† Both the Mattiah and the Sarun inscriptions want the last eleven lines of the Delhi version. There are some incongruities likewise in the characters of the several inscriptions.

A fact of some moment is mentioned by Lieut Kittoe, in a description of the Allahabad pillar, and confirmed by Mr Ewer, of Allahabad, namely, the interlineation of nearly the whole character No 1, of the inscription on that pillar, with Sanscrit, which Lieut Kittoe supposes may be a translation of the former. It is cut, or rather dotted, in a very rough manner, and in some places the letters join into those of No 1, to which he attributes certain errors in the shape of the letters and their actual number, in the copy of the inscription transmitted by Lieut Burt, on which Captain Troyer's and Dr Mill's translations were founded. Lieut Kittoe considers these interlined characters more modern than the other, Mr Ewer pronounces them older. The latter gentleman has undertaken to make a copy of the interlineation, and to collate the printed copies of the inscriptions with the original. "It is possible," observes Mr Prinsep, "they may prove contemporaneous, and there will be an end of the mystery which has hitherto hung over this writing."

A discovery made by Mr J Stephenson, in an excursion to the ruins and site of an ancient city, near Bakhra,‡ has been attended with curious results.

Near the village of Bakhra are the remains of a mound of solid brick-work, about forty feet high, and about the same diameter at the base. A little to the north are the ruins of a large fort, of an oblong shape, one side of which is 1,000 yds, and it is surrounded by a ditch. The mound and fort are apparently coeval with each other, and of considerable antiquity, for no tradition, Mr. Stephenson says, exists, that can be depended upon, concerning their origin. A remarkable pillar also stands amidst heaps of brick-rubbish. "This superb monument," observes Mr S., "has escaped the ravages of time, owing to the solidity of its structure. The smooth polished shaft is an immense block of a small-grained, reddish-coloured sandstone, surmounted by a singular and beautiful sculptured capital, on which rests a square tabular block, supporting a well-sculptured lion, in a sitting posture, of the same material. The total height of the pillar is thirty-two feet, the circumference of the shaft, four

* See vol xvi. p 108 and 123

† Two more lāthas have been discovered, in upper India by Major Colvin, of the engineers, one at Hissar, and another at Faizābād, near Delhi. The former though in a decayed condition, still has a few characters.

‡ This village is sixteen cos north of Patna, and six north from Singhae.

feet from the ground, twelve feet. The sculpture is better than the Egyptian, and the general appearance striking and good." The native name for the pillar is *Bhīm Sinh ka Lattea*, 'Bhīm Sinh's walking-stick,' which is derived from a ridiculous legend. A few yards to the north of the pillar-stands a mound, or tumulus, of solid brick-work, of a conical shape. The outward parts of the mound are dilapidated by time, the bricks, which are well-burnt, are a foot square; mud has been used instead of mortar. A Hindu faqir had availed himself of an excavation made in the north side of the mound, to convert it into a place of worship.

Amongst the images of clay, which the faqir had stuck to the sides of the cavity, one, which was coloured black, attracted the notice of Mr Stephenson by its grotesque appearance. "On closer inspection," he states, "I discovered that the lower part was of stone, finely sculptured, and altogether different from the upper, which I found to be made of clay. I succeeded in purchasing the deity from the faqir for two rupees, and after washing, picking, and separating the outward covering of clay, in an adjoining tank, a fragment of beautiful ancient sculpture was brought to light. On further inquiry, the faqir's artfulness was detected by a person present, who recognized the fragment to have been found by the zemindar of the place when digging among the ruins for bricks to build his present pakka house, a few hundred yards distant. This fragment of sculpture represents the lower part of a figure of Buddha, sitting cross-legged, according to the custom of the east, with the arms resting across the upper part of the thigh. On the soles of the feet (which are turned up), and on the palm of the left hand, is represented the lotus-flower.* The back of this fragment is beautifully sculptured, with two lions standing, in an erect position, upon two elephants. On each side of the base, is cut a lion half-couchant, with a small female figure in the centre. The stone is the same as that of the pillar, viz., a red, fine-grained sandstone, very hard. On the lowest part of the fragment, is an inscription in Sanscrit, which the pandits of this part of the country cannot as yet decypher."

This mutilated image, thus rescued by Mr Stephenson, was presented by him to the Asiatic Society, where the inscription, which had baffled the pandits of Tirhut, excited considerable curiosity, none of the ancient Buddhist images in the museum possessing such an appendage. We now take up the statement of Mr Prinsep, respecting a singular coincidence which shortly after served to increase the interest this inscription inspired —

"Some of my Benares friends, Captain Thoresby, secretary of the Sanscrit College, Major Grant, and Lieut Alexander Cunningham, of the engineers, stimulated by the success of General Ventura's operations in the Panjab, have undertaken, at joint expense with myself, to open carefully the large Buddhist monument at Sarnath;† so frequently alluded to in the *Asiatic Researches*, wherein it is conjectured, from the evidence of some ancient inscriptions on copper, dug up near the spot, to have been erected by the sons of Bhupala, a raja of Gaur, in the eleventh century ‡

"Lieut. Cunningham, who is still zealously occupied in this interesting work, at such moments as his official duties will permit, has himself promised me a full account of his operations, when the whole shall be completed, but he has

* The emblem always borne by a shakroverti, or universal sovereign, and a fortress by Buddha.

† It must not be supposed, that in this enterprise, the feelings of the natives are in any way offended. The Hindus are quite unconcerned about the tope, and the two sects of Jains in Benares, who are now at variance with each other, had joined in requesting me to open the building at their expense, that it might be ascertained to which party (Digambari or Svetambari) the enclosed image might belong. My departure from Benares alone prevented my satisfying their curiosity in 1830.

‡ See *As. Res.* vol. ix. pp. 74, 203, & 170.

permitted me to anticipate him in mentioning the subject I am now about to introduce, should I be able to furnish a full explanation; which the sequel will prove to be the case.

"At the depth, then, of ten feet and a-half from the summit of the stone building, he extracted a slab of stone 28½ inches long, 13 inches broad, by 4½ thick, bearing an inscription in an ancient form of Devanagari, of which, after referring in vain to the pandits of the degenerate Kani, he sent me an exact facsimile by dak. The stone was found lying with its head to the south-west, among the bricks and mud. It is of a pinkish hue, and all the letters are in excellent preservation. Lieut Cunningham remarked the similarity of some of the forms to the Sanscrit of the Manikyala coins, and to some letters of the Allahabad inscription.

"The facsimile reached me while the Tirhut image was under examination, and it immediately struck me, from one or two prominent letters, as well as from the general appearance of the whole, that the two inscriptions were substantially the same, although the characters of the two differed as much from one another as the Nagari from the Bengali alphabet. Upon shewing them to Govind Ram Shastri, Mr Wilson's intelligent pandit, and comparing the letters with the Tibetan and Gya forms of the Sanscrit alphabet, the identity of the two was confirmed, and several words made out, among them the titles "*Tathagata* and *Maha Sramana*," both of an important Bauddha acceptation, but the context was devoid of meaning. The pandit's meritorious efforts were communicated to our learned vice-president, Dr. Mill, who, recognizing at once the form of the ancient *dh*, a semilunate letter, which had been taken for a *v*, was enabled to complete and give the true meaning of the inscription, with the exception of the initial word, which (in consequence of the stroke at the commencement) was read अयं *Ac*, in the Sarnath version, and एष in the other sentence, instead of ये *qui*, in both."

The interpretation of the inscription was thus given by Dr. Mill —

"This is the generative source of the cause of meritorious duties. For the cause of these hath Tathagata [or Buddha] declared. But as to what is the opposing principle of these, that likewise doth the Maha Sramana [the great ascetic] declare."

The Tirhut inscription was found to differ from the other merely in the substitution of two synonymous words, the transposition of two others, and the omission of a particle the translation was precisely the same. We resume Mr Prinsep's statement. —

"The circumstance, however, of two sculptured inscriptions, found at distant places, in terms of the same import, though varying in phrase and in form of letter so much as to prove that one was by no means a mere copy of the other, suggested to my mind, that they must assuredly contain some very common text from the Bauddha scriptures, and I accordingly hastened to inquire of my friend Mr Csoma de Koros, whether he had met with any similar passage, in his extensive examination of the Tibetan volumes. He did not at first recognize it, but promised to bear it in mind, and sure enough, in the course of a few days, Mr Csoma brought me the pleasing intelligence that he had discovered the very sentence, agreeing, word for word, with the Sarnath version, in three volumes of the *Kalgyur* collection, being in Tibetan characters, according to their mode of writing Sanscrit, and without translation. Moreover, on referring to the corresponding Sanscrit originals, in the

Lantsa and in the modern Devanāgarī copies of the same work (forming part of the treasures of Buddhist literature, made known to the world by our associate, Mr. B. H. Hodgson), no less than fifteen examples were brought to light, of the *verbatim* introduction of the same text. In all these instances, it was found to occur as a kind of peroration, or concluding paragraph at the end of a volume.

"Something, however, was still wanting, to remove the ambiguity of the abbreviated sentence, and this Mr. Csoma's acute and assiduous research soon enabled him to supply; for, in the *Do* class of the *Kah-gyur*, vol. 9, leaf 510, he was so fortunate as to meet with the same passage, connected with another Sanscrit *śloka*, in the Tibetan character, and followed immediately by a faithful translation into the latter language."

Mr. Csoma transcribed the whole passage from the Tibetan work, in Sanscrit, Tibetan, and the Roman character. "Here, then," observes Mr. Prinsep, "was the solution of the enigma. The sentence thus frequently repeated was the preamble to the quaint compendium of the Buddhist doctrines, which was so universally known to the professors of this faith, that it was no more necessary to repeat it on all occasions than it would be to insert the *gloria patri* at the end of each psalm in our own ritual. The sense was now seen to run on from the present tense of the second part of the sentence to the maxims which followed; and the whole passage was thus literally and intelligibly rendered from the Tibetan by Mr. Csoma de Kőrös:

'Whatever moral (or human) actions arise from some cause,
The cause of them has been declared by Tathāgata:
What is the check to these actions,
Is thus set forth by the great Sramanas.
'No vice is to be committed:
Every virtue must be perfectly practised:
The mind must be brought under entire subjection:
This is the commandment of Buddha.'"

"It is unfortunate that the Sanscrit text of the moral maxim has not been any where found in the Lantsa copy of the *Prajñā Parāmita*. Its authenticity rests, therefore, solely on the Tibetan version, in which there is apparently some error; for the sentence, as it stands, is not pure Sanscrit, and certainly will not bear the interpretation which Mr. Csoma has given literally from the vernacular translation of Tibet. Dr. Mill has favoured me with some valuable observations on the passage, which, with his permission, I here insert. Mr. Hodgson will doubtless be able to confirm the true reading by consulting the Sanscrit original of the *dPah-var Agrovahi tingé kdsin* (Sans. *śhūrangama samādhi*, the heroic ecstasy), which may still exist in some of the monasteries of Népal."

Dr. Mill discovers the error into which he had been led, and pronounces Mr. Csoma's translation of the former part of the inscription perfectly agreeable to the Sanscrit. "I am by no means equally well satisfied," he adds, "with the *other* sentence quoted by Mr. Csoma, as following the former in *some* of the places where it occurs in the Buddhist scriptures, the Sanscrit text of which is certainly corrupted in the copies he cites, and, except in the last line, exhibits no sentence corresponding in form to his Latin or English version. I have also very considerable doubt of the accuracy of the opinion, that this second stanza is the clue to the supposed enigma in the first, or necessary in any respect to complete its meaning. That it is even the object of reference in the former stanza, appears to me doubtful. The occurrence of the former passage,—not

only in the two several inscriptions of Benares and Tirhut, by itself,—but at the end of chapters in the places you pointed out to me from M. Csoma's Lanta MSS, seems to indicate that it has a complete meaning in itself. and the

एवं 'thus' or 'alike' of the fourth line may as well be understood with reference to the preceding clause, as to any sentence following. The metrical structure of the two passages confirms me in the idea of their independency: the latter being in the ordinary Anustup measure, with about the same degree of license as we find that measure in the Puranas: whereas the former, though approximating in places to the measure of eight syllables, is as remote from the rules of Valmiki's sloka as are the hymns of the Vedas, and it is equally irreducible to the laws of the Arya or any more modern poetical measure.

"In the translation of the latter passage, I would advert particularly to the line which M. Csoma has translated, 'Every virtue must be practised' I do not see how the Sanscrit, however amended, can bear that meaning. The first word, *kusalasya*, ordinarily means 'of felicity,' or else, 'of skill and cleverness.' while the other word, which, coalescing with *kusalasya*, makes up the whole line, is certainly not Sanscrit in its present state, for there is not, and cannot be, any such compound as उपसप्रदं. By making the two last

letters म्पदः : *o mpadas* instead of *pradam*, (which, however, seems clear

in the Tibetan character), and reading the last word of the first line करणे

instead of करणि, I obtain the meaning,

'In the abstinence from [lit *non-doing of*] all sin, is the attainment of felicity.'

"A third meaning of *kusala*—though much less used among brahminical Hindus—is pointed out in the *Nana-artha-varga* of Amara-Sinha, who was himself a Buddhist, in the following line, (*Kosha*, lib iii c 4, s 23, l 206), which may furnish us with an approximation in ultimate meaning, though not in the structure of the sentence, to the Tibetan explanation given by M. Csoma:

"'Accomplishment, happiness, holiness in these three meanings is the neuter noun *kusalam* learnedly understood'

"Adopting the last of these three senses, that of *punya* or sanctity, and taking the word *upasampadas* in a sense which the Buddhist* use of the term points out, we may render the second line in question,

'The advancement, or high attainment, of purity'

It appears that Dr. Mill's conjectural emendation of the second line of the second stanza has been unexpectedly confirmed by Ratna-Pala, a Singhalese Christian convert from Buddhism, who can repeat both passages, in the Pali and Pracrit form, from memory. His reading, however, gives *upasampada* in the plural, and in the former passage, that of the inscription, he makes a few slight variations. His Pali reading is good Magadha Pracrit

The following are the versions into Sanscrit and Pracrit

Sanscrit Vernon

Ye dharma hetu prabhava, hetun teshan Tathagato hyavadat,
Teshan cha yo nirodha, evam vadi Maha Shramanas.

* The word *upasampada* is technically understood of the superior order of the Buddhist priesthood, the supply of which, when it had become extinct in Ceylon, has frequently been an object of solicitude to the more religious of the Candian monarchs and has even been the occasion of embassies to Siam. For the attainment of the order, the possession of 27 separate graces or virtuous qualities is requisite each of which is distinctly mentioned in their treatises concerning ordination.

Sarva pápasýákarani (? am), kushalasýopasapradam,
Sva chittam paridamanam, étiad Buddhanusasanam.

Præcis Version

Ye dhamma hetuppabhavá, Tesán hetun tathagata
A'ha tesan cha yo nirodha Evan vádi maha samana
Sabba papassa akaranan Kusolassa upasánpada
Sa chitta paridamanan Etan Buddhanusasanan

A subsequent communication from Mr Hodgson, in Nepal, states that, at Kathmandu, almost every man, woman, and child, of the Buddha faith, can repeat the inscription on the Sainath stone, as their confession of faith "Dr Mil," he says, "was perfectly right in denying the alleged necessary connexion between the inscription, and the complement to it produced by M Csoma de Koros No such complement is needed, nor is found in the great doctrinal authorities, wherein the passage occurs in numberless places, sometimes containing but half of the complete dogma of the inscription, thus — "*Ye Dharma hetu prabhava, hetu teshan Tathagata*" Even thus curtailed, the sense is complete, without the "*Teshan cha yo nirodha, evana (vadi) Maha Sramana,*" as you may perceive by the following translation

" 'Of all things proceeding from cause, the cause is Tathagata,' or, with the additional word, 'Of all things proceeding from cause, the cause of their procession hath the Tathagata explained' To complete the dogma, according to the inscription, we must add, 'The great Sramana hath likewise declared the cause of the extinction of all things,' With the help of the commentators, I render this passage thus 'the cause or causes of all sentient existence in the versatile world, the Tathagata hath explained The Great Sramana hath likewise explained the cause or causes of the cessation of all such existence'

" Nothing can be more complete, or more fundamental, than this doctrine It asserts that Buddha hath revealed the causes of (animate) mundane existence, as well as the causes of its complete cessation, implying, by the latter, translation to the eternal quiescence of *Nirvritti*, which is the grand object of all Bauddha vows The addition to the inscription supplied by M Csoma, is the *ritual application* merely of the general doctrine of the inscription. It explains especially the manner in which, according to the scriptures, a devout Buddhist may hope to attain cessation from mundane existence, viz by the practice of all virtues, avoidance of all vices, and by complete mental abstraction More precise, and as usually interpreted here, more theistic too, than the first clause of the inscription, is the terser sentence already given, which, likewise, is more familiar to the Nepalese, viz 'Of all things proceeding from cause, the cause is the Tathagata'—understanding, by Tathagata, Adi Buddha. And whenever, in playful mood, I used to reproach my old friend, Amrita Nanda, (now alas! no more) with the atheistic tendency of his creed, he would always silence me with, "*Ye Dharma hetu prabhava, hetun teshan Tathagata,*" insisting, that Tathagata referred to the supreme, self-existent (*Swayambhu*) Buddha* Nor did I often care to rejoin, that he had taught me so to interpret that important word (*Tathagata*), as to strip the dogma of its necessarily theistic spirit!"

The following communication from Mr Hodgson, which appears in the same

* The great temple of Swayambhu Náth is dedicated to *this* Buddha whence its name It stands about a mile west from Kathmandu on a low, richly wooded, and detached hill, and consists of a hemisphere surmounted by a graduated cone The majestic size and severe simplicity of outline, of this temple with its burnished cone set off by the dark garniture of woods, constitute the Chaitya of Swayambhu Náth a very beautiful object

number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal as that from which we have extracted the foregoing,* throws further light on the characters of Indian inscriptions.

" On the main road from the valley of Nepal to Tibet, by the Eastern or Kúti Pass of the Hemáchal, and about two miles beyond the ridge of hills environing the valley, there stands a diminutive stone chaitya, supported, as usual, by a wide, graduated, basement.

" Upon the outer surface of the retaining walls of this basement are inscribed a variety of texts from the Bauddha Scriptures, and amongst others, the celebrated Shad-Akshari Mantra, *Om Mani Padme Hom*. This is an invocation of Padmá Páni, the 4th Dhyáni Bodhisatwa, and *præsent Divus* of the Theistic school of Buddhists—with an accessory mention of their triad, under that symbolic, literal form, which is common to them and to the Brahmanists.† It is not, however, my present purpose to dwell upon the real and full import of these words; but to exhibit the inscription itself, as an interesting specimen of the practical conjunction of those two varieties of the Devanágari letters which may be said to belong respectively and appropriately to the Saugatas of Nepal and of Tibet. Not that both forms have not been long familiar to the Tibetans, but that they still consider, and call, that one foreign and Indian which the Nipálese Bauddha scriptures exhibit as the ordinary ecriture; and which, though allowed by the Nipálese to be Indian, and though most certainly deducible from the Devanágari standard, is not now, nor has been for ages, extant in any part of India.

" It is peculiarly Nipálese; and all the old Sanscrit works of the Bauddhas of Nepal are written in this character, or in the cognate style denominated *Bhujin Málá*—which latter, however, I do but incidentally name. I wish here to draw attention to the fact, that that form of writing or system of letters called Lantza in Tibet, and there considered foreign and Indian, though nowhere extant in the plains of India, is the common vehicle of the Sanscrit language amongst the Bauddhas of Nepal proper, by whom it is denominated *Ranjá*, and written thus, in Devanágari रंजा; *Ranjá*, therefore, and not,

according to a barbarian metamorphosis, *Lantza*, it should be called by us; and, by way of further and clearer distinction, the Nipálese variety of Devanágari. Obviously deducible as this form is from the Indian standard, and still enshrined as it is in numerous Sanscrit works, it is an interesting circumstance to observe it in practical collocation with the ordinary Tibetan form—likewise undoubtedly Indian, but far less easily traceable to its source in the Devanágari alphabet, and devoted to the expression of a language radically different from Sanscrit. Nor, when it is considered that *Ranjá* is the common extant vehicle of those original Sanscrit works, of which the Tibetan books are translations, will the interest of an inscription, traced on one slab in both characters, be denied to be considerable. Singular indications, indeed, are these of that gradual process of transplantation, whereby a large portion of Indian literature was naturalized beyond the Himálays, as well as of the gradual eradication of that literature from the soil of its birth, where, for four centuries probably, the very memory of it has passed away!‡ Those who

* For April 1838.

† Viz. the triliteral syllable *Om*, composed of the letters A, U, and M, typifying with the Brahmanists, Brahmá, Vishnu, and Mahesh—but with the Buddhists, Buddha, Dharmá, and Sangha.

‡ The very names of the numerous Sanscrit Bauddha works recently discovered in Nepal were totally unknown to the pandits of the plains, who received the announcement of the discovery with absolute disbelief.

are engaged at present in decyphering ancient inscriptions would do well, I conceive, to essay the tracing, through Ranja and Bhujm Mula,* of the transmutation of Devanāgarī into the Tibetan alphabet. In conclusion, I may observe, that this habit of promulgating the mantras of their faith, by inscriptions patent on the face of religious edifices, is peculiar to the Tibetan Buddhists, those of Nepal considering it a high crime thus to subject them to vulgar, and perchance uninitiated utterance

"The Tibetan sentiment and practice are, in this respect, both the more orthodox and the more rational. But in another important respect, the Nipalese followers of Buddha are far more rational at least, if far less orthodox than their neighbours for they have utterly rejected that absurd and mischievous adherence to religious mendicancy and monachism, which still distinguishes the Tibetans"†

* All the four systems of letters are given in the 16th vol of the Asiatic Researches

† The curious may like to know that Tibetan Buddhism is distinguished from Nipalese solely by the two features above pointed out—unless we must add a qualified subjection on the part of the Saugatis of Nepal to caste from which the Tibetans are free but which in Nepal is a merely popular usage stripped of the sanction of religion and altogether a very different thing from caste properly so called

A CHORUS FROM EURIPIDES

Alas! how can I choose but weep,
How can I choose but sigh!
Since the tree on the Ida steep
Bow'd its crested head from high,
And Paris on the ocean bright
To the couch of Helen came,
Song of many lyres! the night
Hath darken'd round thy name
For our folly Grief and Woe
Found our bosoms long ago,
But a stranger's hand hath cast
The glory from our heart at last
We have mourned since the hour
The shepherd gave the beauty prize,
Grief hath been our only dowry,
Day, nor night, nor bird, nor flower,
Hath roll'd the shadow from our eyes!
The tempest came with fire and spear,
Shouts and wailing far and near—
It broke upon my lonely dwelling,
With a wild sound of affright—
Chariots like the thunder swelling—
My house was in the dust at night!
Tears are dimming many an eye,
Where Eurotas windeth by,
The damsel weeps beside the hearth—
Her spirit hath forgot its mirth
The mother dwells with grief alone,
Children, husband—all are flown!
Yet sometimes her heart is fann'd
By the memory of the dead,
She feels once more a youthful hand
Uphold her aged head

MR. MOORCROFT'S JOURNEY TO BALKH AND BOKHARA.

JOURNAL OF GHOLAUM HYDER KHAN, EDITED BY MAJOR HEARSEY.

(Continued from last vol., p. 289.)

THE fort of Attock is surrounded by a wall, made of brick and mortar, with round bastions; the walls are about thirty or forty feet high; there are eight guns mounted on the bastions, and four or five fit for service on carriages at the gateways. The fort is completely overlooked by two hills, on the opposite side of the river, near where the Seeks have another fort, called Khyrabad, made of mud; both these fortresses are completely commanded by those heights. The Attock river is about 300 yards broad, and the stream is very rapid; both banks are of rock. The ferry-boats are like the English flat-bottomed ones. The matchlock shots go across the river. The Seeks have only a force of about 400 horsemen in Attock, and about 300 men and four small brass guns in Khyrabad: there are about twenty-five or thirty ferry boats on the river.

This day the party halted, and Mr. Moorcroft proceeded inside, with a few unarmed followers on horseback. Soorut Sing accompanied him; they entered by the Peishawur gate, and went through the place, and out by the west gateway. The bazars were narrow, the houses built of stones and bricks; populous, and seemed to carry on a brisk trade. This place is not noted for any particular manufacture. *Chimek* is scarce, and barley is generally given as food to the cattle, and *dhooasah* or chopped straw; no grass or hay procurable; flour and all kinds of grain were cheap.

Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. Trebeck messed together, and Mr. Guthrie separately; from Cashmere they left off the use of tables and chairs, and merely spread a sheet on the ground, and sat down to eat. Their breakfasts usually consisted, either of Indian bread, called *chippatees*, *khechurree*, or *chillaw*, with tea made in the Tatar fashion, churned with salt and butter. At dinner, they sometimes got vegetables, otherwise doll, rice, curries, pillaws, and cabauba, &c. In the evening, they amused themselves talking or writing down the occurrences of the day, and they generally went to sleep about nine p.m. They kept on their European dresses, excepting loose trowsers. To carry their baggage, they had hired thirty camels from Jhelim to Peishawur, for Rs. 10 a-head; their tent-equipage consisted of two double-poled tents, with two flies, with kannauts to the inner fly only, and nine pauls, or small Hindoostanee tents, for their baggage and followers.

This day the party crossed the Attock river over to Khyrabad, which is a miserable mud-built fort, with a garrison of Akhallee, and four small brass cannon. Mr. Moorcroft gave the ferry-men Rs. 10. They encamped to the north-west of the fort, in an open plain; here they halted until the 30th, when Gholaum Mahomed Khan, a respectable and trust-worthy man, whom Mr. Moorcroft had entertained at Rs. 50 per month, and had been sent on a-head during their sojourn at Jhelim, returned from Peishawur with two envoys, one named Abdool Huck Khan, naeeb or lieutenant of Peer Mahomed Khan, chief of Peishawur, and the other Shaik Gholaum Mohaooden, a respectable man of Sirdar Yar Mahomed Khan's. They were accompanied by four or five horsemen, and brought letters to Mr. Moorcroft, and a present of two horses, laden, one with sugar-cane, the other with grapes, with their permission to come on, and expressing that they should be very happy to see him, &c.

Halted this day, and a month's pay was issued to all the servants.

After breakfast, they marched, and at a place three coss beyond Khyrabad, called Geedur Gully (or narrow pass), Soorut Sing took leave of Mr Moorcroft, and returned with his guard of Seeka, as the boundary of Rajah Runjeet Sing only extended thus far beyond the Attock river. Mr Moorcroft made him a present, but very inadequate to his services, as he was a most attentive, faithful man, and zealous in his endeavours to afford every convenience and assistance in his power to Mr. Moorcroft and his party, and made himself beloved by all Mr Moorcroft's servants: he returned to Amritsar.

From Geedur Gully there are two passes; the one to the right, will admit cannon or hackeries to go along, the party took the one to the left, which was a footpath, stony, and very narrow, for near half a coss, when they came out into a plain country intersected with ravines, and covered with low underwood of prickly bushes, no villages to be seen, nor any signs of cultivation. The road was good, and the first inhabited place they met with was Akhora, eleven coss from Geedur Gully, and fourteen from Khyrabad. The party proceeded beyond, and encamped about a musket-shot from the village, near the bank of a river called Sandeh, which comes from Kabool and falls into the Attock about half a coss above Khyrabad. At Akhora was a bazar, and the party furnished themselves with supplies. This place belongs to Abbas Khan Khuttuck (a caste of Patans). About five o'clock in the afternoon, the naeeb of this man called upon Mr Moorcroft, and said his master was absent, and without his permission he could not permit the party to advance, "if he would be so good as to stay two or three days, he would arrive, and after a meeting he could proceed on his journey." Mr Moorcroft replied he could not wait so long, and it was his intention to march the next morning. The naeeb went away angry, to make preparations to prevent the party going forwards, and about seven P.M. he sent another man, who brought a verbal message from the naeeb, that if Mr Moorcroft persisted on marching, it was at his peril, as he would use force. This man, being very impertinent and abusive, was treated roughly, and pushed out of the camp. After a council being held, it was agreed the party should steal a march upon the naeeb, and move off at midnight. The naeeb, suspecting this, got all his men under arms, and placed three parties of cavalry on the different routes; intimation of this was given to Mr. Moorcroft, who got all his men under arms, but the plan of marching was laid aside.

Early on the 3d December, the camels were loaded, and after breakfast the party assembled to move forwards; when about 300 or 400 horsemen took up a position on the road, and about 250 footmen, armed with muskets and matchlocks, formed another line flanking the road. Mr. Moorcroft, having the models of two small cannons along with him, had them taken down from the boxes they were packed up in, with great bustle, they were loaded with grape-shot, sixteen matchlock balls in each, one was pointed towards the cavalry, and the other towards the foot. His party mustered thirty-two muskets; sixteen faced the horse, and sixteen the foot. The effect of these tremendous cannon, the very name thereof, produced what was wanted, in dragging one of them briskly over the stones, in the direction of the infantry, they heard the noise, were panic-stricken, broke, and fled; upon which the party gave a shout, and the horse followed the example of the foot, and quitted the high road. The naeeb then came forward, and the loaded camels advanced, preceded by one gun and half the infantry, and the rear was followed up by the other gun and the remainder of their foot, and all the horse, amounting to sixteen men, including Mr. Moorcroft. A parley commenced, and the naeeb, finding he could not frighten them into his measures, requested to see Rajah

Ranjee Singh's perwanneh, which Meer Isut Oollah promised to give him as soon as he came to the boundary of Akhora, which was three coss in front. The naeeb, with his horse and foot, attended them one coss, when he returned, leaving one horseman to accompany the party to the boundary, at which place the perwanneh to Abbas Khan's address was delivered.

The road from Akhora was good, but through an underwood of prickly jungle, and along the banks of the Sandéh river, which continues to the right about two furlongs. Thus far in the Akhora country all appeared waste land, and no cultivation was perceptible, until they arrived at Nosheira, six coss from Akhora, within the Peishawur boundary, where there were cultivation and habitations. From hence to Peerpuhaee (the place they encamped at) was four coss; the road was good, and cultivation here and there; the distance came this day was ten coss. Abdool Huck Khan, who was the Peishawur chief's naeeb, here presented sheep, goats, and supplies, as a *zeeafut* to the party, and would not receive payment for them (these had been forced as a requidition from the poor inhabitants). Peerpuhaee is but a small village, situated on a plain consisting of about twenty or twenty-five houses, the walls built of mud, and with flat roofs, inhabited by Anghwans. The people were disheartened and low-spirited, from the exactions of their masters. The common trees here are peepul, burgudh, beyrees, and various others, but no mango groves.

On the 4th, they proceed to Jungheerabad, eight coss, which belongs to Peishawur. This village was more respectable than the last, and belongs to Peer Mahomed Khan. On the sides of the road, this day, they met with several large cypress trees. Four large fat-tailed sheep, called *doombahs*, were presented to Mr. Moorcroft, and two to Meer Isut Oollah. The party encamped close to the village, to the east, in some cultivation or rice-fields, which had been cut. Abdool Huck Khan and Gholaun Mahomed Khan were sent on in front from hence, with a present to the *kauzee* of Peishawur, to get a suitable reception, and a *peishwace* to meet Mr. Moorcroft on the morrow.

After breakfast, the party proceeded by a good plain road, and fine cultivation on each side, mostly rice-fields, many not cut, to Chum Kunnee, a large populous village, six coss from Jungheerabad. Here the sirdar, Peer Mahomed Khan, came out with about 1,000 horse, with drums (kettle) and colours, to meet Mr. Moorcroft, who advanced from Chum Kunnee, and a meeting took place about half a coss beyond; they both dismounted, embraced, and after mutual ceremonies of inquiries after their health, in Persian, they mounted, and proceeded together to Peishawur, where Meer Akram Khan's house was given to him to reside in. The chief saw him to the threshold of the door, and then departed to his palace. This mark of attention to Mr. Moorcroft was far greater than what was paid to the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone; but a sad change had taken place since that period, and Peer Mahomed Khan, the chief, wanted to make his subjects believe that Mr. Moorcroft was deputed to him as an ambassador from the British government.

The house they put up in was two stories high, the lower part built of bricks and the upper part of wood; underneath the lower apartments are cellars, or *tackkamsks*, to which the inhabitants retire during the heat of the day, in the hot weather, for coolness. The houses are built on the same plan as those of the natives of India. Mr. Moorcroft was induced to stay here six months, by the persuasion of the chiefs, who advised him not to go on until the end of the spring or commencement of summer; but their view was to induce Mr. Moorcroft to stay entirely with them, and take the management of their country

into his hands. Their credit was at a very low ebb; their troops, amounting to 4,000 horse and foot, were very much in arrears, and they wanted him to pay them three lacs of rupees annually in cash, for which sum they would deliver up to him the sovereignty of their country. Mr. Moorcroft said he could not accept of their offers, as he was a servant of the Hon. Company; but terms were proposed in Mr. Trebeck's name, who said if they would accept one lac of rupees per annum for three years, he would take upon himself to settle the business, and that, after three years, he would give them three lacs of rupees annually. Meer Izut Oollah Khan, on their part, and Meer Abool Huck, on the part of the two sirdars, Peer Mahomed Khan and Sooltan Mahomed Khan, were making these terms, and these two chiefs were very anxious that it should take place; but some of Yar Mahomed Khan's followers, having stated to him their suspicions that it was the intention of the Europeans to reinstate the king, Shooja-ul-Moolk, who was at Loodbhiana, he became averse to the treaty that was going forwards, and set his face against it. Syfeollah, a moosahib, or favourite with Yar Mahomed Khan, was the principal person in giving this advice to him, and mutual jealousies began to spread amongst the sirdars. Sooltan Mahomed Khan was a warm friend to Mr. Moorcroft, and he frequently invited him to visit him in his *mutal surace*, or women's apartments.

The country of Peishawur is divided between four brothers, who are called sirdars. The eldest is named Yar Mahomed Khan, who is about fifty years old; Sooltan Mahomed Khan, forty-seven; Syed Mahomed Khan, forty-two; and Peer Mahomed Khan, thirty-five years old. The present revenue of Peishawur is nine lacs of rupees per annum; the coin is equal to the Nannuck shahce rupee, or fourteen annas, and is discounted as follows: cowries, or shells, are the lowest currency; twenty-eight gundahs, of four cowries each (or 112 cowries), make one pice of copper; four pice make one shahce (a nominal coin); three shahces make one sunnar; two sunnars or six shahces make one abassee; two abassee make one rupee of Peishawur, equal to forty-eight copper pice. Mahomed shahce gold mohurs are procurable, but are not current; as also tillahs. The bankers of Peishawur are Hindoos, and grant notes as far as Kabool. The buneyahs are mostly Hindoos, but there are Moosulmans, who sell flour, &c. The only article for which Peishawur is famous is the manufacture of loongees, or sheets, of light blue and dark blue colours, with deep borders, made with *kullabuttoon*, or gold thread; the best sell from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 a-piece, and the common ones from R. 1 to Rs. 8. They also manufacture small snuff-boxes of horn and wood; they have also very fine snuff, the tobacco from which it is made being cultivated only in a village called Mungoxe. Peishawur is situated in an extensive plain or valley; the Barra river flows through the city, and there are several canals from it, and bridges over them. The Khybur mountains are to the N. by W., about eight coss; the Sandéh or Kabool river is three coss to the N.; the Koh-haut mountains are to the E. twelve coss; the Mahomed Kulleel mountains are to the W. ten coss: these are small hills.

Peishawur has been a large city, extending about three miles in length from east to west, that is, from Asseeah Mohulleh to Gowur Kutree or Beygum Surace; and north and south above two miles: two parts out of three are in ruins and desolate, consisting of mouldering walls and graves. The sirdars' houses are situated in Jehangeeroo Poora, in the city, towards the west end. The bazars are paved with large round stones; the large musjeet, with two minarets, is called Mahobut Khan's; and there may be above 100 smaller ones

in the different wards or mohallahs. The fort of Peishawur, called Bala Sahar, is to the north of the city, joining to it, and close to the walls of the fort, is the garden called Shalimaar, and a little beyond is the ruins of a tank with stone steps, and the remains of some Hindoo temples to the east of it, with several very large peepul trees; the fort is about 100 yards square (each face 100 yards), with four round bastions; inside are the remains of some fine old buildings, built with marble. In 1822, *Rajah* Runjeet Sing's troops destroyed the walls and bastions of the fort, but it could easily be repaired and fortified, and one of the canals brought into the ditch. The inhabitants of the city have made free with the materials of the walls and buildings of the fort.

The city of Peishawur was plundered by Runjeet's forces; when peace was established, he divided the country into five portions, between Nawab Summund Khan, Yar Mahomed Khan, Sooltaun Mahomed Khan, Syed Mahomed Khan, and Peer Mahomed Khan; they became his fiefs, and agreed to send him annually 100 horse-loads of fine rice and fruits, and twenty-five saddle horses of superior value. It was through the treachery of Nuwab Summund Khan, Yar Mahomed Khan, and Dost Mahomed Khan, that Runjeet's troops came into the country at their request, saying they would deliver up Nawab Azeem Khan and his army to him; at the same time they wrote to Azeem Khan, who was at Kabool, that if he would come they would join him against the Seeks; and by defeating them they could retake Cashmere. The Seeks came as far as Akhora, and Azeem Khan as far as Nosheira; his army was computed to be near 40,000 horse and foot; but most of these were militia, or people assembled with a view to plunder and not to fight; the army of the Seeks were not so numerous, but composed of fighting-men. At some distance from Nosheira, in front of Azeem Khan's army, the militia of Peishawur, to the number of 4,000 men, took up a good position, and encamped on some hills on the banks of the Sandéh river; they were called Ghazees. During eight days, they had several skirmishes with the Seek horse, who suffered most. It is supposed some flattering terms were offered by the Seeks to Yar Mahomed Khan and Dost Mahomed Khan, to which these chiefs acceded, and they put in use a stratagem, by going over to Azeem Khan, and telling him that a force of 500 horse had been detached by the Seeks, under Jey Sing, to a small mud-fort, called Mitchnee, to surprise and carry off his wives and the treasure he had left behind him; this was a mere fabrication of theirs, but had the desired effect, as Azeem Khan fled in great confusion, leaving behind all his tents, baggage, and eight pieces of cannon in his camp, which was taken possession of three days afterwards by Runjeet's army, who would hardly believe that Azeem Khan had fled. The ghazees, or militia, fought very gallantly, and would not throw down their arms, or accept of quarter, but were all slain; but this was not effected by the Seek horse, whom they had repeatedly repulsed, and it was only when *Rajah* Runjeet Sing ordered up his regular troops, under the command of his Frenchmen, that they were surrounded and defeated by continued volleys of grape-shot from the artillery.

Azeem Khan fled most shamefully, taking his wives and treasure, and did not stop until he reached Kabool, nor did his troops even fire a shot at the Seeks; had they acted with the same spirit as the Peishawur militia, the ghazees, Runjeet Sing would have been defeated, and Cashmere would have again fallen into the hands of the Patans; but it seems he became acquainted with the treachery of Yar Mahomed Khan and Dost Mahomed Khan, and they worked up his fears, and succeeded in getting Peishawur out of his hands, and under their own control; and, no doubt of it, fearing to be attacked by the

Kabool chiefs, who had applied to the Persians for assistance, they wished to make a bargain for themselves with Mr. Moorcroft, in case of their being defeated. This war originated in a horse which was sent in a present to Rajah Runjeet Sing, by Futtah Khan, the vizier, and which Azeem Khan seized and detained. But without the treachery of the Peishawur chiefs and the Akhore man, Abbas Khan, Runjeet's troops could never have got a footing beyond the Attock river. After this defeat, Azeem Khan sent this horse to Rajah Runjeet Sing.

The Seek army remained one month in the vicinity of Peishawur; and after making the division of the country before-mentioned, he returned to Lahore. Fifteen days after sending the horse, Azeem Khan died at Kabool.

Peishawur has a most delightful warm climate (considered too warm in the hot weather by people coming from Kabool); it produces all the grains of India in the khurreef, or first crop. Flour made of maize, or Indian corn, is in general consumption. All kinds of fine and coarse rice in the second crop. It produces wheat, barley, and kaboolee cheneh, peas, beans, &c. &c., all kinds of fine vegetables: of fruits they have apples, pears, quinces, grapes, aloochas, musk-melons, water-melons, and various other kinds; the sugar-cane thrives admirably, and they cultivate vast quantities of the cotton plant. Indigo would also thrive if introduced. The soil is very rich, and the facilities of irrigation admit of watering their crops with little expense. The sugar and sugar-candy they produce has a brisk sale towards Kabool, and to the north.

Their weights and measures are the same as in India; their breed of horses is bad; the chiefs mostly prefer the horses that are called Vizierees (coming from a country of that name, about forty coss to the S.W.); a good Vizierree horse can be purchased from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200; they are above fourteen hands high, active, and fleet; common horses, fit for our cavalry, cost from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 a-piece. They have a fine breed of camels; a very good one can be purchased for Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. Mules are most esteemed for the carriage of goods; a good mule costs from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50, and a galloway or tattoo, of the Toorkee breed, Rs. 20 or Rs. 30.

They plough their lands with bullocks; a good bullock may be purchased for from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8; cows, Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per head; doombas, or fat-tailed sheep, from R. 1 to Rs. 3; goats, from R. 1 to R. 0½; fowls, eight for R. 1; four eggs for 1 pice. They have some geese and ducks, which are kept as curiosities by their chiefs. Wheat-flour sold for thirty seers per rupee; maize-flour one maund; the finest kind of rice, three seers only for R. 1; less fine, but very good, ten seers and twenty seers; coarse rice, twenty-six seers: their grain is all ground into flour by water-mills. They make gunpowder, which is dear and bad. Lead is about 1½ seers per rupee. They manufacture arms, such as matchlocks, muskets, pistols, swords, and armour.

Their cavalry are pretty-well mounted, fine-looking men, armed with carbines, matchlocks, pistols, and swords; some with spears. They wear partial armour and shields; their saddles are covered with leather, and they have guddess, or cushions of thick woollen stuff, called humdahs, below them; they are undisciplined as well as their infantry, who are armed promiscuously with muskets, matchlocks, and swords.

When the chiefs take the field for a campaign, they are obliged to advance Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 to each horseman, and Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 to each footman, with which sum they are obliged to furnish themselves with ammunition and provisions, and subsist most of the time by plunder. The smaller chiefs hold villages and lands as jagheers, to furnish these troops; but there is little or

the subordination amongst them; and they are easily disheartened, and suddenly dispersed. Money is the only scarce article, and which proceeds from their having no commerce. Had they a regular army, and well-paid, they have a fine race of men, more hardy than the Becks, and, when once disciplined, they would make excellent troops, and equal our Europeans. As every thing is very cheap, a man and horse can subsist upon Rs. 8 a month, and a footman on Rs. 2. There are thousands of camels for hire at Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per month; and thousands of mules and tattoos, and grain to suffice an army of 200,000 fighting men.

The climate of Peishawur is nearly similar to that of the upper part of India; sometimes it snows in the winter, and is frosty; the spring sets in about the middle of March, and summer commences in the middle of May, when it becomes very hot; June is also a hot month; in the latter end of July the rains set in, and it rains during August and half September; the fair weather sets in in October: they have no hot winds.

Fever and agues are common to new comers, and bad eyes to the residents. They have some doctors or hakeems, who follow the *Unannee*, or Grecian *sib*, or book of practice, but no good surgeons.

The markets were well stocked with good meat; buffaloes' flesh sold for two pice per seer, beef three pice, Doombah mutton and goats' flesh at six pice per seer; plenty of good milk and very fine cheeses; ghee, oil, and all other articles of consumption are cheap in proportion; spices are dear. If Peishawur was blessed with a good government, and a regular army of 6,000 disciplined foot and 2,000 horse, it would yield thirty lacs of rupees of revenue annually. The soil is excellent and productive; all the Indian trees, with the exception of the mango, thrive admirably; but the unfortunate cultivator does not get one-third of the produce of his labour.

On their arrival, Mr. Moorcroft discharged the camels he hired from Jhalum, which had been hired by contract to this place. After halting five months and twenty days, he proceeded on his journey on the 28th May 1824, accompanied by Sooltan Mahomed Khan and Peer Mahomed Khan, and their army, amounting to about 4,000 horse and foot, and four guns. Each of the chiefs have about 100 horses of their own, for their own riding, and for a few retainers, who are Bargeers; these men get land, and their pay comes to from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per month. At Peishawur Mr. Moorcroft only purchased two horses, of the Vizier's breed, both bays. Sooltan Mahomed Khan presented him with a gray horse of the Persian breed. The two bay horses he bought; for one he gave Rs. 180, and for the other Rs. 160: they were very fine animals, and above fourteen hands high. Mr. Moorcroft also hired thirty camels of a man named Aladad Khan, to whom he paid in contract Rs. 250, to carry all his effects to Kabool.

At Peishawur all law-suits are brought before the chiefs for their decision. The kotewaul acts as magistrate, keeps up a body of thieves, and divides the spoil with them. There are, of course, a great many robberies and murders committed. They have kauszes and mooftees, who are seldom applied to excepting in cases of the Shér's marriages and deaths. The chokeydars are paid by the inhabitants of each of the mohullahs; and they have gateways to each street, which are locked at night. They have no colleges at Peishawur, but schools are kept up in each of the musjeets, where Persian and Arabic, as far as concerns the Koran, are taught; there are many learned men in the city.

The chiefs, with their army, marched out and encamped at a place called Tope, seven coss from the city; as it was near evening when they set off, Mr.

Moorcroft and his party accompanied them, but pitched separately from them, near the bed of a small river, with a little water in it. This place was not inhabited, but there was a fine large plain. On the 29th they marched to Zumoorut, five coss, a Khyburee village, below the pass of that name. About 1,500 men were assembled here, and, being great robbers, Mr. Moorcroft's party expected to be attacked during the night; every precaution was taken, and the guards were alert, but they were not troubled with any visits from these people, who are notorious robbers. Zumoorut is a large village, of thirty houses, and the remains of a tank, which is in ruins and dry.

On the 30th May they marched along the dry bed of a small river, ascending gradually, having the Khybur pass to the right hand, as it was impassable for the artillery. About six coss they came to a pass called Allee Musjeet, where there are a few huts of the Khyburees. This is a defile, the road narrow and stony, and both sides several hundred feet high; but the difficult part is not above two hundred yards long, when it gets broader and easier. The party proceeded on to Lallah-beg-ke-gurree, six coss beyond, and encamped for the night; the total distance they came this day was 12 coss. Here are the ruins of a mud-fort, and some Khyburee huts, that were inhabited; but they fled as soon as they saw our troops coming. The army and party were obliged to drink the water of some ponds: plenty of fine cultivation. The thieves annoyed them during the night, but no accident occurred; the sentries fired one or two pistol-shot at them and supposed they hit one man.

EXTRAORDINARY FISH in the INDIAN SEAS.

Mr. Piddington has sent to the Asiatic Society of Bengal a notice of an extraordinary fish seen by him in the Indian seas, which corroborates the account given by Lieut. Foley.* He says: "In December, 1816, I commanded a small Spanish brig, and was lying at anchor in the bay of Mariveles, at the entrance of the bay of Manila. One day, about noon, hearing a confusion upon deck, I ran up, and looking over the side, thought, from what I saw, that the vessel had parted, and was drifting over a bank of white sand or coral, with large black spots. I called out to let go another anchor, but my people, Manila men, all said, "No, Sir! its *only* the *chacon*!" and upon running up the rigging, I saw, indeed, that I had mistaken the motion of the spotted back of an enormous fish, passing under the vessel, for the vessel itself driving over a bank! My boatswain (*contramestre*), a Cadiz man, with great foolhardiness, jumped into the boat with four men, and actually succeeded in harpooning the fish! with the common dolphin-harpoon, or *grains*, as they are usually called, to which he had made fast the deep-sea line; but they were towed at such a fearful rate out to sea, that they were glad to cut from it immediately. From the view I had of the fish, and the time it took to pass slowly under the vessel, I should not suppose it less than seventy or eighty feet in length. Its breadth was very great in proportion; perhaps not less than thirty feet. The back was so spotted, that, had it been at rest, it must have been taken for a coral shoal, the appearance of which is familiar to seamen. I did not distinguish the head or fins well, from being rather short-sighted, and there being some confusion on board."

Mr. Piddington was induced to collect a variety of particulars respecting these monsters, which seem to leave no doubt of the existence of large fish, of which no scientific description has yet been given.

* Last Vol. *Anatic Intelligence*, p. 12.

THE AGHORI.

IN the year 1833, whilst encamped at Deesa on the Bunas, I made an excursion to the foot of the celebrated Mount Abu, or Abuji, situated in the little province of Sirohi, on the southern borders of Joudpoor. My design was not to ascend this venerable seat of the Jain faith, for which I had neither time nor other requisites, but to examine the country, and the manners of the Rahtis, or mountain peasantry. I was, therefore, unaccompanied, except by a few native servants.

The scenery was superb and imposing. Independently of the vast mountain, whose venerable aspect lent a kind of sanction to the traditional tales which make it the abode of gods,—its *stakra*, or holiest pinnacle, piercing the skies,—the landscapes of this part of India are highly attractive and sublime. Hedges of the prickly cactus, intermingled with the khooja, or white dog-rose, divide and diversify the fields, which are enamelled by the golden and fragrant champa, and a variety of delicate flowers. The dark foliage of eternal woods deepens the gloom of the mountain steeps, and the pomegranate, the date, the mango, and the tamarind, refresh and beautify the plains. The peasantry, although they do not present the lofty bearing and martial air of the genuine Rajpoot, are a fine race of men, rude in their civilization, and simple in their manners, their dwellings humble, and their fare coarse, they lack, at the same time, many of the vices which are the inseparable concomitants of refinement, whilst their character is disfigured by few of those qualities which become virtues only by contrast with morals formed on a more artificial model.

Having resolved to explore some caves, which abound in the vicinity of Abu, once, perhaps, the habitations of a numerous Troglodyte population, I was startled by the sudden appearance, from one of them, of an object, which, though the form was human, I could scarcely believe to be man. He was a tall gaunt figure, his hair and beard, through long neglect, had become matted and ropy with filth, his body, nearly naked, and almost fleshless, was smeared with blood, soot, and ordure, his eyes glared, and expressed a wild, maniac, savage meaning, and his features altogether had a character at once horrid and horrifying. I could not have imagined, without actual experience, that the human form and face were capable of exciting such emotions as those I experienced. I was alone, and I confess this spectre inspired me with almost as much alarm as I should have felt had a tiger faced me.

This man was an Aghori, or Aghorapanthi, belonging to a class of ascetics, happily now not numerous, who worship Maha Devi in her most dread forms, and who not merely sacrifice human victims, but subsist on human flesh. Although, by their horrid practices and the severe penances to which they subject themselves, they acquire a title to exalted piety (the Hindus universally believing that pain, privation, and any form of suffering, for religion's sake, earns a proportionate measure of heaven-worthiness), yet they are, as individuals, shunned and abhorred by other sects.

Although I would have been content to retire from the presence of the

Aghori, some undefined motive, fear, pride, or curiosity, or a compound of the three, kept me rivetted to the spot. We surveyed each other for some time without speaking a word. I was wrapped in one of the dark coombes of the country, and my dreadful companion may have mistaken me at the beginning for a native. The first to break silence was myself. "Who are you?" I asked. The Aghori pointed upwards, either to the sky or the mountain. I repeated my question, and he muttered something, which I could not understand. Beginning to gain confidence, and seeing one of my servants approaching, I scrupled not to comply with an invitation which he conveyed to me by gesture, and entered his cave. It made me shudder. Heaps of bones, with distinct marks of teeth upon them, lay in one corner, part of the body of a half putrid dog, on which, no doubt, the Aghori had made his last meal, was deposited upon a stone in another place. Dirt, of every possible variety, defiled the floor and walls, and the odour of the cave was probably more detestable than that of Polyphemus's mansion.

The Aghori squatted down upon a heap of earth, or of indurated filth, and, looking in my face, inquired whether I was not a Feringhee. I answered "Yes." "You are unused," he resumed, in a more rational and calm manner than I could have anticipated from his appearance, "to such a place and such objects as you see in it. I am a worshipper of the dread Kali, the goddess who delights in blood. Blood is my delight. It was not always so." The last expression excited some curiosity to inquire into the wretch's history, if he would deign to tell it, and I resolved to make the experiment. It is needless to detail the various *ambages* I employed to effect my object, which was at length attained, and the Aghori began as follows:

"I said, it was not always so with me, as you see me now. I am of a proud Rahtore family, of the stock of Seoji. The Toork and the Feringhee have trampled us under foot, but we are Rahtores still. My grandsire was murdered by the thakoor of Nokra. The feud descended to me. I resolved to balance it. The thakoor's son had made overtures to adjust the quarrel, I feigned acquiescence. The thakoor invited me to a feast at his village, and thereupon I laid a plan with some of my family to go secretly armed, and avenge our grandsire's murder. Whilst the opium-draught was passing round, the appointed signal was given, I unsheathed my dagger, and in a moment it was plunged into the throat—not of the thakoor, but of my own brother, who had resolved to save him, and had rushed between us. Then followed a *mêlée*, and the banquet-hall was surcharged with blood. The death of the thakoor satiated the thirst of vengeance which had hitherto nourished a fever in my heart, and when calm I was appalled at what I had done. I mounted my horse, and rode into the Thul (desert), where I consorted with the wild Bheels. Their habits sharpened my ferocity of temper. I became habituated to the sight of blood, and many a skull did I add to the necklace of Kali. Crossing the borders of the Thul, towards the river, with a party of Vamputras, we espied a body of horsemen. I was the first to make one of their number

bite the dust. He was recognized by me as my brother,—my only remaining brother. Confounded at this new calamity, I felt that my doom was fixed; that I had been chosen by the dark goddess as one of her peculiar priesthood, and I professed myself an Aghori. The rites which my profession required exiled me from social life; I was compelled to fly to the haunts of wild animals, to court their society, and to live like them upon offal and carrion. Hunger and habit, the vows I had made to the goddess, and a depraved appetite engendered by misanthropy and aversion to human customs, gradually gave birth to new tastes, and I acquired a relish for food which you deem offensive. As I had renounced all communion of feeling with men, it was fitting that none of my former habits and tastes should remain,—that no link should subsist betwixt me and mankind. The dissolution of these ties is an evidence that I am one of the elect of Maha Devi. I glory in the distinction. None of the weak passions of humanity molest me: I am as far superior to them all as the Guru Sikra of Abuji is lifted above these plains. Neither fear, nor love, nor hope, nor anxiety, nor remorse, can now vex my heart. The deeds of blood I have done were so many unconscious propitiations of the dread goddess, who has at length enrolled me in the list of her most favoured votaries. The disgust which my aspect raises in others is grateful to me; I abhor mankind; I belong to heaven,—to Kali. Not only do men shun me, but the very monsters of the jungle fly my presence, either awed by preternatural impulse, or actuated by sentiments of pity which I never excited in the soul of man. I am a god,—an Aghori."

The strong emotions, with which this singular confession was uttered, would alone have precluded me from believing that this wretch was so independent of human feelings as he wished to persuade both himself and me. I had heard of these miscreants before, but had always classed them with the other misguided creatures, who, from sheer infatuation, had consented to barter the comforts of this life for the hope of a splendid existence in some imaginary state hereafter. Here, however, I had before me a proof that the horrors of Hindu superstition opened a refuge for crime, and stilled the torments of compunction; that there was a branch of that superstition,—which mawkish-minded liberalists clothe with the attributes of mildness and charity,—which exacted from its votaries the commission of the deadliest offences against society; and that Thuggism, which is treated merely as a crime of spoliation, is in reality as much a superstitious as a secular atrocity: Bhavani, the tutelary goddess of the Thugs, to whom they pay their devout orisons, is another form of the same Hindu divinity as Kali, and the corpses of the unhappy travellers, whom they strangle, are so many sacrifices to their blood-thirsty goddess.

Hindooism must surely be cleansed of these foul impurities before we can concede to it the mild and benevolent character which some of its votaries arrogate to it. The Aghori and the Phansegar could have been produced only under a creed radically detestable: they would be regarded as hideous spots upon the superstition of a tribe of untutored savages.

JOURNEY ACROSS THE PENINSULA OF INDIA, FROM MADRAS TO BOMBAY

Preliminary Remarks

On arrival at Madras, 24th April 1834, I purposed to proceed from thence over-land to Bombay, and set on foot the necessary inquiries as to the best route, method of procuring bearers, stages, distances, &c. I was not a little surprized to find, that general ignorance seemed to prevail with regard to these matters, not only among private circles, but even in houses of agency. The embarrassments and difficulties I experienced, led me to suppose that it might be useful to travellers, about to perform the same journey, to lay before them a summary of my proceedings, with some suggestions.

The first thing to be procured is a palanquin, which should be large, airy, and easy, its price is of little consequence, as it is readily saleable at Bombay. It should be fitted up with cuscus mats, which should be occasionally wetted when you arrive at the tanks, or when the bearers rest at a village, which will be a great refreshment, not only from the coolness it creates, but also from the grateful perfume it exhales. Two bamboo poles and ropes are also indispensable, in case of the palanquin poles being broken or injured, as the want of such substitutes, may occasion a detention of some days in a wild and desolate country, remote from civilized habitations. The next and vitally essential part of the preparations, is the edibles and potables, common experience proves that the best preventive of illness is abstemiousness. Food and drink ought to be simple in quality and taken in moderate quantities, particularly when travelling under a tropical sun. Excess in either adds fuel to the scorching heat, renders fatigue more insupportable, is very apt to produce bilious derangement. Accidents of this kind will, however, occur, notwithstanding the greatest care and self control, it will, therefore, be necessary to carry a small stock of medicine, say, two dozen pills made of 2 drs. calomel, combined with 24 grs. extract of Hyosciamus, also a small package of salts and senna and a little oil of peppermint. In case of a bilious attack, one or two of these pills should be taken, followed by a draught of the salts and senna, with 2 drops of the peppermint. It would be judicious, likewise, to take a phial of cholera mixture, in the event of that disease unfortunately attacking either the traveller or his bearers. All superfluities should be left behind, they only overload the bearers.

Several days before starting, it will be necessary to adopt measures for having relays of bearers stationed in their proper places, to accomplish this, letters must be forwarded, say a week previous to departure, to acquaint the official gentlemen up the country with the nature of your views, and with the time and place at which you wish your dak, or relay of bearers, to be posted. The words "*immediate*" and "*if absent, to be opened*," should be written on the corner of the letters, and, to prevent accident, a duplicate copy of each should be sent by the following post. By this course, the bearers are generally secured and posted, and no delay is experienced. If they are not to be found, strict inquiry should be made for them on the spot, as they sometimes intentionally get out of the way, and claim demurrage for a number of days. I occasionally found a difficulty in getting them to pass villages, that are thickly scattered three or four miles distant from each other, wishing too frequently to stop, under a false pretence of wanting to refresh themselves with (*panee*) water. Sometimes, the irregular cooley-bearers insisted on setting me down, declaring they would only go from their own village to the next, but I always

found the exhibition of my pocket-pistols, and now and then threatening to report them and get them discharged, a far better method than hours of wrangling, conducted in the purest Hindoostanee. In the independent province of Savanhoor, the potail of the village said he had received no orders to provide me with bearers, and accordingly refused. I waited for some time, till I pulled out my pistols and began to load: the sight of these awful preparations was enough; the bearers were instantly ordered, and I was overwhelmed with politeness and offers of fruit.

The character of Indian bearers, in general, is gentle and tractable. When they meet with an "*Utcha Sahib*," they do every thing in their power to satisfy his wants; they study his convenience, and cheerfully obey his orders; such as procuring him eggs, hot-water, milk, accommodation, &c. A distinction must be made between cooley-bearers and those who are regularly trained;—the coolies are as clumsy and slow as they are obstinate and disobliging. The previous reputation of the "*sahib*" goes a great way in promoting their good offices and kindly feelings, or in creating a disobliging sullenness. Many hot-headed, imperious young men, and others who have not the excuse of youth, are in the habit of beating and otherwise ill-using these poor creatures, as if they were beasts of burthen or galley slaves; and these gentlemen are occasionally left on the road by the bearers absconding: a most awkward situation. In most places, the hammals go over their stages with much spirit and goodwill, at the average rate of three miles an hour in the hot, and four miles in cold weather.

Diary of the Journey.

1st May 1834.—With a view to conscientious punctuality, I suppose, my bearers began to muster strong, and to sound the "note of departure" exactly four hours previous to the appointed time; the retinue amounting to twenty, amidst gaping bystanders. One would have imagined from the bustle, hubbub, and uproar, that all were on the tiptoe of expectation for a rajah or nabob at least. While this was going on out of doors, I set about garrisoning my internals with a copious tiffin, like honest Dalghetty, to provide against the privations and fatigue of my campaign. At 4 P.M. I bade adieu to Madras,—my bearers screeching like owls, or as the American Indians. In a short time, palanquin bearers, cavalcade of attendants, and all, were fairly off, and quickly obscured in clouds of suffocating dust, which was more or less harassing all the way to Arcot.

The intervening country presented an almost uniform aspect, broken here and there by a few straggling, withered-looking trees. Owing to the heat of the season, and the want of rain, the country seemed burnt up, displaying a desolate barrenness, which impresses the mind with a melancholy sentiment of solitude. I urged on my bearers all night, as I expected a dak to be waiting at Cauvery Pauk, and to reach Arcot at 9 A.M. In this, however, I was disappointed; no bearers were there, so I had to take metal from my purse, and put it in the heels of the jaded set who were with me. There was nothing worthy of notice at Cauvery Pauk; very few natives were to be met with on the road, which I attribute to the effects of the late famine. After passing Cauvery Pauk, the country continued a cheerless waste, as much so as if it had been exposed to fire and sword; at one place only was I gratified with the sight of corn in a mill, and highly amused by the method which the natives have of clearing it from the chaff. Lolling in their usual indolence, the corn is laid in the bullock-track round the mill, and trodden out by the frequent circumambulations of the animal. The value of time is not at all appreciated

by the native—the acmé of their ambition is to procure food and repose; give them these and their heart's desire is fulfilled.

The heat became dreadfully oppressive as we approached Wallajaungur; so much so as to scorch the feet of my bearers, and raise fiery lumps on their backs and shoulders. They were so completely exhausted, that, with one accord, they deserted me at this place; so I had to sit down patiently until I could procure a fresh *dák* from Arcot. This delay prevented me from reaching the next stage until 4 p.m., and exposed me to the heat of the day; but as even my arrival there at 9 a.m. would have subjected me to the sun for upwards of an hour, I would advise travellers to start from Madras at 3 p.m., in order to reach Arcot at 8 the following morning. It is much hotter from 3 to 5 p.m. than from 8 to 10 a.m. The heat of the day ought to be shunned in India during the hot months; from neglect of this some travellers have died in their palanquins, and others have suffered severely from disease for a length of time.

I was hospitably received at Arcot by a son of Mars, and had a warm bath, which much refreshed my stiffened limbs. This is one of the greatest and most wholesome luxuries in a hot climate, especially after travelling; it allays that heat and feverish exhaustion which attends a long and broiling journey. My gallant entertainer drove me round the cantonments to enjoy what he described a fresh breeze; but, alas! the atmosphere was hot, close, suffocating, and still as the waters of the Dead Sea. Many of the buildings were large, but totally unoccupied and badly arranged—the natives I saw were mostly peons and attendants on the station. This is the hottest place I have ever visited in India.

3d May.—Started at midnight and passed the citadel of Vellore, one of the strongest hill-forts in India, surrounded with a broad fosse, teeming with alligators. In the morning, the atmosphere had much improved; the animating prospect of cultivation and verdure began to unfold itself, enlivened by flocks of goats and herds of bullocks grazing in the meadows. The fertile vallies were every-where girded round with lofty, barren-looking mountains. At 8 a.m., I arrived at a bungalow at Policondah, where I rested during the heat of the day. I there met a veteran ensign, of ten years' standing, who with his lady was travelling to Bangalore. Warrior-like, even in these "piping times of peace," he had signalized himself by breaking first an arm, and then a leg, by successive dislodgements from the back of his noble charger:—he, reasonably enough, kept up a hanging fire of grumbling curses against his ill-fated stars, which had first cheated him out of promotion, and then consoled him with broken bones; he was accompanied by a herd of goats and trains of baggage and servants. I had an excellent dinner (for a traveller) with him in the bungalow, provided by an old sepoy, who had been at the taking of Seringapatam, and was now in charge of this wanderer's resting-place—he was very civil and obliging, and provided us with mulligatawny, fowls, currie, &c., and proposed killing a sheep, which, however, we declined.

At 5 p.m., I left my gallant acquaintance and proceeded on my way to Laupett, where there are fine fruit-gardens; but as I arrived there in the dark (say 11 p.m.), I merely tasted the fruit which a fresh *dák* presented me in a basket. Passed on from Laupett at 11 p.m. and arrived at the foot of the ghats at 1 a.m. 4th May. The night was beautiful, the sky was radiant with myriads of glowing stars; the moon was up, and her beams lighted the majestic mountain scenery that towered around.

Moonlight is at all times lovely, but those who have not witnessed it in

India, can have no idea of the magic charm which it throws over the scenery—there is a brilliancy in its mellow light, and a fascinating delicacy in its tints, not to be found beyond the tropics, the smallest stars glitter like planets, and the face of the heavens seems to be overspread with a continuous sheet of spangling flame. Its effect on the scenery is truly wonderful—barren, sandy plains seem animated with life and gladness, the scattered and squalid mud hovels of the poor natives appear exquisitely beautiful. All Nature breathes a tenderness over the soul.

The road up the ghauts was frightfully precipitous, and ran in a zigzag direction, thickly overshadowed by trees and dense jungle. I walked a little a head of my bearers, partly to enjoy the scene, and partly to relieve them of the burden in ascending. Two coolies preceded me with the baggage, attended by a sepoy with a drawn sword. The disengaged hamals had lighted torches, formed of pieces of dried wood, stripped of the bark, resembling British oak in hardness and colour: there are piles of them made up and posted at different villages throughout the country. I fortified myself with a pint bottle of Hodgson's beer, and with a stout heart commenced the ascent. In this order, we moved along without interruption, until we had got half way up the mountain, and were threading our way through a narrow defile, impenetrably thickened by trees and brushwood, the glare of the torches serving only to render the pass more gloomy, when, suddenly, a loud rustling noise was heard among the trees, and two huge unshapely figures burst from the thicket and planted themselves directly in our path. My two coolies and fire-eating sepoy lost no time in calling out "*Bogg' bogg'*" (Tiger! tiger!), throwing my baggage with a crash to the ground, and then bolting with my valiant protector, broad sword and all, into the thickest of the jungle. I myself stood aghast with horror, but, feeling convinced that safety did not always consist in flight (on this occasion at least), I remained rooted to the spot until my palanquin-bearers came up. By the light of their torches, we were glad to ascertain that the objects of our alarm were two wild buffaloes, who quietly sneaked off on our approach.

My attention was now and then attracted by blazing lights fitting like meteors among the woody labyrinth. This, as I was informed, was occasioned by the rapid transition of the carriers of the *tappaul* (post), who pursue a sort of steeple-chase, up hill and down dale, towards their destination. The straggling lights had a singular appearance, amid the wilds of the mountain—the road is about five miles long. On reaching the summit, I was disappointed at finding my view obstructed by the cloudiness of the sky. The northern division of Arcot terminates here.

I got into my palanquin and soon entered the Mysore country, making the best of my way for Vencatagerry, where I arrived at daylight, 5th May, reached Baitmangalum by 10 A.M., and put up at a comfortable bungalow in charge of a native, who shewed me every attention.

At 2 P.M. left Baitmangalum and passed through Woncundepatnam, a formidable name but nothing more. The country, hereabouts, is very rocky; large masses, of a rugged sugar-loaf shape, tower to a considerable height and are surmounted by forts. They had a wild appearance, and seemed impregnable, the city consisted of mud hovels, environed by lofty mud walls. It is in hovels such as these, that the posterity of native princes and rajahs (perhaps the lineal descendants of crowned heads) now ply their thrifty trade; the very recollection of former greatness seems to have become extinguished, and nobles, princes, and courtiers are blended with the plebeian multitude.

There is the moral of all human tales,
 'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past,—
 First freedom, and then glory, when that fails,
 Wealth, vice, corruption—barbarism at last
 And history with all her volumes vast
 Hath but one page

At 7 P.M., as the sun was sinking upon the horizon, we pushed on for Nursapoor. I could observe by the moonlight that the cultivation was better, and the crops more luxuriant, than I had hitherto seen. Rows of trees (the leaf of which is used by the natives with betel-nut) overhung the entrance of Colar, a number of excellent farms were interspersed amid the adjacent country. The town was secluded and picturesque. In passing through Mysore, I could not but remark the pristine state in which young females, of even ten or twelve years of age, went about in broad day-light.

Being anxious to make Bangalore by day-light, I made no stay at Nursapoor, but pushed on and passed through Ooscottah at 1 A.M. of the 6th May. Travelled all night, and at day break was quite exhilarated at hearing the sound of the bugles at Bangalore. The morning was fine, with an atmosphere cool and bracing, and, notwithstanding my fatigue, I was animated with unusual buoyancy of spirits. The face of the country was highly prepossessing: extensive lawns and meadows opened to the view, and nearer to the fort were gardens neatly laid out, a pleasing spectacle after a tedious journey through a barren parched country, with nothing but dirty villages in the way. I was further gratified by meeting a number of European ladies and gentlemen, on horseback and on foot, who had left their downy pillows to enjoy the salubrity of morning exercise. I felt as if I had been suddenly transported from a wilderness to a country of civilization and beauty.

A sepoy from Col. M. met me about a mile from the fort, and directed me to the worthy colonel's hospitable mansion. The town, from a distance, presented nothing imposing, the houses are large, but straggling and irregular. By Col. M. I was kindly received, and there met with Col. W., who commanded one of the principal divisions of the army during the Coorg war. I met also with Capt. G. of the engineers, an intelligent officer, who accompanied me round the lines, and over an old palace which formerly belonged to Tippoo Saib. I was shewn the dungeon where Col. Bowser was confined, containing the tread mill in which he was accustomed to take daily exercise. When Tippoo wished to afford the ladies of his harem a diverting entertainment, the poor colonel was introduced within the wheel, and was under the necessity of making the best use of his limbs during its revolutions, like a mouse in a revolving cage.

At one extremity of the square, opposite the palace, is the building which was intended for the residence or genteel prison of the captive rajah of the Coorg country. The building is large enough to accommodate the rajah and 200 of his suite, the windows are iron-barred outside, a very lofty wall tapering towards the top shut in the house, and encroached on the ground of the square. The trees around were cut down, that no lurking-place might be afforded. This building was raised in the almost incredible short period of eight or nine days, but, like most suddenly-devised undertakings, its intended purpose was abandoned, and the ex-rajah was lodged in the more secure fortress of Vellore.

Abundance of tiger skins are brought into Bangalore from the adjoining country, for which a reward is paid by Government, in order to effect their

extirpation I made a hearty dinner with my hospitable entertainer and a few friends, and left Bangalore at 10 P.M. Passed during the night through the towns of Madaverum, Nellamungalum, Chickenumawray, Davarahahally, and breakfasted on the morning of the 6th at Toomcoor. The country was barren and sandy, I saw no human beings, no cultivated fields, herds or flocks, in this desolate waste. A dilapidated traveller's bungalow was my quarters, whose roofless and sieve-like walls well adapted it for ventilation.

(To be concluded next month.)

MR. HOLMAN'S TRAVELS.*

CHINA

MR. HOLMAN has completed his work, in one respect,—that of being an account of a voyage round the world performed by a blind man,—the most extraordinary book ever published. Independently of its curiosity, however, it contains a good portion of readable matter. The author is evidently a man of faculties naturally quick and intelligent, these qualities being improved by the absence of external light, which is providentially often compensated by a superior illumination of the mind.

The bulk of this volume is devoted to China, for which Mr. Holman departed from Calcutta in August 1830. Much of what he tells us of that empire is borrowed from books, such as the *Chinese Repository*, and Mr. Gutzlaff's history, but there are passages in which we recognize the genuine traits of original description.

On nearing the coast of China, our traveller had an amusing specimen of the cupidity of its inhabitants. The master of the vessel, being about to enter the Bocca Tigris for Canton, inquired of a Chinese in a sampan the name of some islands off the coast, the fellow refused to tell unless he had a dollar for the information!

Mr. Holman, who had for his fellow passenger in the *General Harris*, Mr. Astell, of the Factory, took up his quarters in Macao at the house of Mr. Jackson, one of the supracargoes, and he appears to have met, here as well as elsewhere, the attention due to his situation and character. He passed his time agreeably. "Besides having more society than I expected," he says, "the walks were more numerous than could have been expected in so small a place. During the heat of the day, the gentlemen, as well as the ladies, are carried about in a kind of sedan-chair, made of wicker work, but in the evening every one takes exercise on foot. Mr. Holman thinks, if we were to take possession of Macao, garrison it with Bengal sepoys, and declare it a free port, it would be one of the most flourishing places in the East, and lower the bullying tone of the Chinese. Perhaps so.

The inveterate prejudice of even the common people of China against innovation is shewn in a ridiculous light by the following incident. The foot paths from the town of Macao to the barrier wall, on the narrow isthmus, which excludes all but natives, being narrow and bad, the factory

* A Voyage round the World, including Travels in Africa, Asia, Australasia, America, &c. from 1827 to 1838. By JAMES HOLMAN, R.N. F.R.S., &c. Vol. IV. London, 1838. Smith, Elder, and Co.

gentlemen, being fond of riding, petitioned the Chinese magistrate for leave to widen it. Whereupon, the people of Mongha village petitioned against the "lawless and violent road repair, in which the living are insulted, and the dead annihilated" (there being a burial place in the way), and the petition, according to the translation, gives the "villainous barbarians" very hard measure and bad language. The petty magistrate, accordingly, prohibited the work, but his superior sanctioned the undertaking, and the villagers were easily reconciled by bribery to the act of desecration which had excited so much horror. Mr Holman launches out against the corruption of the Chinese, indeed, the force of bribery can no further go than to induce one man to be executed for another, which is not very rare in China.

Begging is not disreputable in such a country. Accordingly, it is not surprising that it should be resorted to on such an occasion as the following.—Two young lovers, anxious to marry, were prevented by want of means to pay the expenses of the wedding, amounting to about twenty dollars. In order to raise this sum, they hired persons to stand by the public road, and raise melancholy ones, till the charity of passengers had contributed the amount required.

At the commencement of the season, he accompanied the gentlemen of the Factory to Canton. Here he witnessed the insults to which Europeans are exposed from the lower orders of Chinese, the children calling them *fan-kwei*, 'foreign devils,' and applying other opprobrious epithets. "The contempt in which the Chinese hold all other nations," says Mr Holman, "is the first lesson instilled into the minds of children."

A large junk from Siam, bringing the annual tribute, arrived at Canton during Mr Holman's visit. It was of 600 tons burthen, built of very hard wood, her masts were single trees merely stripped of the bark, and without rigging, the mainmast was eleven feet in circumference, the anchors, which were of wood, the flukes only being tipped with iron, were thirty three feet in the shank, the cables were composed of whole rattans, twisted in the same manner as those of hemp yarn, and the rudder ropes were made of split rattan. Mr Holman remarks, that all the Chinese boats are admirably adapted to their various objects, and that the boatmen and *boatwomen* are very expert in the management of them.

How qua's garden, near the city walls, which cost upwards of £20,000, presents a prototype of the strange scenery which is represented on Chinese porcelain buildings ornamented in the country taste, running streams of water, bridges, grottoes, large pieces of rock scattered in premeditated confusion over the surface. The narrow suburban streets, which lead to this garden, are full of noise and annoyances,—shopkeepers, beggars, porters and barbers, each contributing his quota.

Mr Holman's friends described to him an amusing fight on the river between two mandarin boats and a smuggler. The latter, a boat of fifty oars, made off, and soon distanced its pursuers, but, falling in with three other smuggling boats, they drew up in line to give battle to the mandarin

boats, which were glad to retreat "Thus, in open day, only a few miles from Canton, four smugglers resisted with impunity the government of the country." These smuggling boats, which are well-armed with swivels, muskets, pikes, &c, and defended by shields and boarding-netting, constitute the elements of a force which may prove seriously mischievous to the empire. Some politic monarch of China, we suspect, will stop this dangerous system, by giving way to the appetite of his people for this drug, which cannot be extinguished, and legalizing its growth in the country.

Mr Holman formed one of the party who proceeded, in October 1830, to the city gate, with a petition against the exclusion of females from Canton, which is an incident of some importance in the history of our intercourse with China. The sequel of this affair is well known, at least to our readers. It was the first attempt on the part of the Factory to act upon the intimidating principle, and it has grievously lowered our moral power in China. Mr Holman adopts the easy conclusion, that downright force is the *sine qua non* in our dealings with the Chinese. "They have all the braggart, as well as all the recreant, qualities, of cowardice in their nature," he observes, "if we were to make a decided demonstration of hostility, we should speedily obtain all that we require at their hands, a few British men of war would shatter the flimsy armaments of China," &c. These are sentiments which have been for a long time past uttered at the dinner-tables at Canton, and we are not surprised that they should have been echoed by an officer of the British navy. The justice of such a proceeding, and the political consequences that might flow from it, seem, however, not to have been contemplated with equal attention.

Mr Holman describes Mr Baynes and his lady as "inspecting the defences that had been prepared to resist the Chinese authorities," in terms which summon to the fancy the image of a Wellington surveying the impregnable lines of Torres Vedras. The heroism of Mrs Baynes receives great, and we doubt not, just eulogium. This lady, Mr Holman says, "in thus accompanying her husband to view the warlike preparations, reminded me of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Tilbury Fort, on the expected invasion by the Spanish Armada!"

Mr. Holman has given a very detailed account of a dinner at Tin-qua's, but the reader will, perhaps, conceive some aversion to Chinese gastronomy from the following statement. "There is a small market near the Factories, at the bottom of Old China-street, where vegetables and fruit are exposed for sale, and, to the astonishment of Europeans, there is a constant supply of dogs and cats intended for the table. They are brought in baskets alive and sold by weight. The dogs are generally young puppies, but the cats are of various ages. Rats and frogs are also commonly sold for eating, and even dead rats, thrown overboard from ships at Whampoa, are picked up by the natives and cooked. The above-mentioned animals are also hawked about the streets of Canton in baskets for sale."

A very considerable portion of the volume is devoted to an account of the manners, customs, arts, &c of the Chinese, the accuracy of which Mr

Holman asserts "with perfect confidence." We do not find much in this account which is not apparently collected from former publications. It is not to be expected that the most acute observer of the suburban population of a place like Canton, could glean any material facts to illustrate Chinese characters and manners, where they are out of the reach of the causes which modify them there.

Pride and timidity are the main principles to which our traveller refers the political weakness and the moral depravity of this people. These positions he makes out by quotations from the *Chinese Repository*, and the *Canton Register*, respectable works, but which limit their remarks on character and manners, in a great measure, to Canton.

Mr. Holman visited the Australasian colonies in his way to England, where he arrived the latter end of 1832

We take this occasion (for a particular reason) of discharging a duty to the public as well as to ourselves, by stating that, on more than two occasions, publishers of works reviewed in this Journal have appended to their advertisements of books, commendations, as from the *Asiatic Journal*, which are not to be found there. Upon the first instance of this dishonesty coming under our notice (in which our *censure* of a book was metamorphosed into *praise*), we privately intimated the fact to the publishers. A second offence of this kind from the same publishers induces us to give this public notice, that we shall, in any future instance of this disreputable practice, name the offending parties. If readers of advertisements attach any weight to these garbled extracts, they should, at least, have some security that they are not deliberately falsified

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The session 1835-6 commenced on December 5th, Sir Alex. Johnston, V P., in the chair. The table was loaded with the donations to the Society, which had accumulated since the last meeting, held in August. Among them were, a collection or series of philological and scientific works, published under the patronage of the King of Bavaria, at the royal press of Munich, presented to the Society by order of his Bavarian Majesty. Another very valuable donation came from Brian Houghton Hodgson, Esq., political resident at Catmandoo. It consists of twenty-six folio volumes of an original work on the philosophy and religious rites of the Buddhists, written in the Sanscrit language. In a letter, which accompanied this gift, Mr Hodgson expressed a hope that he should shortly be able to complete and forward to the Society a collection, or rather a complete series, of works in Sanscrit, by which the history, nature, and extent of Buddhism would be made more obvious than could ever be hoped for from the knowledge attainable through the medium of the Tibetan or Mongolian tongues. Mr. H. also remarks: "It is probable that, during four or five centuries, Buddhism was as influential within the bounds of the continent of India as Brahmanism; and it is certain that the period of its greatest influence there was synchronous with the brightest era of the intellec-

tual culture of that continent. The brahmans themselves attest, again and again, the philosophical acumen and literary abilities of their detested rivals; and upon the whole I fancy it can hardly be too much to assert, that until the speculations and arguments of Sākya and his successors are as well known as those of Vyāsa and his successors, we must remain, with respect to the knowledge of the Indian philosophy of mind and its collateral topics, pretty much in the same condition which we should be in with regard to the same sciences in Europe, were the records of Protestant sagacity obliterated, and those of Catholic ingenuity alone left us to judge and to decide by." The special thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Hodgson; as well as to Miss Roberts (among others), for a presented copy of her "*Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan.*" The meeting was very fully attended, perhaps under the impression that some notice would be taken of the great loss sustained by the Society in the deaths of Colonel Tod and Colonel Broughton, both of whom were able and indefatigable Orientalists: the notice, however, was deferred to the anniversary. The paper read to the meeting was a portion of an essay, by Professor H.H. Wilson, on the Civil and Religious Polity and Government of the ancient Hindoo kingdom of Pandya.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—The Society, at their meeting on the 11th March, received a splendid and costly present from Col. Burney, in his collection of fossil bones from Ava. Extracts of various letters were also read from Capt. Cautley and Dr. Falconer, describing the progress of their geological explorations in the Sewalik hills. The rhinoceros, hitherto a desideratum in their fossil cabinet, had at length been recognized by seven veritable molar teeth; the museum at Seharunpur was now richly stored with subjects in this department of science.

Colonel Burney, the resident at Ava, presented the following valuable papers: A Chronological Account of the Kings of Siam, obtained from the rightful heir to the Siamese throne, now residing as a druggist at Ava; and Translation of an Epitome of the Kings of Prome, Pagan, and Ava, drawn up by order of the King of Ava for Col. Burney; Translation of the Official Registers of the population of the Burmese Empire, made in 1783, and revised under the present king in 1826, whence it appears that the whole population of Burma proper, exclusive of the "wild tribes," is only 1,831,467 souls.

Extracts of letters from Mr. Masson to Captain Wade, dated the 15th July and 30th September 1834, communicate his progress in exploring the Afghan topos. He says:—

"I rejoice to say, that very fair success has attended my operations; of seven unpromising topos, as to appearance, opened near Chaharbāgh or Jalālabad, four yielded results satisfactory, one of which will be interesting from the coins therein discovered. Of fourteen topos and tumuli opened at Hiddāh, the greater portion have alike yielded the wished-for results, in relics and medals; one produced a very splendid collection of relics and a great number of coins, the major part silver Sassanian, but also seven gold ones, of which, singular to relate, are five of Roman emperors, two of Theodosius, two of Leo, and one of Marcianus. These coins are themselves curious, and the discovery of them in such a place is not less so, and they may be of great use in assisting to ascertain the epoch when the monument containing them may have been built."

"Nearly a month since, I arrived in Cabūl, and took in hand a tope which had been opened and abandoned by M. Honigberger, at a spot called Gool

Durah : from this were extracted eight fine gold coins with *eleotera*, seven of them of the king Kadphases . the eighth of a prince of the same family. I am now in Kohistan, for the purpose of operating on two topes in critical spots, availing myself of the presence of Mahmud Akbar, Dost Mahomed Khan's son. My collection of coins this year will far exceed that of the last, and I have found several new ones. Last night I procured a copper Menander of very large size, and at Cabul I gained a silver one, more large and beautiful than any that I have seen or heard of. When the year's labour close, I shall draw up the result, and I hope to be able to identify another Greek monarchy distinct from those of Bactria and Nysa "

In a letter to Colonel Pottinger, M. Masson gives further particulars of the Huddah tope. "The relics found there comprise a handsome gold box, with cover set with gems, and at the top a fine blue stone, this was originally filled with a liquid perfume, in which musk predominated. This box was enclosed in a larger silver one, with this was also a smaller silver one, containing four Sassanian coins, one or two gems, and an unctuous substance. The whole was contained in a box of iron, gilt, and this again was enclosed in a large copper vessel, handsomely washed with gold, which was half-filled with a liquid mixed with earth and impregnated with the oxyd of copper. In this copper vessel were 180 silver Sassanian coins, and two golden, probably Hindu, with three copper ones of Koveen (?) types. In the iron gilt-box were three golden Roman coins, and, in the golden box within it, two others of Theodosius, the former were, one of Marcianus and two of Leo. In the copper-vessel, moreover, were two gold rings, on one of them the gem engraved with the head of a sovereign, and among the detached gems is another one engraved. Besides the gold ones, there is a multitude of plain silver ones, and a variety of fragments of ornaments upon the whole, this has been the richest prize yet produced from any of the topes opened "

Mr J T Pearson brought forward a motion to the following purport

"That the Committee of Papers be requested to consider the propriety of admitting a new order of members into the society, to be called Associate Members of the Asiatic Society, and to consider upon the terms of their admission "

The object of this resolution, he explained, was to obtain the assistance of many scientific men, who were now prevented from joining the society by their inability to pay the quarterly subscriptions. The dignity of honorary membership should be reserved for those distinguished Orientalists out of India, whose contributions to our Transactions or our Library, or whose successful promotion of the objects of the Asiatic Society, should merit such a reward. The grade of associates would merely imply admission to all the privileges of ordinary paying members, conferred upon those whose labours would be valuable in their respective departments, and who were unable to pay. It was so understood in the Linnean Society, which derived material aid from its associate members "

At the meeting of the 3d June, was read the following Report of the Committee of Papers, on Mr Pearson's proposition

1 "We consider Dr. Pearson's proposition for creating Associate Members to be worthy of adoption by the society, and we would propose that they should enjoy all the privileges of ordinary members, but we would suggest, that, by way of maintaining more than the mere distinction of name between the associate and the honorary members, some contribution, however trifling, should be required from the former class. The associates, it may be presumed,

would be composed of men, whose reputation would not be sufficiently brilliant to admit of their being classed among our honorary members. They would, in all probability, did their circumstances admit, become ordinary paying members, and the principle upon which the present proposition rests, is, that the society, desirous of removing this obstruction, and encouraging their labours, is willing to admit them on a less expensive footing at the same time, requiring a moderate contribution to distinguish them from those eminent men, whom it considers an honour to itself to enrol in its list of members

2 "Under the above considerations, we concur in recommending that the annual payment of associate members be fixed at four rupees. Their election to proceed in the mode prescribed for honorary members, that is, to be previously submitted to the Committee of Papers for report"

The President, followed by Mr J R Colvin, proposed that the first part of the report be adopted, "That there should be Associate Members, having all the privileges of ordinary members"

Mr. D. Ross, seconded by Mr. McFarlan, moved as an amendment, that the words "with the exception of any power of voting on money questions," be added. This amendment was lost, as was another proposed by Mr N B E. Baillie, seconded by Capt Forbes, "that they should have all the privileges of ordinary members, except the right of voting"

The motion was then put and carried, the second proposal was also made into a resolution, viz. "That Associate Members shall pay an annual contribution of four rupees"

The monthly meeting of this Society, July 2d, was attended by upwards of thirty members. After the usual routine of reading the proceedings of the last meeting, and balloting for the members then proposed, the secretary read the following address —

To the Hon Sir Edward Ryan Knight, President of the Asiatic Society

Hon Sir I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an address dated the 3d inst, transmitted by you to the Governor general in Council on behalf of the Asiatic Society. I am directed, in reply, to forward to you a copy of orders issued by the Supreme Government, on the 7th March, to the Committee of Public Instruction which will make the Society acquainted with the views and intentions of the government on the general question discussed in your address

With respect to the specific requests and recommendations contained in the address, I am desired to state as follows. The Government has no intention of soliciting from the Court of Directors any specific pecuniary aid to be appropriated exclusively to the support of native literature, beyond the sums already devoted to that object, in conjunction with the encouragement of English literature. Its reluctance to take this step is not influenced by any doubt that larger sums might be beneficially appropriated to both these objects, but by the financial difficulty which necessarily limits within narrow bounds the aid to be so afforded. The Government having resolved to discontinue, with some exceptions, the printing of the projected editions of Oriental works, a great portion of the limited Education Fund having hitherto been expended on similar publications, to little purpose but to accumulate stores of waste paper, cannot furnish pecuniary aid to the Society for the further printing of those works, but will gladly make over the parts already printed, either to the Asiatic Society, or to any society or individuals who may be disposed to complete the publication at their own expense

The Government has the highest respect for the Asiatic Society, and the valuable and laudable pursuits in which it is engaged but must nevertheless consider the Committee of Public Instruction as the appropriate organ for dispensing the patronage bestowed by the Government on Oriental studies, from which, as justly supposed by the Society, it is not the intention of the Government to withdraw its support

I have the honour to be, Hon Sir, your most obedient servant,

Council Chamber, the 10th June 1835

G A BUSHY, Sec to Gov.

Asiat Journ N S VOL 19 No 73

I

(Then follows copy of the General Consultations, dated 7th March, inserted in our last vol. p. 206, *Asiat. Intell.*)

The *Secretary* then stated, that, notwithstanding the little relief they had received, which no one could regret more than himself, he hoped to be able to lay before them another proposition, which government would not refuse, and which the Society could make without apprehending any pecuniary sacrifice. He had taken a good deal of pains to ascertain the necessary expense of finishing the various works, the printing of which had been suspended by order of government, and now produced an estimate of the printing charge, which he had caused to be reduced very considerably. This would be the only expense, for all the native moonshes, &c., who had hitherto been employed under the Education Committee, had offered their gratuitous services for the work, and the superintendence would be equally given without charge. The whole sum required, therefore, he was quite confident, might be reimbursed by selling copies of the works, as they were in high estimation among the natives, and besides, he had reason to believe that a great part of it might be covered by subscription. The secretary then moved a resolution (which we give in the altered form in which it was finally adopted), which was seconded by Mr. Colvin :

"That, with reference to the fifth paragraph of Mr. Secretary's Bushby's letter, the Society feels disposed to accept the offer of government to transfer the printed portion of the several Oriental works now in progress, to the Asiatic Society, and entertains a reasonable hope of being able to complete the whole of them, without involving any material charge on its funds; but the Society would request the government to withdraw the exception alluded to in the secretary's letter, and to make over the whole of the publications lately in progress at the Education press."

The proposition, as at first worded, applied the epithet "liberal" to the offer of government, and accepted the offer "with the exception of the works reserved." It also bound the Society to complete all the works they took over. In the conversation that ensued, the Secretary stated that much misapprehension existed as to the amount expended by government upon Oriental literature. He had ascertained, that in the whole ten years since the publication of such works was commenced, no more than Ra. 60,000 had been devoted to that object: in fact, it was not so much, for this was the whole charge for printing, which included translations of English works into the native languages. The latter, and the salary of Dr. Tytler, &c., must be considered as part of the expenditure on education.

Mr. *Macnaghten* thought it injudicious to compromise the funds of the Society unnecessarily. He would merely express a *disposition* to complete the publications.

Sir *John Grant* moved an amendment (seconded by Capt. Forbes), to the effect that government should be requested to specify what works they intended to except.

Mr. *Bushby* gave his private opinion, that the Society would be permitted to take over the whole without exception, if they desired it.

Mr. *Turton* and Mr. *Macnaghten* pressed the reference; but the *President* thought the proposed reference for further information unnecessary, for they had it before them—the amendment would have the effect of asking for the two works excepted.

After some further conversation, it appearing to be the general wish that government should be asked to transfer all the unfinished works, without exception; Sir J. P. Grant withdrew his amendment, and the original motion was modified accordingly.

Mr. Turton wished the word "*liberal*" to be struck out. He could not consider the offer of what the government looked upon as mere "waste paper," a *liberal* offer. The term might be misconstrued, and it was disrespectful to use a word that seemed to be introduced by way of irony. This opinion being assented to all round, the word was taken out, and the resolution was put as above, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Macnaghten then proposed that a letter, becoming the dignity of the Society, in terms respectful to government, abstaining from any bitter reflections, should be written to the Royal Asiatic Society, forwarding copies of the correspondence with government. This it was incumbent upon them to do, in testimony of their zeal for Oriental literature. He moved accordingly: "That a copy of the correspondence be sent to the Royal Asiatic Society, in order to show that this Society has not been deficient in zeal in the cause of Oriental literature, as well as in order to engage the support of that powerful body to the cause which they have so strenuously but so unsuccessfully endeavoured to uphold."

Mr. Turton wished, before the resolution was put, to make a few observations on the correspondence that had taken place. He would be sorry to see a right set up which could not be maintained, nor would he ask as a favour what was founded on right. It appeared to him that a misconception existed on the point of right in this case. The clause of the Act (53d Geo. III. c. 155, sec. 43) gave the whole discretion to the local government, and evidently contemplated both Oriental and European literature, not the former only. They had consequently no *right* to stand up for. But he was satisfied that the best way to promote the introduction of our own literature was to shew our respect for that of the natives. This was but a private Society; the Education Society was undoubtedly the fittest channel for promoting that desirable object.

Mr. Prinsep observed, that Mr. Turton, not having been present at the last meeting, had mistaken the views of the Society; they had never insisted on an exclusive application of the Parliamentary vote to Oriental literature. But it was impossible to construe the words "revival of literature" otherwise than as intended to embrace Oriental literature, the only literature that could be *revived*. The withdrawing all the public funds from that object, which he must attribute to the Education Committee, was an insult to the natives of India. The laws of the country, as well as its theology, were in those languages, and in those books, which it was now attempted to suppress. It was not unlikely that the natives might be stimulated by this proceeding to do themselves what it was our duty as their guardians to do for them; but the reputation of the British Government would suffer. He believed Mr. Turton's opinions were in accordance with his own, but he wished to go further than the proposition before them, and should therefore follow it up with a motion for a memorial to the authorities at home.

Mr. Colvin did not see the object of the present discussion. Mr. Prinsep's attack upon the Education Committee was uncalled-for, and out of place here, and therefore he should not answer it. Indeed, he was tired of the subject, which had been discussed *usque ad nauseam*. But he must deny that government had ever withdrawn its support, as asserted. He would readily support Mr. Macnaghten's resolution,—which was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Prinsep moved the appointment of a committee to memorialize the Court of Directors and Board of Control. An amendment was proposed by Mr. W. Grant, who did not think the wording of the resolution strong enough. This drew forth some remarks from Sir Edward Ryan, who expressed his full

concurrency in the object aimed at, but objected to certain expressions in the motion, as conveying a censure upon the government, and a declaration on a point of law. His desire was to adopt the most conciliatory and most effectual means of attaining the end.

Mr Colvin would agree to Mr W Grant's amendment, and hoped the members would come to an unanimous vote on this question, as they had done on that of others.

Mr. Turtou would not blink the question. We must tell the government at home why we go to them. Mr Colvin's unanimity was very amiable, but for himself he liked consistency. "In another place (says Mr Colvin), I am decidedly of a different opinion, but let us be unanimous here." This sort of consistency he did not understand. There were Societies at home for supporting Scotch literature, Welch literature, Irish literature—and why should we consider the ancient literature of India less dear to the natives of this country? To proceed as we are doing, is to make them think we have only our own interested objects in view.

Mr Colvin was a friend to Oriental literature, and could support it without compromising his opinions regarding the best plan for the education of youth.

The amendment was then re-modelled, and unanimously adopted as follows:

"That it be referred to a committee to prepare a memorial from this Society to the Court of Directors and Board of Control, stating that government here have withdrawn the funds hitherto appropriated to the revival of Oriental literature in this country, respectfully impressing upon the authorities at home, the importance of having some public funds appropriated to this purpose, and requesting them to adopt some means, as they think fit, for providing a sufficient sum for this important object."

The following gentlemen were named as the committee: Dr Mill, Mr Macnaghten, Mr Turtou, Mr Wm Grant, Mr Colvin, and Mr. Prinsep—*Cal Cou*.

CRITICAL NOTICES

Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere. By J FORBES ROYLE Esq F L S and G S &c Part VIII. London, 1835. Wm H Allen and Co.

THE Eighth part of this truly splendid work brings the orders down to the 116th, the *Solanææ* including also the little known *Asclepnadæ*. Amongst the narcotic plants of the Solanæan order, is tobacco, of the history of which Mr Royle gives a brief account. The inferior quality of East-India tobacco is not, he says, owing to any inherent defect in the climate of British India. The Maraban or Arracan tobacco has been pronounced in London the very best ever tasted, "surpassing the finest imported from Turkey and Persia." Some of the tobacco from the Bengal and Madras provinces is of good quality, and Mr Royle is persuaded that the failure of the experiments made by the Company, who imported seed from Maryland and Virginia, was the result of inattention to principles.

The plates in this part, ten in number, are, as usual, eminently beautiful.

A History of Rome. In Two Vols. Vol II being Vol LXXXIII of Dr Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1835. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE substance of this history is avowedly taken from the admirable, though little known, work of Schlosser, with material additions and modifications. The succinctness and fidelity of the narrative, the justness of the reflexions, and the novelty which the author has diffused over so familiar a subject, are high recommendations of this work.

Legends of the Conquest of Spain. By the Author of "The Sketch Book." London 1835 Murray.

THIS is the third part of Mr Irving's "Miscellanies," and it contains three historical narratives, the "Legend of Don Roderick," the "Legend of the Subjugation of Spain," and the "Legend of Count Julian and his Family." The reader will perceive that the sources of these narratives are the apocryphal histories of Spain, and that the events are connected with the Moorish conquest. Mr Irving owns that he has "ventured to dip more deeply into the enchanted fountains of old Spanish chronicle than has usually been done by those who, in modern times, have treated of the eventful period of the conquest," he adds, "but, in doing so, he trusts he will illustrate more fully the character of the people and the times." The narratives are, accordingly, an agreeable medley of truth and fiction, the agents and manners being European and Asiatic, which, aided by the pleasing style of the author, who evidently luxuriates in this employment, lulls the mind into a kind of delightful trance.

Margaret Ravenscroft, or Second Love. By JAMES A. ST. JOHN. Three Vols. London, 1835 Longman and Co.

THIS is a love tale, in which there is much business and incident, interwoven with pictures of foreign manners. There is skill and felicity in the story, discrimination of character, and ease of language.

Land and Sea Tales. By the Old Sailor. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. Two Vols. London, 1835 E. Wilson.

THESE tales are much in the manner of the author's "Tough Yarns." They are amusing, but the style is deficient in point.

Selection of Parochial Examinations relative to the Destitute Classes in Ireland, from the Evidence received by his Majesty's Commissioners for Enquiring into the Condition of the Poorer Classes in Ireland. By Authority. Dublin, 1835 Milliken. London, Fellowes.

THIS is a book which cannot fail to attract a large share of public attention. It contains the Report of the Commissioners (including the Archbishop of Dublin) appointed, in 1834, "to enquire into the condition of the Poorer Classes in Ireland, and into the various institutions established by law for their relief, with an epitome of the evidence (taken most impartially and on an admirable plan) excellently digested and arranged. The inquiry was divided into two principal branches, first, into the extent of destitution, the modes of relief, and the effect of those modes, secondly, into the causes of destitution, embracing inquiries into the rate of agricultural wages, the habits of farm-labourers, &c, and the state of the manufacturing population, the fisheries, and mining. The result will appal those who have had no opportunity of acquiring local experience of the condition of the Irish poor.

What is Phrenology? Its Evidence and Principles familiarly Considered. By EDWIN SAUNDERS. Renshaw.

A FAMILIAR exposition of the principles and nature of Phrenology, in a little treatise of fifty-six pages.

Finden's Illustrations of the Bible Part XXI Murray.

Illustrations of the New Testament by Westall and Martin Parts I and II. Churton.

THE 21st part of Mr Finden's Illustrations contains four Plates, all of them excellent, namely, a Distant View of the Cedars of Lebanon, Cyprus, the Plain of Jezreel; and Thyatira.

Messrs Westall and Martin's Illustrations of the New Testament include some excellent designs. Both artists have, in one instance, chosen the same subject, "the Angel announcing the Nativity." Mr. Westall's, we think, unusually poor in conception.

College-Examinations.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY

GENERAL EXAMINATION, December 1835

On Friday the 4th of December, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East India College at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the College Council of the result of the General Examination of the Students.

The Deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's lodge where they were received by him and the professors and the Oriental visitor. Soon afterwards, they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by several distinguished visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place —

A list of the students, who had gained medals, prizes and other honourable distinctions, was read.

Mr William Edwards read an English essay.

The students read and translated in the several oriental languages.

The medals and prizes were then delivered by the Chairman (Wm Stanley Clarke, L. Q.), according to the following report, viz

Medals, prizes and other honourable distinctions of Students leaving College, December 1835

Fourth Term

Hervey Harris Greathead prize in classics, medal in mathematics, medal in law, medal in political economy, prize in Persian, and with great credit in the only remaining department.

Wm James Morgan, prize in classics, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

George Henry Clarke, prize in Bengali and Persian writing.

Thomas Coult's Trotter, highly distinguished.

George Davy Raikes passed with great credit.

Third Term

Frederick Bebb Gubbins, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Second Term

Mungo Farlie Muir, prize in mathematics, prize in law, prize in Bengali, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

James Bentham Mill, a special prize by vote of council for ability in every department, and research and talent displayed in his essay.

Edward Thomas Colvin, second essay, prize and highly distinguished.

Messrs C T Seally, J W Hadow, and C T Le Bas, distinguished.

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term

Alexander Finrose Forbes, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, prize in political economy, prize in law, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Arabic, and with great credit in the only remaining department.

G B S Karr and Sur C M Ochterlony, Bart, were highly distinguished.

Second Term

Edward Peters, prize in political economy, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William Edwards, prize in classics, prize for the essay and with great credit in other departments.

Messrs R B Thornhill H M Read, A St. J Richardson and F L Beaufort, were highly distinguished.

First Term

Cecil Beadon, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, prize in law, prize in Bengali, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Archibald Roberts Young, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, theme prize, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Messrs H D H Fergusson and W I Turquand were highly distinguished, and Wm Fisher passed with great credit.

Rank of Students leaving College, as determined by the College Council, viz

BENGAL

First Class

- 1 H H Greathead,
- 2 W J Morgan,
- 3 M F Muir,
- 4 J B Mill,
- 5 C T Seally,
- 6 C T Le Bas.

Second Class

- 7 G H Clarke,
- 8 T C Trotter,
- 9 G D Raikes.

(No Third Class.)

MADRAS

(No First or Second Class.)

Third Class

J R. Pringle

BOMBAY

First Class

- 1 E T Colvin,
- 2 J W Hadow.

Second Class.
S F B Gubbins
(No Third Class)

It was then announced, that the Certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to conduct and that this latter consideration has always the most decided effect in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced, that such rank would take effect only in the event of the student's proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked, and should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank among the students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

Notice was then given, that the next term would commence on Tuesday the 19th of January 1896, and that the students were required to return to the College within the first four days of it, unless a statu-

table reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay, otherwise the term would be forfeited.

The Chairman then addressed the students, expressing the very great gratification which the deputation felt at the favourable result of the examination, as well as the excellent conduct of the whole body of the students, and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 6th and Wednesday the 13th of January, are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the East India House from candidates for admission into the College next term, which will commence on Tuesday the 19th of January 1896.

N B It will facilitate the passing of the Candidates before the Committee, if they are instructed to call at the College Department, with their papers, a day or two before either of the above dates.

W T Hooraa,
Clerk of the College Department,
East India House

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE

The examination of the gentlemen cadets of the first class was held on Friday, the 11th of December, in the presence of the Chairman (W S Clarke, Esq.), the Deputy Chairman (J R Carnac, Esq.), and many other members of the Court of Directors.

Among the professional and other attendants, were Major Generals Sir Patrick Ross and Millar, H M S, Colonels Sir I Greenwell, C B, Sir Jas Sutherland, Sherwood, Durant, Galloway, Osborne Robertson, Pauley, C B Adye R A, Lieut Colonels Rberts, Sykes and Hay, Sir H Willock Messrs H Ravenshaw, Jas Taylor, P Melvill, J Underwood, F Warden D Colvin, and J Shore, the Rev Dr Young, the Rev Messrs Lindsay and Coles, Doctors Gregory, Thompson, Southey, Kemball &c.

Soon after eleven o'clock, the line performed the manual and platoon exercise, marched past in review order, slow time, marched past in quick time, and wheeled into line. Two gun detachments formed on right and left of line, and fired fifteen rounds of blank ammunition. The line advanced, and performed the general salute, formed open column, retired, grounded arms, took up swords and performed the sword exercise, mounted and dismounted.

The class subjected to examination, consisted of thirty two, of which Cadets C B Young and P M Francis, were

selected for the engineers, W Falconer, and T Brougham, for the artillery and for the infantry, the following, — C R W Hervey, J E Gastrell, E C Beale, E T Placocks, C D Atkinson, P G Robertson, J G Caulfield, M Galwey, A S Young, R Fitzgerald, W O Harris, W L Mackeson, R P K Watt, A A Geils, J C M Caskill, G A Farmer, F F C Hayes, C P Rigby, J A Evans, V C Taylor, H I Philippi, A T Alcock, W G Arrow, J Gordon, H C Roberts, James Metcalfe, W T Money, E W Metcalfe.

The following distribution of prizes was then made by the Chairman, in the name of the Court.

C B Young—1st mathematical, 1st fortification, 1st military drawing, 1st civil drawing, 1st Hindustani, and 1st general good conduct, the last, consisting of a handsome artillery sword in presenting which, Mr Stanley Clarke took occasion to impress, in kind and dignified terms, the importance of this mark of the Court's approbation, adding, that the conduct which had merited so distinguished a memorial, was an earnest that it would never receive tarnish in the hand of him to whom, in the name of the Court, he had the pleasure to present it.

To P M Francis was adjudged the 2d mathematical, 2d fortification, and 2d good conduct prizes.

W Falconer, Latin

E. T. Peacocks, French

P. G. Robertson, 2d Hindustani

At the recommendation of the Lieut Governor, prizes were also awarded to the following cadets of the 2d class, viz.

R. Strachey, for mathematics, fortification, military drawing, civil drawing, French, Latin, and 5d general good conduct

G. Macleod, Hindustani

And for general good conduct, R. B. Smith of the 4th class

It may be here remarked, that Messrs C. B. Young and R. Strachey (each the leading cadet of his respective class) have continued with unabated ardour their successful career, which from the first has been distinguished by their attaining the high prizes in the several branches of instruction in which they have competed.

The address of the Chairman was to the following effect:

"Gentlemen Cadets—After the very favourable report of those deservedly eminent and gallant officers, the Public Examiner and the Lieut Governor, it may be thought superfluous in me to say much in relation to the proceedings of this day, —a day no less satisfactory in its results than that on which, a few months back, it was my pleasing duty to congratulate you.

"We have not, it is true, been honoured by the presence of that distinguished nobleman, who, by his attention to your exhibitions, on the last occasion evinced the interest he felt in the objects of this establishment, and who from the resources of his enlarged experience, explained to you how to attain that eminence in a career of which he, undeniably, is the most illustrious and successful of examples. It is, in fact, upon the unceasing culture and proper application of those sciences which you have acquired under the direction of the able professors and officers of this institution, that must depend whatever fame you may desire to reap in those fields, which some of you immediately and all of you eventually, are destined to occupy.

"You are to remember that, though educated for the army, your abilities in proportion as you improve and develop them, may possibly embrace a more extensive sphere of utility, and after having run a career of honour as soldiers you may in due course, fairly aspire to those of a political nature.

"The constitution of the Company's service, like that of our country, opens to successful exertion the avenues of distinction without any exclusion on account of peculiar profession, and in those numerous instances in which merit has obtained its due reward, the profession of soldier adds increased lustre on that of statesman and minister.

"Allow me to add, with more intimate reference to the service for which you are destined, and to the example which, as Englishmen, you are, by every national motive, bound to illustrate, that the native soldiery rely, to a degree unequalled by those of other countries, on the officers with whom they are associated and by whom they are commanded.

"The pages of Indian history abound in evidences of the good effects of kind and considerate treatment of them, and of the evil consequences of contemptuous indifference to their prejudices and usages.

"The wide extent of British rule in the East, will attest the zeal and valour of an army conducted by officers of spirit and intelligence, and the pacific state of the same country is a pleasing evidence of the subjection in which it is happily maintained, under the guidance and authority of the civil power by means of that singularly constituted army.

"Cherish, then, I exhort you, those feelings of mutual confidence and attachment, which are the best bonds of union between the officer and the soldier, and let it be your emulation to identify, by your every individual action, the interests of British India with Britain herself.

"As a means of promoting these essential views I cannot too often repeat, that you must acquire a knowledge of the native languages. Without such determination your intercourse can neither partake of that freedom which is necessary to your forming a due estimate of the native character and institutions or even obtain for you those staff appointments, your access to which is through the ordeal of a prescribed examination.

"Thus qualified, and keeping in mind the nature of the connection of the two countries, you will be enabled to act in the spirit of those important maxims which have been established for the good government and consequent security of India.

"Gentlemen Cadets—I wish you, for myself, and in the name of my honourable colleagues who have accompanied me here to day, kindly farewell.

The civil and military drawings which were exhibited on this occasion were not inferior in execution to those of preceding terms. A drawing by Mr C. B. Young, from the beautiful model belonging to the seminary, of the island of St Helena, is calculated to sustain the character of the institution for this branch of science, and unequivocally attests the justice of the award of a corresponding prize to this young gentleman for his superior attainments as a military draftsman and surveyor.

M VON KLAPROTH

It is a new proof of the little consideration in which Oriental literature is held in this country, that the death of one of its most accomplished Continental professors, Julius von Klaproth, has hitherto attracted scarcely any notice. By some unaccountable oversight, although the event happened in August last, it has never yet been announced in our publication, although the extraordinary talents and acquirements of M Klaproth would entitle him to prominent notice, if he had not other claims as a diligent and able contributor to this Journal, for several years, until his malady disabled him from writing, and a frequent and valued correspondent.

The ensuing biography of this eminent orientalist is almost exclusively derived from a memoir by M C Landresse, inserted in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, which "renders to his labour, his talents and his memory, that public homage which the professors of literature owe to those who illustrate it with their labours."

M Henry Julius Klaproth was born at Berlin, on the 11th October 1783, and he began, so early as the age of fourteen, to devote himself to those studies which soon raised him to the first rank of Oriental scholars. His perseverance and sagacity acquired for him, when a very young man, a store of knowledge which is rarely attained in mature age. His father, the celebrated chemist, whose predilection for the exact sciences disqualified him for appreciating the merits of Oriental literature, considered that his son was wasting his time in vain and frivolous speculations. This path of study, it must be confessed, was then sufficiently unpopular and unpromising, whilst chemical science was enjoying the lustre and renown which the discoveries of Black, Priestley, Bergmann, Lavoisier, Vauquelin, and Klaproth, had deservedly earned for it.

The tenderness of his mother secretly encouraged the ardent passion in her son, which the cold taste of his father condemned and ridiculed. Young Klaproth felt at this time that insatiable eagerness for books, which never for an instant deserted him, or was suspended even in the midst of pain, and Mrs Klaproth, out of her own slender accumulations, afforded him the means of feeding his insatiable appetite. He availed himself, with equal avidity and discernment, of this resource, and he has been often heard, at a later period of life, to express in the warmest terms his gratitude for it.

That instinctive kind of inclination, or invincible bent of curiosity, which is sometimes called genius, and which decides the choice of studies or vocations, directed the taste of M Klaproth to the narratives of travellers. He contrived, for some time, to keep the balance tolerably equal between his own inclinations and his father's wishes, he even studied chemistry with success, and acquired considerable skill in mineralogy, which was ultimately useful to him in his travels. But the scale soon preponderated in favour of his own favourite pursuits, he neglected and abandoned all other studies for those which were more difficult, and, as some would have said, less useful. The regret which his father experienced at his son's dislike of the career which he had marked out for him, was soon consoled by his success, and he lived long enough to confess "how groundless were his apprehensions, and how futile his prejudices, against a course of application which promised to shed a new glory upon his name."

The royal library of Berlin, which abounds in many rarities, possesses a pretty large collection of Chinese books. M Klaproth, at the first sight of them, was seized with an irresistible ambition to learn the language in which

they were written. The only means of accomplishing this object were an incomplete dictionary, edited by Mentzel, under the direction of Father Couplet, and a manuscript Chinese and Spanish dictionary, by Father Dias, equally imperfect. His industry was, perhaps, sharpened by these defective implements, and the interest which this curious language inspired was so great, that this novel study captivated his mind and absorbed all his attention. The time drew near when the examiners went through the different schools, to require from each student an account of his progress. Klaproth's turn came, and he was unable to answer the simplest questions. The examiner, tired of interrogating him, observed, "why, you know nothing at all, Sir!" "I beg your pardon, Sir," replied Klaproth, "I know Chinese." "What! Chinese?" And who taught it you?" "Nobody, Sir, I learned it by myself." "But even in China, a whole life is scarcely sufficient to acquire a knowledge of their books." "I will convince you, Sir, it is no such thing." Away went the scholar to his paper case, and produced to the eyes of the astonished examiner copies of Chinese characters, essays of translations, and extracts from original works. He was now upon his proper ground, there was no hesitation, no perplexity, all was ease and confidence, from student he had ascended at once to master, and might retort upon others the reproach of ignorance which had just been levelled at him. His answers were satisfactory, he obliterated doubts and difficulties, explained the pretended mystery of the Chinese tongue, and, after displaying the spoils of his patient industry, he described, with all the enthusiasm of a discoverer, the irresistible fascinations of a study from which he could not withhold his nights, after having sacrificed his days.

His reputation commenced from this moment. his unassisted acquisition of such a language as the Chinese, then deemed almost unconquerable,* caused young Klaproth to be looked upon as a literary phenomenon. His exclusive application to this study had, however, left his education, in other respects, defective, and, in 1801, he tore himself, with reluctance, at the instance of his father, from Berlin, to study the Greek and Latin classics at Halle. In a few months he had performed all that was required of him, and, in the summer of 1802, he was prosecuting at Dresden the studies he had been forced to forego at Berlin. Towards the close of this year, he published, at Weimar, in German, the first numbers of his *Asiatic Magazine*,† containing valuable memoirs and documents respecting the history and geography of Asia.

Soon after this, the Academy of St Petersburg named M Klaproth one of their associates for Asiatic languages and literature. This nomination, which was not purely of an honorary character, determined him to proceed to Russia, a country which opened boundless resources to his ardent and inquisitive mind, a country which was eager to welcome learned foreigners, and where he hoped, like other ingenious men, to find better pecuniary prospects, and larger facilities of inquiry, than Prussia presented. The result did not fulfil his expectations.

He had already distinguished himself in Russia by the novelty and importance of his researches, when an extraordinary embassy to Peking afforded him a fair opportunity of augmenting and completing them. Before even the ambassador had been fixed upon, M. Klaproth was appointed to accompany him, together with a long train of scientific persons, besides political and commercial

* One of the Jesuit missionary's writing from Peking represents the acquisition of the Chinese language by a native of Europe as impossible.

† He commenced another periodical work under the same title in 1834 in French. It ceased after three numbers had appeared, owing to want of encouragement.

agents. The department of science was assigned to Count John Potocki that of politics and commerce to Count Golowkin, the chief of the embassy. Great efforts were made by the government to secure an accurate report respecting the geography of the country between Lake Baikal and the frontiers of China, the steppes of the Kirgheez, and the manners of its Asiatic nomade subjects.

Before Count Golowkin had completed his arrangements, M. Klaproth set off in the spring of 1805, visited Kasan and Perm, crossed the Ural mountains at Ekatherinaburgh, followed the Irtysh from Tobolsk to Omsk, whence he proceeded to Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk, where the embassy was to rendezvous. This route led him amongst the Samoyeds and the Finnish and Tartar tribes, that dwell on the banks of the Yenisei, from the Frozen Sea to Lake Baikal, extending from the Obi far into the eastern part of North Siberia. South of this province, he met with tribes of Mongol origin; he resided amongst the Tunguses of Tobolsk and Irkutsk; with the Bashkirs, the Yakoots, the Kirgheez, &c.; he studied their manners, collected vocabularies of their dialects, and noted their national physiognomy, in order to distinguish the characteristic traits of the families whose races had crossed. "Guided by the analogies and distinctions he remarked, he ascertained the relations of consanguinity and community of origin of tribes, which are now placed remotely from each other; he reduced their languages into families and subdivided them into dialects; then, following the different nations in their migrations, he traced them from station to station, till they became blended and confounded together in the nations of Middle Asia. These observations, the fruit of much reflection and confirmed by farther inquiries, constituted the foundation of an immense work, in which the people of Asia are distributed according to their languages, and the order of their primitive races, with the exactness so essential in such matters. The classification adopted by M. Klaproth, in his *Asia Polyglotta*, as it comes into use, will soon prevent our confounding, with De Guignes or Blumenbach, all the nations of Northern Asia in one, denominated sometimes Huns and sometimes Mongols."

The embassy assembled at Irkutsk at the close of the summer of 1805, and reached Kiakhta on the 17th October. Here obstacles, thrown in the way by the Chinese authorities, detained it till the end of the year; but the delay was favourable to the objects of M. Klaproth. He applied himself with indefatigable industry to acquire a variety of Tartar dialects; he learned the Mongol, perfected himself in the Mandchoo, and besides a valuable store of notes and other materials, he obtained a pretty large collection of Chinese, Tibetan, Mandchoo and Mongol works.

Meanwhile the cold became severe; mercury froze, and the felt tents of the Mongols were a bad protection against the rigorous inclemency of the weather. Privations and fatigue had, however, little effect upon the zeal of M. Klaproth, from which much benefit would have resulted to Oriental letters had the embassy been permitted to proceed to Peking. After crossing the frontiers, Count Golowkin became embroiled with the Chinese viceroy of Mongolia, at Ourga, in a dispute about etiquette, and the embassy was compelled to retrograde to Kiakhta, which it reached in March 1806.

Under the instructions of the Academy of St. Petersburg, M. Klaproth continued to examine the northern frontiers of China as far as Oostkamengorak, where he was to inspect the Buddhist temples of Semipalatnaya and Ablaykit, and copy the Tibetan fragments said to exist there. After skirting

the Sayanian mountains, traversing the Altai chain, and making an excursion from the Irtysh to Lake Dzaysang, in the Eleuth country, some distance from the southern frontier of Siberia, he returned by way of Omak to St. Petersburg; where he arrived at the beginning of 1807. The academy, to which he made a circumstantial report of his travels, recompensed his zeal, activity, and intelligence, by appointing him academicien extraordinary, prior to the allotted time, and the Emperor Alexander, besides other marks of particular regard, granted him a pension of 300 roubles.

Another testimony to his merits was his selection, at the recommendation of Count Potocki, to survey the new conquests of this immense empire in Georgia, and on the shores of the Caspian. He departed on this mission in September 1807, his instructions were given him by the academy, which defrayed his expenses, they required him to ascertain the extent of the new territories, to report upon the soil and moral character of the people, to study their dialects, explore their annals, and collect their traditions, and he was to push his researches as far as Baku, and even into Persia, if possible.

He arrived at Georgievsk in November, intending, till the close of winter, to restrict his excursions to the northern part of the line of the Caucasus, and not to proceed to Tiflis till the spring. But the plague, then ravaging the country, obliged him to cross the Caucasus in the middle of December, and he reached Tiflis in January 1808, which he made the pivot of his journeys. Political circumstances, as well as pestilential diseases, prevented his visit to Persia and even to Baku, and he was recalled by the academy towards the end of the year 1808. The valuable fruits of this expedition are recorded in the narrative which he published in German and French.

The numerous vocabularies collected by M. Klaproth, during his two journeys, and the comparisons to which he subjected them, qualified him for a species of study which, though ungrateful and unattractive, was long ago pointed out by Leibnitz as the surest means of arriving at an accurate knowledge of the origin of nations, namely, the comparative study of languages. No pursuit demands at once more judgment in the choice of materials, and more discretion in the use of them. It became with M. Klaproth a passion, with the enthusiasm of his age and the ardour of his character, he plunged into the chaos of etymological hypotheses, where, though he often collected scattered rays of light, he was sometimes deluded by *ignes fatui*. But if he was not always guided in these researches by the necessary circumspection, he evinced considerable skill in the combination and direction of the means he employed. The results he obtained from a comparison of the different dialects of the Old Continent, inspired him with the desire of comparing the languages of Northern Asia with those of America, and solving, in this way, the enigma respecting the origin of the races which people the New Continent. The manifest affinities, and some remarkable analogies, which he discovered between the roots of the American tongues and those of certain old dialects, appeared to him sufficient to demonstrate that those roots sprung from a common stock, or mother-tongue, which, he thought, had numerous relations with the languages of the Samoyeds and Kamtackchadales. He fancied he perceived the affiliated dialects stretching in a vast chain along the north-west coast of America, from Queen Charlotte's Archipelago to the River of the Amazons, over southern Canada, the United States, Louisiana, Florida, the Great and Little Antilles, the Caribbee Islands, and Guiana. At the same time, he found in the physiognomy and manners of these races resemblances to those of northern Asia. Many of these hypotheses are founded upon such

minute analogies, that much reliance cannot be placed upon them. It is remarkable that M Klaproth was not slow to discover or to expose the fallacy of these imaginary analogies in others. In communicating his discovery to the academy of St Petersburg, he supported it by a vocabulary of Carib words, which he had met with in various dialects of northern Asia. He exhibited his views in a comparative table, under the odd title of *Hic et Ubique*,* and in others of his works, corrected, however, and modified by further inquiries and reflection. "He then began to think that, in the comparative as in the analytical study of languages, nothing is so dangerous as being too systematic and desirous of explaining every thing, he admitted a sort of general, universal analogy, which he called 'antediluvian,' and which he detected in dialects in which it would be almost absurd to seek for real analogies." M Klaproth, himself, acknowledged that resemblance of language was not sufficient to prove the descent of the races of the New Continent from those of the Old.

When he abstained from large and bold deductions, and had the prudence to confine himself to more tractable subjects, the results of his comprehensive knowledge of languages, and his accuracy of research, supplied him with many new and curious materials to elucidate the primitive history of nations. He demonstrated that the native races of Great and Little Bucharra are erroneously classed amongst Turkish tribes, since they are of Persian origin, by the help of an Ourgour vocabulary, he established the fact, that a people of Turkish origin, originally from the banks of the Orkhon and the Seluga, gradually spread themselves westward as far as the sources of the Irutsh, and, after ruling over Little Bucharra, became blended, in their migrations, with the Usbeks and the Kirgheez. In another work, he considers the origin of the Afghans, which has been reported to be Armenian, Arabian, Georgian, and even Jewish, and he substitutes plausible conjectures for wild hypotheses. The academy of St Petersburg printed his dissertation on the Afghans, at its own expense, apart from its memoirs, as well as a collection by M Klaproth, entitled *Archives pour la Littérature Orientale*. They both appeared in 1810.

About this time, he had been employed to prepare a catalogue of the valuable collection of Chinese and Tartar works belonging to the academy. It might have been expected that, occupied so advantageously and so agreeably to his taste, in a country which afforded ample scope for his inquiries, he would not have been anxious to quit it, but, having been despatched to Berlin, in 1811, to superintend the engraving of the different characters requisite for printing his works, he seized the opportunity with eagerness to bid an eternal adieu to Russia. This year appeared his Explanation of the inscription attributed to the great Chinese emperor, Yu, in which he maintains the authenticity of this monument against the sinologist Hager.

Germany was now a scene of political disorder, which was far from favourable to the cultivation of letters. M Klaproth, who was employed on his Travels in Caucasus, endeavoured to find a quiet asylum in the mountains which separate Silesia from Bohemia. But Silesia itself was invaded and ravaged by the French armies, and it was not till they were driven across the Rhine, in 1812-14, that he could resume the printing of his work.

He made some attempts to enter the service of France, which were unsuccessful, and, in October 1814, he quitted Berlin with the determination of applying directly to Napoleon, at Porto Ferrajo. His application was cordially received, and he was ordered, by way of trial, to prepare a memoir on the different Asiatic races which inhabit the frontiers of Russia. Before he

could finish it, the downfall of the power whose patronage he had solicited left him at Florence in a most difficult position. He exerted all his resources to get to France, and, in June 1815, he arrived in Paris, where he took up his residence and continued to reside ever since.

In the capital of France, facilities for study were, at first, all the advantages he gained, he subsisted there in a precarious manner, until Baron William von Humboldt met with him, and employed all his great influence to improve the circumstances of his countryman. He knew him only by reputation, and by having found him at Dresden in a situation by no means comfortable, a short time after the battle of Leipzig, he was not ignorant of the circumstances of his journey to Porto Ferrajo, but he likewise knew the extent of his knowledge and of his labours, and he foresaw the benefit which literature might expect from such a man. At his recommendation, the king of Prussia conferred upon M Klaproth (August 1816) the title of professor of Asiatic languages and literature, advancing him, in addition to a handsome salary, 80,000 francs towards the publication of his works, granting him permission to remain at Paris till they were entirely completed. To this liberal patronage we owe, amongst other works, the Supplement to the Chinese Dictionary, the Mandchou Chrestomathy, and the Catalogue of Chinese and Mandchou books in the library of Berlin.

The literary productions which emanated from the pen of M Klaproth, during his sojourn at Paris, and which appeared in a variety of periodical works, as well as separately, are very numerous. Though most of them are short, there are none which do not bear the strongest indications of profound study, patient research, and an accuracy which is the result of comprehensive knowledge of the subject, tenacity of attention, and a judgment habituated to close discussion. Some of these papers bear his name, others are anonymous, and some were published under assumed names; it was seldom, however, that the characteristics of his style, and his extent of reading, did not betray him. Few could command the same resources, or apply them with equal effect. He was not over solicitous about style, facts were his objects, and it was sufficient for him if he stated them with accuracy, precision, and perspicuity.

"But it is to be deeply regretted," observes M Landresse, "that he should have wasted so much time in discussions as useless to letters, as they were distressing to those who took an interest in their welfare. In this species of warfare, he displayed an ardour and a skill which were invincible, yet, however just might be his judgments, he strangely detracted from their merit and effect, by divesting them of that urbanity from which neither the profoundest knowledge, nor the goodness of a cause, can claim exemption. Men are to be dealt with most gently when they are in the wrong, M Klaproth thought differently. The intemperance which he carried into controversies, had often the effect of imparting worth and importance to the notions he attacked, and he had, moreover, the misfortune to find, that nothing is so well calculated to inspire others with kindness as the manifestation of it on our own part."

This irritability of temper excited against M Klaproth a prejudice which has greatly obscured the reputation he may justly claim. In the course of a discussion on his merits and learning, we happened to hear it remarked with asperity, but not altogether without reason, that he had resided so long amongst rude and unpolished people, that he had, insensibly, imbibed a tincture of their manners.

Constant application, multiplied labours, and probably this very irritability

of temper, undermined his constitution. For more than two years past, palpitations, the symptoms of which he alone understood, intimated to him that his days were numbered. His disorder was an aneurism, and he sunk under its effects suddenly, on the 27th August 1835, at one o'clock in the morning, in the midst of the invaluable library which he had collected at such cost and so many sacrifices.

"His sufferings," observes M Landresse, "had scarcely interrupted his labours, but it is impossible to give even an approximate report of their number, extent, and condition. Almost inaccessible in his cabinet, maintaining no intercourse with the learned except by his books, he had not even a pupil, I might almost say a friend, to whom he confided the plans he had formed, the doubts he hoped to remove, the chasms he wished to fill, he died with the mortification of having abandoned works of importance already commenced, and plans too little developed to be undertaken and continued by others. It is, however, supposed that his commentary on Marco Polo, if not completed, is at least considerably advanced: this work is the fruit of thirty years' prodigious study and research, in which he consulted, compared, extracted, and translated all the Chinese, Taitar, and Persian texts, which could diffuse any light upon the places visited by the Venetian traveller. M. Klaproth appears likewise to have finished latterly a geographical, statistical, and historical description of the Chinese empire and its dependencies, and it is known that, some years ago, arrangements were concluded between him and a celebrated German book-seller, for the publication of a new *Mishridates*, which, besides a grammatical sketch and an analyzed text of each language, was to exhibit a comparative vocabulary of the dialects of the five portions of the world, and a table of the graphical system in use amongst all nations. He had just finished for the Prussian government a grand chart of Asia, in four sheets, which he intended to accompany with an explanatory and descriptive text. Lastly, he had undertaken to publish, for the Asiatic Society of Paris, a Georgian grammar and a Mandchoo dictionary."

The remains of M Klaproth were deposited in the cemetery of Montmartre. His obsequies were performed with the pomp due to his eminent literary character, amongst those who paid the last tribute to him after death was M. von Humboldt, who had been his most zealous patron during life.

A slight personal acquaintance, improved by a frequent correspondence, for several years, impressed us with a high esteem for the intellectual qualities and extraordinary industry of M Klaproth, and convinces us that the void left by his loss will not soon be filled up. The havoc which the hand of death has made, within comparatively a few months, amongst Oriental scholars, in sweeping off such men as Remusat, Saint-Martin, De Chezy, Morrison, and Klaproth,—the first four at the very head of their respective departments, the last eminent in all,—is an inauspicious omen to the cultivation of Asiatic literature. Certain Vandals in India seem impatient to co-operate with the ravages of Time.

JOURNEY ACROSS THE PENINSULA OF INDIA, FROM MADRAS TO BOMBAY *

Set out for Biddery at 3 P.M., where I saw a native car gorgeously bedizen'd with all sorts of gaudy finery. I was given to understand, that this was the state-equipage of no less a personage than the Devil, whose favour the poor deluded natives think to propitiate by homage and offerings.

I found the people kindly disposed, they offered me milk, eggs, &c. I had twenty bearers with lighted torches, and left Biddery about sun-set. On the road, I was informed, that, a short time since, a native fell a victim to the fangs of a beast of prey, which piece of interesting intelligence did not at all heighten the pleasures of the journey. As we approached the outskirts of the jungle, it was dark as pitch, my sepoy advised me to have my pistols in readiness. I had no sooner entered this black region, than my bearers raised a horrible clamour, one and all kept incessantly screaming and bellowing "*Bogg' Bogg'*" till the woods re-echoed, the narrow straggling pathway was hemmed in on all sides, and occasionally broke in upon, by long grass and brush-wood, which rustled and crackled against the bottom and sides of the palanquin, and might have formed the covert of a tiger, at rather too familiar a distance, however, we passed the jungle unhurt. It is surprising with what callous indifference the natives expose themselves to the most imminent danger, the tappaul-carriers and palanquin-bearers are every now and then pounced upon and devoured by tigers, accidents of this sort do not deter others from following their steps in close succession, the fear of death giving little concern in a land of fatalism, charms, and talismans.

I passed, during the night, through the miserable town of Seerah, where is an ancient mosque in ruins, and arrived in Tonnecoolhully on the 7th May, at day-break. Here I had no regular dāk awaiting me, and was obliged to hire ordinary coolies, with cross-bars to carry my palanquin, two of these bars are placed transversely under the palanquin, in front, and two behind, at a little distance from each other. Travellers should take care that the bearers do not place the bars too near the extremity of the pole, as there is great danger of their being broken off from the palanquin, the coolies are fond of that arrangement, as, by increasing the powers of the lever, it lightens their burthen, and, not having been trained to palanquin-bearing (which is very difficult), four men support the drop-bars in front, and four behind, two being placed on each side of the pole, sometimes, one or two are also placed at its extremities, in this way they crawl along, at the rate of two miles an hour, and even then, from want of practice, their shoulders are much bruised and swollen. I was often tempted to get out and walk, but the scorching heat prevented me, sometimes, under such circumstances, I hired the *tattoos* (ponies) of the potails, or head-men of the villages, which relieved me from the stiff position and tedium of confinement in the palanquin.

To obviate the serious inconvenience which often results from the irregularities of the dāk, and the uncertainty of procuring bearers from distant parts of the country, it is rather surprising that Government has not yet adopted the scheme of appointing bearers at certain stations on the high road to principal towns, this might be done, at little or no expense, by appropriating small pieces of ground for the bearers to live on, and by giving them a trifling allowance of money. The hire of the several daks, thus posted, would, in all probability, reimburse Government for the outlay. With the aforementioned

coolies, I was from day-break till night-fall travelling over twenty-four miles, something less than two miles an hour.

At Heenur, I met with good regular bearers, and reached Chittledroog at 1 A.M. on the 8th May. This hill-fort stands on a lofty eminence, is of amazing strength, and reckoned impregnable, it is only by blockade or surprise that we have captured almost all these forts: being generally well garrisoned and strongly fortified by the enemy Chittledroog has immense barrier-gates and huge impenetrable walls; it was now occupied by 660 horsemen, commanded by a native. The adjoining huts are mean and wretched, in the town, there is a Moorish and a Gentoo church. I took up my quarters at the residence of the commandant, in a large ancient building.

Before sun-rise, I went over the interior of the deserted fort, which is one of the most remarkable in India, it was once the capital of a Poligar chief, who here held his court, till Hyder dispossessed him by treachery in 1776: the remains of its former grandeur may still be perceived in the mouldering walls of what was once a palace, the huge surrounding masses of rock tower aloft on all sides, and leave no outlet, save the narrow gateway by which you have entered.

Some eight or ten years ago, two English officers of the garrison had ascended to a rocky pinnacle, to inhale the evening air, while enjoying their cigars, a lighted end chanced to fall in the cavern beneath them—a tremendous explosion followed, blasting asunder the superincumbent rocks; and the officers, with two attendant matrosses and a dog, were scattered to the winds. The scene where this tragical event occurred, still retains its frightful features of devastation, fresh as if it were but yesterday. Myriads of monkeys, with a few wretched Hindoo devotees, are now the only inmates of this once powerful fortress, the native troops at the station preferring to encamp in the neighbourhood, and, indeed, I should think the heat within the fort, from the reflection of the rocks, must be almost intolerable in the summer season.

I arrived at the fort of Myacondak, which is thickly peopled; they are well clothed and famed for handsome native women and children. From Myacondak I passed through Davengra to Hurryhur, a large populous village, and a military station, where Colonel C. received me with a hearty welcome; but, in consequence of the colonel not having received a notification, there was no dak posted for me.

May 9th—Had much wangling with the head-man of the village before I could get him to provide me with bearers. As they are almost invariably robbed by the potual of nearly every pice which they earn, they have no interest in being on the alert to attend a palanquin, this should be another inducement for Government to appoint stations and grant allowances to bearers on the principal roads, on this occasion, the impudent cutwal, being overawed by the sight of my pistols, despatched peons throughout his district, who dragged in whatever bearers they could lay hold of, by force, to carry my palanquin, and appointed a guard to prevent any of them from absconding before or after I started. I then paid them their hire to Rannee Bednoor, leaving Hurryhur at half-past 9 A.M.

At a short distance from this place is the river Toongabudra, which separates Mysore from the southern Mahratta country, and the presidency of Madras from that of Bombay. The river was very low, from want of rain, a great many females were busily engaged washing on its banks, others were drawing water, while different groups were bathing, the women carry water in goblets on their heads with much grace and elegance; their appearance was pictu-

resque and reminded me of the biblical descriptions, indeed, the habits of the natives strikingly illustrate many passages of the Old Testament.

Nothing worthy of notice occurred before reaching Rannee Bednoor, where I arrived at 2 P.M., it is a large town, composed of mud houses and celebrated for its manufactures of silks and cotton. At almost every house, the natives were employed at their simple and rude manufacturing machines.

The bearers, accompanied by a sepoy, being in readiness, I left Rannee Bednoor at 3 P.M. During the night, I crossed the river Wurdah, which was nearly dry, and, at 6 P.M. of the 10th May, arrived at Savanoor. At this place I met with the very uncivil cutwal, before spoken of. The town was in ruins and filthy in the extreme, but has a good bazaar well stocked with fruit. After two hours' detention, I managed, by a determined dealing with the cutwal, to procure regular bearers, and was glad to make the best of my way out of this disagreeable place. Fortunately, my bearers proved excellent, and took me on at a bouncing pace, over hills and dales, and across nullahs, towards a village called Ingly, where they said another set were in waiting, but I found myself again deceived, for, on arriving there about mid-day, none were to be seen. I bivouacked under a large tree, on the outskirts of the town, along with several travelling native merchants, who journeyed on horseback with their pack saddles of merchandise. I sent for the potal, who confirmed the statement, that no dak was laid for me, I had, therefore, to bribe my old set to carry my palanquin on to Hobly, while I rode on the cutwal's tattoo, which I hired for a rupee. My steed was as lanky and raw-boned as the skeleton charger of Dr Slop.

I left Ingly at 2 P.M. Before sun set, a tremendously awful storm came on we were involved in darkness, and fairly lost our way, but, as the nullah was very shallow, my bearers walked up the stream, which they rightly conjectured would lead us to some village, on reaching which I went to the tappaul and had a blazing fire lighted to dry my clothes. I there learned whereabouts we were, and obtained information as to our road to Hobly, and, having procured torches, finished this arduous day's journey, arriving there at midnight.

I found my regular dak awaiting me at Hobly, and, notwithstanding my fatigue, pushed on for Dharwar. The dawning day exhibited a delightful view of rich and fertile districts, with the cotton tree flourishing in abundance. I was happy to find, that, notwithstanding the apathy of Government with respect to the cultivation of cotton, in this, as in many other provinces, the people were raising it. Although the natives of Dharwar do not clean their cotton so well as they do further north, I have seen specimens equal to the finest Tinnevely produced at this place. Until lately, the Company advanced the ryots sums of money, which were refunded from the produce of the crops, but an order has since been issued to interdict this salutary measure, which must cause the crops to decline, as the ryots have not funds to maintain the requisite labourers. No doubt, however, some enterprising merchants will step in to supply the place of the Company in this respect. So uncertain are the people here of a market for their produce, that it has a greater variation of price than in any other part of India, last season, owing to a scarcity of cotton in Bombay, and the high prices offered for it in China, the common sorts in Dharwar rose to 180, and then declined to 50 per cent above the average price. A confederacy of the wealthy natives monopolized all the cotton, grain, &c., and maintained it at a high price, under an expectation that the opening of the trade to China would produce a greater demand.

The principal cotton talooks in the province of Dharwar are Now Goons,

Dummall, Plusgard, and Badama; there are six or seven smaller ones. The cotton is packed at Dharwar and forwarded to Vingarla, and from thence to Bombay. I met several convoys of bullock-carts on their route to Madras, laden with cotton, which had to be transmitted four or five hundred miles, previous to being shipped from that place for China, where it went under the denomination of Madras cotton. The Company's experimental farms are visited by a medical gentleman skilled in botany, who travels from one farm to another, and suggests such improvements as he may deem necessary for ameliorating the crops.

On the 11th May, at 7 A.M., I arrived at Dharwar, the country round extremely fine and intersected with fruit and vegetable gardens. The roads are good, and my bearers, though cross-barred ones, were more active than usual; but their screaming was intolerable. Owing to their awkwardness, they broke my palanquin-windows with their bars, I had them repaired, but they were broken again by the extreme ignorance of the natives, one of them, who I suppose had never seen a bit of glass before, deliberately drove his hand through it, to his great astonishment. Dharwar is a large military station, and contains a few good houses, but they are very irregularly disposed.

At Dharwar, the south-west monsoon commenced, we had frequent storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied with rain. I spent two or three hours very pleasantly, with the judge of the province. I may notice, *en passant*, that a great and general misunderstanding seems to prevail, both at home and abroad, respecting the nature of the duties and rank of a *collector*. From the literal meaning of the word, many persons suppose that the name is synonymous with *tax-gatherer* in England. Indeed, it is not a little singular that it should still be retained, as it by no means conveys an accurate idea of the functions and authority vested in the gentlemen who hold that office. Instead of being simply collectors of taxes, they are invested with power to impose, increase, or decrease the taxes, according to the capabilities of the provinces at the different seasons. This is an important trust, when it is considered that they are responsible to Government for the immense land-revenues of India. Their political jurisdiction also is very extensive, that of Mr. N. embraced a territory of upwards of 300 miles in extent; they have ample salaries and live in a style more resembling viceroys than private gentlemen. When they visit the various districts of their respective provinces, they are often attended by a retinue of bearers and followers, equal to that of many of the native princes.

The gaol of Dharwar is very capacious, and well secured with lofty walls; on the top of which sentries are stationed, to prevent the escape of the prisoners; some of them had broken out a short time prior to my arrival, and before they would surrender a number were cut down and many severely wounded. At the period of my visit, there were no less than 750 inmates. The prisoners are employed in the manufacturing of table-cloths, weaving of silks and other commodities of domestic use: in making which they have arrived at such a degree of perfection, that families are in the constant habit of supplying themselves from the prison depository.

On taking a survey of the town, I observed that the cantonments of the soldiers were completely in ruins, which was caused by an insane old woman setting fire to the buildings. The cottages, which were thatched, have nothing to boast of, either in comfort or cleanliness. A plain monument has been erected to Mr. Thackeray. I left Dharwar on the 12th, at 6 A.M., with eight bearers, for Gurrug, where I arrived at 9 A.M., the intervening country con-

asted of barren heath, favourable for field-sports; although there were no bedges, gates, or dykes, to shew off the huntsman's metal, there was abundance of ragged, sharp-edged rocks. The atmosphere was cool and afforded some palliative to the clouds of dust that filled the air.

At Gurrug there is a comfortable bungalow, where I met a Mr R., an assistant collector, with whom I breakfasted. This gentleman is accustomed to reside for a month together in this solitary place, receiving the revenue and ascertaining the state of crops, &c, and is seldom gratified with the sight of an European face, this, however, is nothing compared with the situation of many military officers, who for years together reside alone, in charge of sepoya, without ever experiencing the pleasure of European society. Some have become insane from an overpowering feeling of monotonous, unvaried solitude. Such is one of the fairy-tale luxuries of the East, of which people talk so rapturously in England! At this place, I was again delayed for want of bearers, which was partly owing to the rapid progress I had made, and partly from the collector having employed nearly all of them in his retinue in visiting his province. I managed, however, to obtain a set of cooly cross-bar men, and left Gurrug at 1 P.M. for Padshapoor, my bearers literally crawled along, in a most vexatious manner. We passed through Sangolie, Nurburghes and Achtengeshall, and as the morning of the 13th dawned, Padshapoor burst upon the view. The prospect of this town was imposing and romantic, two long and lofty chains of mountains, thickly clothed with brushwood, lay extended on each side, a deep valley, with trees of the richest foliage, formed a picture-reque avenue to the town, which stood on a distant eminence at the head of the valley. The Mahratta castellated towers at the angles of the ramparts, and the lofty walls, illuminated by the morning sun-beams, rendered it at once beautiful and formidable. I crossed the Markundah river, where I saw crowds of females, bathing, washing, and drawing water. Proceeding through the outskirts of the town, I reached Whokirree at 9 A.M. Here are some celebrated tombs, built by a Mahomedan some 200 years ago, they are of considerable height, dome-shaped, and strongly built with stone, they afford a cool and refreshing resting-place for the weary traveller. Many rich natives are in the habit of constructing temples, bridges, cemeteries, tanks, and choultries, others (as has lately been the fashion) build ships and send pilgrims *gratis* to Mecca, to perform their obsequies at the tomb of the prophet.

At the tombs I met Mr M., who had one fitted up for himself and another for his horses, the interior was remarkably cool. The cotton and corn farms were excellent. Monopoly here, as in other places, had fastened its iron gripe on the land, two or three natives, by a joint capital, had bought up most of the grain and sold it at their own prices, if any rival started, they undersold him. I left about noon and set out again, with bad bearers, over bad roads and a rocky mountainous country, for Chickoree, where I arrived at 1 P.M.

I passed through Erroor at 11 P.M., and from thence reached Mussal at 4 A.M. of the 14th May. I found the village in an uproar, a herald, blowing an instrument bearing a rude resemblance to a French horn, accompanied by a Mahratta, came plancing forwards and informed me that Rajah Chintaman Row, having heard of the intended journey of a friend of Mr N. through his dominions, had sent an invitation for him to rest at his palace. This flattering message was backed by twenty-four bearers, two torch-men, four coolies, two horsemen, fully accoutred as a guard, and a horse gorgeously caparisoned for myself, in case I should prefer that mode of conveyance. I accordingly mounted the steed,

and our imposing cavalcade proceeded to Moritch, where we halted at 7 A.M. I here visited some Brahmin temples and was permitted to enter, after going through the usual ceremony of pulling off my shoes. Their exterior appearance was plain, but the interior was more beautiful than any that I had seen. The town is large and populous, surrounded with a high turretted wall, the streets and mud houses were filthy. At 8 A.M. I advanced a short distance towards Sangly, and pitched my tent in the beautiful residence of Rajah Chintaman Row, the apartments were not spacious, but were elegantly furnished according to European style, with mirrors, couches, &c. * attached to the palace were delightful gardens, luxuriant groves of orange, citron, and myrtle trees exhaled a balmy perfume, and reminded me of the voluptuous haunts of the sultans and viziers portrayed in the glowing terms of the *Arabian Nights*.

I remained here for nearly six hours, without being honoured by an interview with the rajah, who I was informed was in great affliction in consequence of the death of his only son, which occurred the preceding day. Previous to my leaving, however, he sent his interpreter, desiring to see me, but as I was on the point of leaving, and presuming, under these circumstances, that the mission might be rather a matter of formality, I respectfully excused myself from intruding on his retirement so early after his recent loss.

At 2 P.M. I set out fresh for Poosa Soolec, which I reached at day-break on the 15th May. the country exhibited a richer soil and was better cultivated than any I had hitherto seen. After passing through Bamburwurreh, I met with sorry accommodation in an uncomfortable pagoda, I expected a dak from Sattarah would have been laid, but in this I was again disappointed. There was great bustle in the town and market place, from the natives disposing of their goods. Amid all this confusion, I could not procure even a bullock-cart to carry my palanquin so I sat disconsolately down under a tree in the thoroughfare, and attempted to wash down my chagrin with a cup of the celestial beverage. I was truly in a pitiable plight, I looked round on the bawling, busy group of natives, but none gave heed to my forlorn condition. I felt that I was a stranger in a foreign land. After waiting for about two hours, the potail sent me from twenty to thirty villagers who, amid much jocularly and mirth, thought it fine sport to carry a palanquin to the next village,—what perhaps they had never done before in their lives. One of them beckoned me to mount a poney which was standing beside an old woman, which I did *sans ceremonie*. The poor woman set up a loud howling, and continued screaming and whining after us to the next village, which was about three miles off. Here my villagers left me and I continued to get a fresh set from village to village, while I alternately rode the potails' tattoos, or walked, until we reached Sattarah. I had a miserable day of it, travelling in this way over forty of the longest miles of my journey. I had a great deal of irritating "palaver" with the potails, before I could get them to collect me coolie bearers for even three miles in extent, to keep them in good-humour, I paid the first set beforehand, in order to induce them to carry me a full stage, but they set me down at the first village and then ran away. Between Poosa Soolec and Sattarah (forty miles), I had no less than fifteen sets of coolie bearers and as many potails' tattoos.

At day break of the 16th, I at last arrived in the vicinity of Sattarah, where my ears were again delighted with the martial notes of the bugle. I left my palanquin in charge of the potail of the adjoining village, and was directed by

* The mirrors were a nail and rest on the floor which is convenient to the natives who use them as a recumbent position.

one of the soldiers to Adjutant L's dwelling, where I received a hearty welcome

Adjutant L advised me to go to Bombay via Mahabaleshwar hills, instead of by Poonah. His description of the festivities that were taking place on the hills, and the beauty of the scenery, speedily determined my choice. I shall, however, give Mr M's route by Poonah, as it may be useful to other travellers. From Sattarah to Deevor is a very difficult stage, from thence the route is by Neerah bridge, Poonah may be reached within twenty-four hours after leaving Sattarah. Such rapid travelling, however, incurs an exposure to the heat of the sun for a whole day, it is better to halt for the day at Neerah bridge, and make two nights' run of it. Starting from Poonah precisely at 4 P.M., Panwell may be reached at ten next morning. Previous to embarkation for Bombay, high water must be waited for, which, at full and change, is thirty minutes past one.

I had a sumptuous dinner with the mess of the regiment, which was a pattern of good feeling, harmony, and good order, while the officers of most regiments in the hon Company's service live and mess in their own houses, these preferred the company and good fellowship of each other. When we consider that the officers of a corps are bound together by so many ties of sympathy—that they are engaged in the same common cause and exposed to the same casualties, and that they must look to themselves for the principal sources of amusement and comfort in a foreign land, the wonder is that regimental messes should not be generally established in the military stations of India. such establishments tend to keep alive both the *esprit de corps*, and kindly feelings between brother officers.

The bungalow of the officers' mess is tastefully laid out, and furnished with a good library, billiard table, &c., the dinner service was elegant. The sepoy lines were at some distance from the town where the rajah resides, who is provided by the Company with a subsidiary force.

Left Sattarah at midnight, and at day light on the 17th began to ascend the Ghauts, on my route to the hills. I was resolved to walk up them, in order to enjoy the beauty of the scenery, but I found it a more Herculean task than I had anticipated. the roads were zigzag and very bad, and the dust was very annoying. The scenery, however, amply recompensed for these inconveniences, towering mountains, whose summits seemed to be encircled by the clouds, while the bold peaks of others soared far above them, and proudly lifted up their heads into the region of ether, intricate labyrinths of trees shrouding them from the view, secluded solitary retreats, where the human foot had rarely or never been and where fancy might paint the savage haunts of the prowling inhabitants of the forest. As I approached the summit, the air became quite cool and invigorating, and the eye was suddenly delighted with the animating spectacle of clusters of European bungalows overtopping the mountain ranges. I bent my course to a country seat, called Bohemia, the residence of the Hon Mr N. I was agreeably surprized to find my kind host and a few friends at breakfast at so fashionable an hour as 11 A.M., which was occasioned by the prolonged festivities of a farewell ball given the preceding night by my hon friend, who was about to return to England with a handsome fortune. He was deservedly a great favourite both at Bombay and on the hills. After a residence of nearly thirty years in India, he still continued to be the life and soul of social intercourse, his departure will consequently be regretted by the *beau monde* in these parts.

I drove round the place to see the lions. The roads were good, the houses

were built of stone, somewhat in the European style. The climate admitted of carpets, blankets, cloth wearing-apparel, and a snug fire side, &c. Hence, the hills have latterly been the general resort, as the sanitarium of the western districts of India, and will, no doubt, in a short time, entirely supersede the fatigue, danger, and expense of a long journey to the Neelgherry hills, which has hitherto been the plan adopted by invalids. The bungalows were situated in the midst of beautiful gardens, in which grew all sorts of fruits and vegetables: they in general occupy about ten to twenty acres of ground. In the neighbourhood, stands a pretty little English church. The mountain-fern, which is very uncommon in other parts of India, grows here in abundance. On a conspicuous part of a rising ground, an obelisk has been erected to the memory of Sir Sidney Beckwith.

At the period of my visit, there was a numerous party on the hills, a continued round of spirited convivialities formed a constant novelty and a striking contrast to the monotony and sickly in-door residence in the plains beneath. Here one may ride and walk all day long without inconvenience, and those who have a taste for the sports of the field may engage in hunting the bison, which, however, is attended with great risk and danger. A fine young man, cornet in H. M. 4th Dragoons, was lately killed by a bison, that burst upon him unawares from the midst of the jungle, he was several times spitted on its huge sharp horns and tossed into the air, and expired shortly after. His comrades had the poor satisfaction of subsequently killing the animal. Notwithstanding this unfortunate accident, they continue to pursue so dangerous a sport with as much avidity as ever. Wild cheetas and hyænas too, are by no means uncommon. The first night of my stay at Mr N's, a hyæna entered the compound and came close up to my tent. Men, dogs, and guns were hastily in requisition, but the animal escaped.

A grand bachelor's ball was in preparation, to which I had the honour of being appointed florist: the apartments were decorated with flowers and the verandah laid out with groves of orange and citron trees, and bowers of myrtle artificially cut and arranged, a large concourse of elegant ladies, however, formed by far the most charming portion of the ornament. I could not help observing that the great majority of the ladies were unmarried, which is generally found to be the case amid the gay assemblages of Europeans in India. We had a strong muster of Portuguese musicians from Poonah, who struck up quadrilles, waltzes, Scotch reels, and country dances with great spirit. The coolness of the weather, combined with the spirit stirring strings of the performers, soon lighted the beam in the eye and led on the festive dance. The supper was sumptuous, and (according to the phraseology of the gentlemen of the press) the wines gave general satisfaction.

I took my leave of the Mahabaleshwa hills with regret, and, after a stay of four days, resumed my journey on the 20th, at 4 P.M., accompanied by Mr B. on horseback, one of the keenest and best sportsmen in India. He escorted me to the verge of the ghauts, amid clouds of dust and showers of missile weapons discharged from the trees by the chattering monkeys. A magnificent prospect of the sea now opened before me, the well cultivated vales beneath smiled with waving crops of brightest verdure, a strong fort hung wildly on the brink of a frowning precipice, and lofty cliffs with their rugged heads rose far above the adjacent plain. The edges of the roads were frightfully abrupt, my head often became giddy while contemplating the profound abyss that yawned around. A false step of my bearers might have dashed us to atoms in an instant. We accomplished our descent, however, in safety, though by

the timid and nervous it may fairly be considered a very hazardous undertaking, as there are other sources of danger quite as alarming as the apprehension of a broken neck. A friend of mine, during his progress upward, at midnight espied a cheeta asleep by the road side, quietly resting upon his paw, perceiving that it was unobserved by his bearers, who, if they had seen it, would have run off and left him exposed in a tonyon chair, he very prudently held his peace and was carried safely by, without waking his sleeping adversary.

I arrived at Maha a little after sunset. It is situated on the banks of Bancoot river, and forms a depot for the reception of military stores and for the supply of the southern Concan, so that it is full of life and bustle. The temperature of the plains, contrasted with the bracing air of the hills, was disagreeably hot, and the sudden change from the one to the other rendered it more oppressive. The whole of the southern Concan is notorious for its high temperature, wide tracts of sun burnt rocks impress the mind with sickly feelings. I arrived in the middle of the night at the confines of an immense jungly forest, about half way between Maha and Indapoor. We entered its mysterious mazes with lighted torches, whose glare rendered them still more gloomy. In a situation like this, the mind swells with a solemn sense of the sublime, if not depressed with fearful apprehensions.

We got safely through the forest, and on the 21st passed through Indapoor. Here I found that new and excellent roads, from Nagootna to the hills, were in progress under skilful engineers from the surveyor-general's department; this will greatly promote the comfort by insuring the expedition of invalids travelling in that direction. I arrived at Nagootna about noon, it is a smoky dilapidated looking village. I rested at the bungalow, on examining the scrap-book belonging to the place, I found an interesting description of the assault of a tiger on the horse of the Rev Mr Wilton, a much respected missionary, who happened to be riding through the forest with a party, about six weeks before me. He was a little ahead of his party, when a huge tiger made a spring at his horse and, missing his aim, bounded away into the jungle again, he endeavoured to hasten its retreat by loud bawling, and galloped back to his party, who advanced in a body without farther molestation. The bungalow was a very poor one. The village of Nagootna stands on the banks of a river on the coast opposite to Bombay, it is a place of great trade and forms a sort of repository for merchandize passing and repassing between Bombay and the southern Concan. Passengers going to Bombay may either embark in a large cargo boat, or in a Bombay bunder boat, which must be ordered previously, and is about double the expense of the cargo boat. I sent an order for a bunder-boat, a few days before, which was sent over, plentifully supplied with provender.

At 11 P.M., the tide answering, I took my leave of the great peninsula of India, filled with pleasing reflections on the novelties and events of my journey and cheered with the prospect of speedily rejoining my friends in Bombay. We were all night sailing down a circuitous river, towards the sea, which we reached at day-light, the tide and wind opposing us, we came to an anchor off Caranjah Bunder, when circumstances permitted, we again weighed, and at 2 P.M. I once more set foot on the soil of Bombay.

Exclusive of stoppages, I was only ten days and nights accomplishing a journey of nearly 800 miles, in which space of time a person of robust constitution may accomplish it. The only change I experienced was the loss of fifteen pounds in weight, being otherwise in good health and spirits, an enjoyment which I cordially desire may be the portion of all travellers who may hereafter follow my footsteps across the Peninsula of India.

TALES OF AN INDIAN VOYAGE.

No. I.—PIERREPOINT AND HENRIETTA.

On board East-Indiamen, a rather singular person is often to be found,—a female, sometimes a native of Hindostan, at others of European birth, who earns her subsistence by voyaging backwards and forwards, from England to India, as the attendant of those female passengers who have no domestics of their own. Accustomed to the sea, and well-acquainted with all the resources of a ship, these women are far more efficient than any other class. As their employment depends upon their good character,—for no captain will take a person of known ill-conduct on board in the capacity of a servant,—they are usually steady and honest, and much less liable to be corrupted than inexperienced females, who, from the nature of their duties, are obliged to associate, to a certain extent, with the numerous hangers-on of the steward's pantry. Those who are active and prudent save considerable sums, increasing their wages by the purchase of small investments, which they sell to advantage in England and India. One of these persons was known to be educating her daughters at a boarding school, while she ploughed the deep in search of the means for their support; and a native of Hindostan observed, on quitting England, that she must make one more voyage, as she still had a daughter to marry. The comfort of having a steady, respectable woman of this description on board ship, is incalculable; one who, having got over the horrors of sea-sickness, can attend to those who are suffering under the attacks of that distressing malady, and, having weathered many a gale, is able to re-assure the timid and inexperienced, who fancy that every squall must send the ship to the bottom. When the person who undertakes this important office happens to be intelligent and observant, she often proves a very desirable companion, especially to invalids; beguiling many hours of confinement to the cabin by relations of what she has seen and heard during her peregrinations on the water. Half a maid, she can tell stories of the vasty deep, talk of strange fish, and moving accidents by flood; wrecks, storms, hidden rocks, and all the dangers and disasters of the sea. Sometimes, her narratives prove to be of a more domestic character, and from one of many falling from the lips of a peculiarly kind-hearted and intellectual woman of this class, the following has been selected.

"I have made many voyages," she observed, "and have seen great variety of passengers, but I never met with any young lady so beautiful, and I may say so interesting, as poor Miss Henrietta Fortescue. It was only the second time I had been to sea, and it was fortunate I should serve so amiable and considerate a mistress; for I do think that, if, in the early part of my life, I had encountered the unreasonable, fanciful, capricious, and violent ladies, whom it has been my lot to come across since, I never should have had courage to venture on board ship again. But if there ever was an angel upon earth, it was Miss Henrietta. She was scarcely eighteen, and so lively, it was delightful to hear her, laughing, and singing, and making merry, let the weather be what it would. She had her work, and her books, and her guitar, and never seemed to think the time long, or the voyage dull. Of course, we had gentlemen on board; but she was kept very much out of their way; for she was returning to her parents in India, under the care of an exceedingly proud civilian and his wife, who associated very little with the rest of the passengers,

least-ways at first, for, afterwards, circumstances happened, which induced them to make some exceptions.

"There was, in the ship, a young officer of a dragoon or lancer regiment, I do not rightly know which, who, to my mind, was a perfect picture of a man; what black curling hair he had! and what eyes! they would pierce you through and through,—that is, when he was earnest or inquiring; for, generally, they were very soft, indeed almost melancholy. He was not of a dark complexion, but very pale; and then he had such a peculiar smile, and shewed such a fine set of teeth, and was so easy in his carriage; though tall, never seeming to get his legs in the way of any thing; or looking awkward when obliged to stoop to enter the low doors of the cabins. There were some very personable cadets on board, but no one that could come up to him; and the elegant undress uniform he wore, set off his person so finely, that it was no wonder he cut them all out. For my part, I could scarcely keep my eyes away from him, and Miss Henrietta used to laugh, and declare that I must be in love. I cannot help admitting, that all the men in that ship, both gentle and simple, from the captain down to the cabin-boy, were very civil and well-behaved; but, oh! Mr. Pierrepont far outdid them all in politeness, particularly to me, and though it might be partly because I was so much about Miss Henrietta, I am sure it was natural to him, and that he could not have behaved rudely to the poorest creature who came in his way. In the early period of the voyage, he seemed very melancholy, talking little, and often leaning for hours over a gun, gazing at the water, or seated under the awning, with a book in his hand, which he did not seem to read. It struck me, that the sunshine of Miss Henrietta's looks appeared to cheer him, for he gradually became less solitary-like, and mixed more with the other passengers. Whenever my young lady came upon the deck, he was always at hand to offer some little attention; but this was done without officiousness, and his civilities were directed rather to Mrs. Vernon, who had the care of Miss Fortescue, than to Miss Fortescue herself; and Mrs. Vernon, though she was one of the haughtiest ladies that ever I saw, was not displeased by the deference paid to her by so handsome and elegant a young man. If his wife was stately and proud, Mr. Vernon was still more so, and, moreover, had not so much sense. He was silent, partly because he had nobody to talk to that he thought good enough for him, and partly because he had nothing to say; and it really was enough to cloud Miss Henrietta's fine spirits to be always sitting next or walking with so stupid and disagreeable a man. However, she did not mind it, taking pleasure, dear heart! in every thing, and no more thought of a lover, or falling in love, than if she had not been half so handsome, or going out to a place where all the gentlemen would be at her feet.

"This lasted until we got to the Cape. I was taken on shore, along with the ladies; but, of course, I did not see so much of them as when we were on board ship together. They were out a great deal, at balls and parties, and particularly at Government House. Though nothing could be more affable than Miss Henrietta, who never seemed to pride herself upon being born in a higher sphere, talking as freely with me, upon all proper occasions, as if I had been her equal. She was not a person to make a *confidante* of, or to betray all her feelings to, her attendant, and I entertained so high a respect for her, that I never presumed to ask her any questions which ran the chance of displeasing her. I saw, however, that Mr. Pierrepont had contrived to ingratiate himself. He was related to the governor of the Cape, a lord, I think, or some very great man, and that made a world of difference to Mr. Vernon, who heter

thought much of people, unless they were of high rank, or very rich. Miss Fortescue, I know, received an offer from one of the most wealthy gentlemen of the colony; but she would not accept it; she did not like him, and, from what I could see, she did not like the society; the Dutch ladies were unsuited to her, and though she did not scorn and jeer about them, in the manner that Mrs. Vernon did, there must have been somebody more charming than Mr. Vandereeten,—I think that was his name,—in the way, to have induced her to remain amongst them. Perhaps, she did not laugh quite as much while she was at the Cape, as she used to do on board ship, where she had only her own fine spirits to amuse her; but it was easy to perceive that she was quite as happy; there was a heavenly sort of satisfaction in her countenance, which shewed a heart at ease, and sometimes I fancied that she was losing a little of her girlishness, and becoming more womanly in her demeanour, and I could not help thinking this difference was occasioned by a secret consciousness of Mr. Pierrepont's attachment, and a growing inclination towards him.

"We were nearly a fortnight at the Cape,—for ships in those days remained longer in port than they do now,—and, all the while, festivities were going on, excursions into the country in the morning, and balls at night. Miss Henrietta used to dress beautifully on board ship, every thing of the best, and put on with so much taste; but I was perfectly dazzled by the figures she and Mrs. Vernon made at the governor's parties. They brought out all the newest modes from England, and far exceeded the other ladies in style and fashion. I had not thought much of Mrs. Vernon before, who had suffered a great deal from sickness, and who did not consider it worth her while to put on her best looks at sea; but I now could not help allowing that she also was a very handsome woman, and younger than I had taken her to be,—not above thirty certainly, if that, and able to pass for much less. Her temper, likewise, seemed altered; she had grown more cheerful and contented, and much more easily pleased; perhaps that was caused by her being less dependant upon her husband's society, who certainly was quite enough to mope and sadden the gayest person in the world. He appeared to be pleased with the attentions he and his party received, and swelled, and strutted, and looked more important than ever; but it did not make him a bit more amiable; in fact, he took every mark of civility paid to him as his due, and never seemed to be the least indebted to any body, let them put themselves to ever so much inconvenience to oblige him.

"We took in other passengers at the Cape, one a very great man indeed, a Sir Thomas Malpas, who was returning to some high appointment he held in Calcutta. His arrival made quite a commotion on board; every thing seemed to be turned topsy-turvy upon his account. The captain vacated his own cabin for his accommodation, and several of the cadets, who had for a small sum of money been allowed the use of one or two vacant below, were turned into the steerage, greatly to their annoyance, to make room for his suite. At first, they talked very high about the matter, and threatened the captain with a law-suit; but they soon came round, for I have always seen that people are very easily induced to put up with affronts, if they proceed from great men, who are able to be of any service to them. Sir Thomas brought a great many Indian servants on board, and quite a replenishment of sea-stock. He had his own Constantia wine, his own champagne, and liqueurs, dried fruits, sauces, pickles, and confectionary of all kinds; of these he was very liberal, sending them about to every body at table. One servant he placed behind Mrs. Vernon's chair, and one behind Miss Fortescue's; he insisted upon dividing the

ladies, who had been accustomed to sit together, and, in short, contrived to have his own way in all things.

"The ship, which had been very dull during the first part of the voyage, was now quite a scene of gaiety. Sir Thomas had a cook on board, and plenty of provisions, and was always getting up little suppers, and promoting amusement amongst the passengers, who began to dance, and to act plays, and to do a hundred things which they had never thought about before. Affairs were changed also with Mr. Pierrepont; he was no longer distant and sad, but had become quite upon terms of intimacy with the Vernons and Miss Fortescue. He never omitted to join them upon deck, was of all their parties, and from a silent, melancholy gentleman, was the gayest of the gay. Somehow or other, I fancied that things had been best as they were before all this feasting and revelling went on. Notwithstanding his riches and his profuse way of spending his money, there was something about Sir Thomas Malpas which I did not like. His servants were as insolent and overbearing a set of fellows as ever I saw; they would push any body down almost who came in their master's way, and if any thing was wanted for him, all the rest must go without. They wore very rich clothes, handsome shawls round their waists, and some of them had gold bracelets and gold earrings, besides a great parcel of other ornaments. They were for ever cooking and messing for themselves, or for Sir Thomas, and he, I thought, rather encouraged them in their audaciousness, seeming to fancy, though in a secret sort of way, that it gave him consequence. Sir Thomas was quite as proud and overbearing as Mr. Vernon, only in a different manner; he had more sense and certainly more art, and contrived by a less direct method to make every body obsequious to him. Mr. Vernon tried to do this, but could not succeed, and was laughed at for his pains; while Sir Thomas, without appearing to have any such intention, managed to rule over the whole ship. He passed for a princely sort of person, never so happy as when he was benefiting others by his wealth; while in reality he had a design in every thing he did, merely lavishing the superabundance of his luxuries to those about him, in order to gain the mastery over them. I made no scruple, when alone with Miss Henrietta, to give my opinion of Sir Thomas, and, though she seemed to think I was prejudiced against him, I am sure what I said made an impression. I had a jealousy about me concerning him; he had a sort of off-handedness of manner, which deceived almost every body else; they fancied he was frank, candid, and open-hearted, to the greatest degree, while I felt certain he was always upon his guard, and never spoke a single word except to further a scheme of his own. He did not shew it,—in fact, he took the greatest pains to conceal it from every body;—but I was quite sure he had fallen in love with Miss Henrietta. Mr. Vernon, it appeared, was under a promise that he would deliver up the young lady to her parents free from any engagement, and that he would endeavour to prevent her from giving away her affections while she was under his guardianship; both Sir Thomas and Mr. Pierrepont knew this, and they were, therefore, obliged to hood-wink Mr. Vernon as much as possible: no difficult affair, for he was, as I have said before, a very stupid man, and saw nothing at all that was not exactly pointed out to him.

"Sir Thomas, though apparently quite indifferent about the matter, always contrived to get close to Miss Fortescue. Mr. Vernon, fulfilling his engagement in the most precise, but not the most sensible way, used to be for ever at Miss Henrietta's elbow whenever she left her own cabin, and her artful admirer pretended to be so much delighted with her guardian, as not to be

happy except he was engaged in conversation with him, and therefore Mr. Vernon took entirely to himself all the civilities and attentions which were in reality paid to his fair ward. Mr. Pierrepoint, seeing this, could think of no better way of getting into Miss Fortescue's good graces, than by paying attention to Mrs. Vernon, through whose recommendations he hoped to succeed. It was very plain that, although he disdained, when he first came on board, to explain to his fellow-passengers that his birth and fortune entitled him to more respect than they had shewn him, he was not displeased that they should have seen, by the conduct of the governor at the Cape, how greatly they were deceived in fancying him to be a mere nobody, unworthy of their notice.

"Mrs. Vernon at first appeared very desirous to attract the attention of Sir Thomas; but, finding that, notwithstanding his great professions, he never went beyond common civilities, and seemed to prefer the society of her husband to hers, she ceased her useless endeavours, satisfied, at least, that Miss Henrietta had failed as well as herself. She was, therefore, quite ready to be consoled for the disappointment, by the monopoly of Mr. Pierrepoint, who, young and inexperienced in the ways of women, entertained too good an opinion of her to suppose there was any danger in the intimacy which took place. I have observed that very proud ladies are not always the most difficult to persuade into forgetfulness of their dignity. I thought Mrs. Vernon was as much too familiar with Mr. Pierrepoint now, as she had before been too distant. Miss Henrietta seemed to think so too, though she never breathed a word upon the subject, and I felt vexed with Mr. Pierrepoint for giving her, though inadvertently, cause for uneasiness. It was not, however, easy for him to act otherwise; for he could not help being drawn into a great many gallantries, which he would not have volunteered.

"Sir Thomas Malpas continued to pay great court to Mr. Vernon, seemingly never being satisfied unless they were together; but this, as I have said before, was only to get near Miss Henrietta, who was obliged to be always at Mr. Vernon's side. Although Sir Thomas was a very entertaining gentleman, and talked and laughed and told merry tales, I perceived that my young lady's spirits were much more depressed than when she had been entirely left to Mr. Vernon's dull discourses; perhaps it was the gay conversation which was going on between Mrs. Vernon and Mr. Pierrepoint that made Miss Henrietta sigh and look sad; she liked those times better when he used to stand quite gravely by himself, and do nothing but look at her. She began now to try to make excuses to keep in her cabin; but, as she could not pretend to be ill, this was seldom allowed. She dared not complain of the attentions of Sir Thomas, because they were offered to her in so artful a way, that it would have been easy for him to have made it appear it was only a fancy of her own which caused her to think he had any design upon her. For my part, I was quite terrified at him, for I saw he was so deep a schemer, that he would be pretty sure to succeed in every thing he undertook.

"During all this time, we had been very fortunate in the weather, not having had a gale of wind since we left the Cape; but, suddenly, when we least expected it,—for it was not the season for such storms,—the sea got up, and it began to blow in a most tremendous manner. It was dreadful enough during the day, but when night came, it was much worse; nobody could have a notion of going to bed; all the sailors seemed to think we should have some difficulty in weathering it out, and, though the captain kept a good heart, yet, by his never leaving the deck for a single instant, heedless of being wet through and through, and hoarse and exhausted from giving orders, we could

not help fearing he thought we were in a bad way. Mrs. Vernon came in to Miss Fortescue's cabin, which was the only dry one in the ship; she was in a terrible taking, poor woman, never ceasing to cry and lament, and to wish all manner of impossible things: she was almost angry with Miss Henrietta for remaining calm and collected, and, while she was glad to accept of my services, scolded me for my want of feeling. I did not like the notion of drowning any more than herself, but I saw little use in giving way to my fears, and, while making up my mind to the worst, tried to be as hopeful as I could. Miss Henrietta was evidently praying in her own mind, and, though looking very pale, she did not shed a single tear, becoming more composed as the danger seemed to be more threatening; while Mrs. Vernon went off quite in a wild distracted way, calling for Mr. Pierrepont, and, at last, getting hold of one of the cuddy-servants, she made him go with a message to him. After a little while, in which the tempest grew louder than ever, Mr. Pierrepont came in. The moment Mrs. Vernon sat eyes upon his face, she saw that the ship was in great peril, and, bursting out into loud screams, she threw herself down upon the cabin-floor, where she lay upon some cushions quite incapable of knowing who it was that attended upon her. I could not, of course, leave her in that state, but, while endeavouring to keep her from going into convulsions, I could not help casting occasional glances at Mr. Pierrepont and Miss Henrietta. The noise in the cabin was too great to hear what they said, but their countenances and attitude shewed that, in this moment of despair, they had opened their hearts to each other. There was a sort of angelical expression on the faces of both, as if it were a happiness to die together. I saw him repeatedly press his lips to hers, and, notwithstanding the momentary expectation I was in of being lost, I could not help thinking more of them than of myself, and admiring the beauty of their appearance,—his fine black hair, though wet and dishevelled, still curled over a face which looked like that of a marble statue; while she, with her hair, too, flowing over her muslin dress, clung to him, apparently satisfied to share his fate, whatever it might be.

They were thus locked in each other's arms, when, suddenly, Sir Thomas Malpas rushed into the cabin. There could be no doubt that he came with the news that we were upon the point of sinking, and possibly he entertained some desperate hope of saving himself and Miss Henrietta; for, the moment he saw her in the embrace of Mr. Pierrepont, his countenance changed; he looked at them like a demon, and would, I feel persuaded, have endeavoured to force them apart, but that a great cry arose upon the deck. In one moment, the wind had lulled, and the ship had righted; all hands were summoned, and both Sir Thomas and Mr. Pierrepont hastened away to lend their assistance in working the vessel. Miss Henrietta fell upon her knees in a sort of speechless ecstasy; it was perhaps the happiest moment of her life, and Mrs. Vernon, though still confused and wandering, seemed sensible that some change had taken place: she raised her head, looked wildly round, and, in another minute or two, could comprehend what I said to her. Mr. Vernon came down soon afterwards, bringing a decanter of wine; he made us all drink some, and told us that the ship had behaved well, and that we were out of all immediate danger. It was now nearly day-break, and, when that appeared, the wind still continuing to subside, we got Mrs. Vernon undressed, and, making a bed for her on the sofa, began to put the cabin to-rights, which was soon done, for it had sustained less damage than any other part of the ship. By dinner-time, though going under jury-masts, every leak had been stopped, and the men had left off working at the pumps. Sir Thomas, who would have

been much mortified had he been obliged to appear with less than his usual state, came to table attended by all his servants, who, though they looked half-drowned, had clean clothes on, and as many gold ornaments as ever.

"The storm had made sad havoc with the crockery-ware, and so Sir Thomas got up a service of plate of his own from the hold, and insisted upon its being taken into common use for the euddy. We had lost all the live-stock; but the table was as well, if not better, supplied than ever; for our nawab, as the people called him, produced a great quantity of preserved meats, which he was taking with him to Bengal, with a vast number of other delicacies, potted, and bottled, and in French pies, to make up for the deficiencies in pork and mutton. His cooks were set to work to manufacture savoury dishes out of the rice, peas, and other articles on board, we had new sorts of pillaus, and occasionally a regale of turtle and venison, for Sir Thomas had laid out several hundred pounds at the Cape in the purchase of novelties for his feasts in Calcutta, buying up the whole investments of ships which had put in there. It was a great triumph to him, to see that all the passengers were dependent for a good dinner upon his liberality, and, though the expense must have been enormous, he did not seem to grudge it, feeling repaid by being looked up to quite as a god in the ship.

"Mrs. Vernon had been too completely lost, during the latter part of the gale, to know what had been going on between Miss Henrietta and Mr. Pierrepoint; but she seemed to entertain some notion upon the subject. Miss Fortescue had recovered her cheerfulness, if not her former high spirits, and Mrs. Vernon appeared to be uneasy at finding she was no longer jealous of her. This mis-guided lady had, certainly, fallen very deeply in love with Mr. Pierrepoint; she made great advances to him, which he either did not or would not see; for, feeling now quite certain of having gained Miss Fortescue's affections, he made little scruple of shewing his attachment to her, and would not submit, as he had done before, to be always kept in the back-ground by Mr. Vernon and Sir Thomas. The nawab was too much upon his guard to shew openly how much he felt annoyed at being thus circumvented, as it were; but I knew that it rankled in his mind, for I overheard a conversation between him and Mr. Vernon. Though well-acquainted with the real state of the case, —for he could not have forgotten the scene in the cabin, which he had witnessed with so much di-pleasure,—he pretended not to be in the secret of the young people's attachment, merely cautioning Mr. Vernon to take measures to prevent the chances of an entanglement of the heart while Miss Henrietta remained under his protection. Mr. Vernon observed, truly enough, that he had done his best, and added that he was now the less uneasy at the prospect of such a thing, as he did not think it possible that Mr. and Mrs. Fortescue could object to their daughter's alliance with a young man so eligible in every respect as Mr. Pierrepoint, his family and fortune being quite equal to any thing they could find in India. To this Sir Thomas agreed, and said no more upon the subject, determining, I do believe, from that moment, to go another way to work. Mr. Vernon, who, though very stupid and disagreeable, had been a most indulgent husband, became captious and cross with his wife; she was now often either seen in tears, or with the appearance of having been crying. She did not, at these times, come for consolation to Miss Fortescue; on the contrary, she seemed rather to avoid her. She was now jealous in turn, and took every opportunity of complaining to Mr. Pierrepoint, and of exciting his pity and compassion. I am persuaded, and always shall be, that this gentleman never entertained an evil thought regarding Mrs. Vernon, and

that it was his innocence of all bad intentions, which made him espouse her cause, and treat her with the tenderness natural to his disposition, and which he would have shewn to any woman in distress. Though not lavish of his money, like Sir Thomas, where there was no occasion, or always making fine speeches, he possessed a great deal more goodness and kindness of heart, which was shewn when any person was ill, or in grief, and perhaps if I had been less honest in betraying my real opinion of both these gentlemen (which I did), not so much by words as by my manner, I should have got more insight into the secrets of Sir Thomas; but he was sharp enough to see that he had never imposed upon me for a single instant.

"Mrs. Vernon often sent notes to Mr. Pierrepont, and people in the ship began to speak about their intimacy. Mr. Vernon grew cool in his manner towards him, and a great deal came to his ears which nobody else heard. I am afraid Mrs. Vernon would have been very glad to have thrown herself upon the protection of Mr. Pierrepont, and that she wished to entrap him into some indiscretion, which would have given her the opportunity to leave her husband. At any rate, she played into the hands of Sir Thomas, whose aim it was to get Mr. Pierrepont into a scrape, and to ruin his character, before he could arrive at Bengal; for with Miss Henrietta's prepossession in his rival's favour, he could not hope to gain her parents over, unless he could make the younger suitor odious to them. I often wonder that nobody else saw the game Sir Thomas was playing; I had frequently a great desire to speak both to Mr. Pierrepont and Miss Henrietta about it; but they gave me no encouragement to talk of such things; and I felt too great a respect for them to intrude my advice, without having something more than my own suspicions to communicate. It might have seemed impertinent in me to tax Sir Thomas with any bad design, particularly as I could not bring any proof of it; neither did it become me to say a word about Mrs. Vernon, much as she gave occasion for people to talk.

"Things went on in a very uncomfortable manner for some time; at length, one evening, Mr. Vernon was heard to speak very harshly to his wife in their cabin, and it was said afterwards that he struck her. The ladies had all retired for the night, but, upon this quarrel, Mr. Vernon slammed the cabin-door to, and went upon deck. I heard nothing more for some time, but felt very uneasy, and so did Miss Henrietta. Mrs. Vernon had shewn so great a dislike to her of late, and had repulsed her so frequently, that she was afraid to intrude upon her retirement, and therefore sent me to see whether we could do any thing for her. I went to the cabin, but Mrs. Vernon was not there. My mind misgave me when I saw it empty; yet, as there were other lady passengers on board, I had no right to suppose that she had not sought refuge with some of them. Two occupied the cabin next to Miss Henrietta, but I knew she had not gone there; the others were married and slept below, and I hesitated about intruding upon them, as they might not have liked it. However, I at length resolved upon going back to Miss Henrietta, and, just looking out at the cuddy-door as I passed, I saw that the night was as dark as pitch. When I told my young lady that Mrs. Vernon was not to be found in her cabin, she seemed to take the alarm immediately; starting up, she entreated me to go, without an instant's delay, and seek her out; and, accordingly, I did go, looking first into her cabin, to see if she had returned. Unfortunately, when I got in, the door closed upon me, and the ship having been much damaged by straining, it got wedged somehow in the doorway, and would not open. I tried for a long time, with all my strength, to move it, but without success. I became exceedingly agitated, and heard, or fancied I heard, the

sound of angry voices in the cabin belonging to Sir Thomas Malpas. The ship was rolling about a good deal at this time, though we were not in a heavy sea; and, after I had almost given up the hope of being liberated, the door flew open at a sudden plunge of the vessel, and I went into the cuddy. Before, however, I could get across it, I heard, through the noise of the sails, the straining of the cordage, and the knocking about of the blocks, the crack of a pistol, and when I reached the deck, I saw two men bringing the body of Mrs. Pierrepoint down one of the poop-ladders. He had been shot through the heart, and was quite dead. I stood speechless with horror. Mr. Vernon came behind with a pistol in his hand, and I looked about for Sir Thomas Malpas, but he was not to be seen. The deck in an instant became crowded with people, and lights were hurrying to and fro on all sides; amongst the rest, Sir Thomas rushed out of his cabin, and hearing at the same time a shrill scream, I thought in a moment of Miss Henrietta, whom in my bewilderment I had not recollected before, and, hastening back to her apartment, found her in a dead faint upon the floor. It was past my power to bring her to her senses, and the surgeon of the ship could not be had for some time; he was busy in trying to assist Mr. Pierrepoint, already beyond all hope, and afterwards had to bleed Mrs. Vernon, who went off in a sort of apoplectic fit. At last, however, the doctor came, and, by the help of strong restoratives, we succeeded in re-animating Miss Henrietta, who, upon opening her eyes, entirely seemed to comprehend all that had happened, and to be perfectly resigned to it. She did not weep, or exhibit any strong signs of anguish, but remained quite quiet, lying upon the bed, and only by a slight occasional quiver running through all her frame, showing how much she suffered. Mrs. Vernon, after being in strong hysterics for a few hours, recovered surprisingly; she had been found by one of the black servants of Sir Thomas Malpas in Mr. Pierrepoint's cabin, but the poor young gentleman was not in it at the time; he had gone upon deck, and I am very sure knew nothing of the matter, until Mr. Vernon, foaming with rage, put a pistol in his hand, and immediately afterwards discharging his own, stretched him dead at his feet. One of the servants belonging to the cuddy told the people about him, that he had heard Sir Thomas declare to Mr. Vernon, that, if he were in his place, he would shoot Mr. Pierrepoint as he would a mad dog: but, afterwards, he said (bribed no doubt) that it was Mr. Vernon who talked about mad dogs. Sir Thomas had been seen to come out of his own cabin, when the poor dear young gentleman was brought lifeless from the poop; but many thought he was present when the fatal shot was fired: there would have been no great difficulty in dropping down over the side, and so into the open port below, and it was so exceedingly dark at the time, that the people who were employed in a different part of the ship could not see whether Mr. Vernon was quite alone or not, when he went up to Mr. Pierrepoint. They suspected nothing, until they heard the report of the pistol.

Sir Thomas, of course, gave his own version of the story. He said that Mr. Vernon was standing, in a state of great excitement, in his cabin, complaining of the injuries he had sustained, when Nour Jehan Houssein, the hookah-badar, came in, and reported that the beebee saib had been seen to secrete herself in Mr. Pierrepoint's apartment; that Mr. Vernon immediately seized a brace of pistols, which happened to be lying on the table, and before Sir Thomas, who was preparing for bed, could put on his clothes to follow him, he heard a shot fired, and, hastening out, found that a meeting had taken place. The hookah-badar did not fail to confirm all that his master had said, and Mr. Vernon, who

was never very clear in his intellects, now talked so confusedly, that it was impossible to discover the real state of the affair from him.

"The captain thought it right to put the murderer, for so he was considered, under confinement in his cabin, and one of the ladies, very compassionately, offered to take Mrs. Vernon under her protection, while her husband as kindly went to attend upon Mr. Vernon, who was not in a state to be left alone. Of course, I never quitted Miss Henrietta for a single moment, and I was the only person, not one of the principals in the dreadful catastrophe, who did not go upon deck to witness the last sad duties performed over the body of poor Mr. Pierrepont. A burial, if it may so be called, at sea, is always a melancholy thing, but this was particularly distressing, from the frightful manner in which so promising a gentleman had come by his death. The captain read the service in a very impressive manner, though, at times, almost overpowered by his feelings, there was not a dry eye to be seen, even Sir Thomas Malpas shed crocodile tears, and many of the crew cried bitterly, for Mr. Pierrepont was a favourite amongst them. However, after the body had been consigned to the deep, the ship's company and passengers, with few exceptions, shook off their dejectedness, and many went about again as if nothing had happened. Sir Thomas, though maintaining a shew of sorrow, just to keep up appearances, took care to make himself quite as agreeable as ever to the captain and all the rest of the persons at table, feasting them as usual, and shewing them how much more it would be to their advantage to be his friend than his enemy. How they could eat their dinner at all, when their diminished numbers must have reminded them of the shocking circumstance which kept so many absent,—for the lady and gentleman who so charitably devoted themselves to Mr. and Mrs. Vernon never appeared in public afterwards,—I cannot tell.

"I am certain that Sir Thomas entertained no doubt of succeeding in all his projects in the end, he cared not who suffered provided he gained his object. He rejoiced at having got so effectually rid of a rival, and seemed to be only uneasy upon Miss Henrietta's account, who did not recover in the way that he had expected. She had youth and a good constitution upon her side, and the doctor's report was rather favourable than otherwise. One day she was better, the next no worse, and so on. She shewed no wilfulness or obstinacy, took all the medicines that were given her, and such light sustenance as the medical gentlemen prescribed. Still, she did not rally, remaining as at first, composed and tranquil, without uttering a single complaint. At last, we cast anchor off Sangor Island, and Mr. and Mrs. Fortescue came on board, in great distress; they got the poor young lady into a pinnace without much difficulty, she was as light as a feather, and submitted like a lamb, shewing no emotion upon leaving the ship. I took my seat beside her, as she lay stretched upon a couch in the cabin of the vessel, and, as I watched her pale cheek and heavenly countenance, I saw that all would soon be over. She breathed her last sigh as the pinnace neared the shore, and we landed her a corpse at Champaul Ghaut."

THE PRESENT STATE OF INDIA.

EVERY incident in our singularly-constituted eastern empire, which is in the slightest degree of an unusual complexion, awakens a painful interest in those who are habituated to reflect upon its anomalous circumstances. Connected with this country by none of those visible bonds, which seem indispensable to political cohesion,—being remote from the mother-country, having no body of permanent British settlers on its soil, and an utter discordancy existing betwixt all the social elements of the two nations,—their union seems purely ideal, and dissoluble almost by a mere act of volition. Occurrences, therefore, which, in ordinary cases, excite no particular attention, and are totally independent of political consequences, when they happen in British India, and are contemplated with reference to its peculiar relations with this country, acquire an extrinsic importance. The most sanguine advocates of our Indian administration confess that the connexion between England and India must be regarded as temporary, that the course of events can only hasten or retard a separation which is inevitable, it is, consequently, neither rash nor useless, to speculate on the great change, to endeavour to discern its sources, and to watch the omens which precede and mark its silent approach.

As the origin and nature of the alliance between the two countries are unprecedented and peculiar, so, it is reasonable to expect, will be the immediate causes of its dissolution. The character and habits of the people of India, in whom the very idea of patriotism, if it ever existed, at least under the Brahminical system, has been extinguished by ages of despotic tyranny, preclude the apprehension of a general combination, from mere impatience of a foreign yoke, and the states adjacent to British India want motive as well as ability to offer any molestation to our authority. These are the dangers which threaten external possessions in general, and against such dangers our eastern dependency appears, at present, almost secure. The extraordinary incident, of the standing army of India, which retains it in subjection to foreigners, being principally composed of natives, is often regarded with alarm, as pregnant with a peculiar peril, but, in reality, it provides an additional guarantee of our tenure, so long, at least, as we manage that army with prudence and justice. The sepoys consider themselves as stipendiary servants of the British government, and have not the most distant notion that they violate any natural or social obligation by bartering their services to it for an equivalent. So long as we fulfil our contract with them, an implied stipulation in which is that their religious scruples shall be respected, they can have no inducement to withdraw their services, or to transfer them elsewhere, and it must be manifest that the people of India would feel more repugnance to a standing army of Europeans than of Hindus.

It is, we are convinced, a mistake, though a very prevailing one, to suppose that our firmest tenure of India consists in the sense which its people entertain of the equity and mildness of our government. So long as any of the generation remain (and it is speedily passing away), in the

more recent acquisitions, who can compare, from actual experience, our administration with that of the governments which we have displaced, the former will undoubtedly enjoy a certain degree of popularity on this score. But a nation, especially one which has been long enslaved by conquerors, estimates its political happiness by the present, without reference to the past, and when the actual condition of the bulk of the Indian people is considered,—a condition which is more the fruit of their own indolent and improvident habits than of the unequal distribution of property,—it is almost irrational to conclude that a change of rulers would not be to them a matter of indifference. The opulent classes derive, indeed, an advantage from our sway, which it is impossible to overlook, in the security afforded to property, but this advantage is alloyed, if not neutralized, by their exclusion from those distinctions which wealth could purchase or command under Asiatic princes. Until the intellectual and social condition of the Hindu people be far superior to what it now appears to be, and until they have made considerable advances in the science of government, they will not be competent to appreciate the abstract excellence of our rule. When this period arrives, they will be qualified to govern themselves so that it is no paradox to say, that, as soon as they can properly discern the preferable properties of our government, they must be desirous of getting rid of it.

The main pillars of our dominion in India are the army, and the influence generated by the universal belief in our superior knowledge, which is the more commanding because, in the existing state of the native mind, it is vague, and operates like something supernatural. Of these, the first is the firmest, and can only be impaired by gross mismanagement, the other is daily declining from a variety of causes. The moral power, which results from a sense of our intellectual superiority, must decrease in a combined ratio by the diffusion of European education in India.

A process which is to change one of the elements of our power in that country, ought to be a matter of grave consideration, yet one might almost imagine, from the precipitate and superboial manner in which the subject of education amongst the Hindus is sometimes discussed, that its consequences had never been considered at all. Disclaiming the abominable doctrine, that they may be better ruled without education than with it, we yet believe that they may be educated upon a wrong system, which would not only disappoint the advocates of education of the fruits they have a right to expect from such a boon, but might cause more temporary mischief to the Hindus than ignorance itself.

A taste for the literature of Europe seems to have grown up of late years in those parts of India where the natives are in immediate contact with Europeans. We are not sure whether it be safe to infer from this fact that it would experience the same favour throughout India. Motives of interest or caprice may influence many of the individuals who adopt European notions at the presidencies and principal stations, but, we fear, that the prejudices of the mass of the nation are not to be subdued without a struggle, an agony. It must be remembered that they are not a tribe of savages, proud to copy the fashions of white men. The Hindus, and still

more the Mahomedans, with all their respect for the intellect of Europeans, entertain a sovereign contempt for many traits in our civilisation, and may be apt to regard our literature through the same media as our manners.

It may be reasonably doubted whether more than one generation must not pass away, before the people of India can be expected to undergo any essential change. In the meantime, assuming that the several branches of our government shall be administered on the same equitable principles as they are at present, with improvements in their machinery,—that the native army shall have no just grounds of complaint either on their own behalf, or that of their European officers, for whom they do and should entertain a strong sympathy,—and that no external enemy, near or remote, shall act upon the weak elements of discontent within,—we should be inclined to predict a long repose for India, and a distant postponement of the period of divorce between the two countries.

There have been, however, some recent indications in the political horizon in that quarter, which, though not alarming, are of an unsatisfactory nature. The litigious spirit, which seems to have infected, in so unusual a degree, the officers of the Indian army, and which is exemplified in the unprecedented number of Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry, is a diagnostic which cannot escape notice, though it is a subject not to be dilated upon. The very extensive dissatisfaction which has been generated amongst public servants, a class which comprehends a large proportion of the European public in India, by the retrenchments rendered necessary by our financial difficulties, and which is not corrected, as in England, by an antagonistical principle reading in the mass of the people, conscious that they gain what the others lose (for it is idle to suppose that the natives of India, generally speaking, care or even know any thing about the matter), has a tendency to form a nucleus of discontent, which a free-press affords a medium of propagating and augmenting. But the most serious of these indications are, the recent attack upon the British functionaries at Jeypore, the assassination of the commissioner at Delhi, the attempted murder of Colonel Townsend by a discharged sepoy of his regiment, and the many instances of deliberate murder, in various parts of India, with which the recent advices from that country teem. It is difficult, notwithstanding the distinct character of these transactions, to disconnect them in the mind with an impression that there is a morbid spirit reigning in certain classes of the people, which vents itself in these atrocious acts.

Much mystery still veils the occurrence at Jeypore. The fact is, however, notorious, namely, that the life of the British resident, Major Alves, was attempted in open day, in the midst of the capital of Amber, immediately on his return from a visit to the court, that Mr Blake, the assistant, was murdered in cold blood, and that other Europeans of the resident's suite escaped by flight alone the same fate.

Jeypore was the last of the Rajpoot states which submitted to accept the protection of the British government in 1818, all but force was required to extort a tardy and ungracious assent to the treaty, even after the predatory system had been totally extinguished, and Holkar had received his death

blow at Mahidpore If the act of assassination can be traced to the ruling authorities of Amber, the motive may be found in the impatience felt under a yoke thus forced upon them The latest accounts of the transaction assert that the perpetrators were Meenas, who are described as a set of low ruffians, hanging loose upon the society of these Rajpoots But the best authority on this head, Colonel Tod, represents them in a very different light, he says, that, in Jeypore, the Meenas are a race enjoying the highest immunities and privileges, that many of them hold large estates, and that they possess the most confidential posts about the person of the princes of Amber, having charge of the archives and treasure in Jeygurrh, they guard his person at night, and have even that most delicate of all trusts, the charge of the *rawula*, or harem Under these circumstances, we should be inclined to ascribe some weight to the speculations of those who argue, from the concert exhibited on this occasion, from the preparations (the mob being armed), and from other suspicious facts, that it was not a sudden and casual onset, but a meditated attack, countenanced if not planned by authority

The atrocious act committed (we may now fairly assume) by the zemindar of Ferozepore, raises up all the images of horror which the act of Thurtell and his associates inspired A baser and more deliberate murder was never committed, and, the coolness with which all the details were arranged, the length of time occupied in daily search of a convenient opportunity to perpetrate the deed, the number of persons who appear to have been privy to it, before and after, and the circumstance of Kurreem Khan, the assassin, going to his mosque and offering up prayers, prior to imbruing his hands in the blood of one against whom he had not even the poor provocation of a common grudge, are incidents in the transaction which make it frightful Here, again, it is difficult to look at the crime as an individual offence, and without taking into view the probability that it is an index of the feelings of the Mahomedans of India generally towards their European rulers, or of the indifference of the people to such an enormity All accounts concur in describing the natives as anticipating and wishing the liberation of the nawab

The attack on Colonel Townsend, by a discharged sepoy, independently of its illustration of the character of the native soldiery, affords a practical comment on the policy of the recent popular measure of abolishing corporal punishment in the native army This man would have endured the pain and disgrace of flogging, but a discharge was ruin as well as indignity, and, careless of the consequences, he threw away his own life to revenge the one and terminate the other

A CANNIBAL'S TRIBUTE TO VALOUR

THE natives of New Zealand manifest their respect for European valour in a peculiar and characteristic manner A chief told a missionary, that the natives of Taranaki had lately killed a European, and eaten him, but that they would not eat the lower part of the arm and hand, as a compliment to his bravery.

MR. MOORCROFT'S JOURNEY TO BALKH AND BOKHARA.

JOURNAL OF GHOLAUM HYDER KHAN, EDITED BY MAJOR NEARNEY.

(Continued from p. 42.)

THEY marched to Dhuckha, twelve coss, situated in a plain, near the edge of the Sandéh river. About two coss beyond Lallah-beg-ke Gurhee is a narrow defile, called Sandéh Khaneh ka tungee. Only one gun could go through at a time at this place. The Khyburrees made a show of opposition, and assembled about 600 armed men on both sides of the pass; but Peer Mahomed Khan ordered out a party of 200 horse, on each side, above the men, who proceeded as flankers for near two coss. From the mouth of this defile, they entered an extensive plain, at a place called Kafer ké Killah (the ruins of a stone-built fort): there are rivulets and springs of good water; but from thence to Dhucka, eight coss, not a drop of water is procurable.

The army and Mr. Moorcroft's party proceeded to-day by an excellent plain road, leaving the Sandéh river to their right, and encamped at Bassoul, eight coss, a large village with mud walls and bastions, a good bazar, and water procured from wells. This place is inhabited by Agwauns, and belongs to Jullalabad; the walls of the houses are built of mud, and they are flat-roofed. The Khyburree country extends only in the hills from Zumroot to Sandéh Khaneh, about a space of twenty-four coss.

They encamped this day at Bhuttee Kote, eight coss, a deserted village, and a few peepul trees; the only water procurable to drink was from a rivulet, which was very dirty. At this place, some mules had been sent out by the sirdars from their camp, to procure *bhosak* for their horses, to a village about two coss to the left, the inhabitants of which refused to give any; whereupon all the troops, with their cannon, proceeded there. After threatening to set fire to and plunder the place, the people inside promised to pay them a sum of money, as a fine, and gave them the quantity of forage they demanded. This pacified the sirdars, and they returned peaceably to Bhuttee Kote.

As the next day's route was a very long one, and the heat in the day oppressive, the party set off at midnight; the road good, now and then stony, and several small ascents and descents. About twelve o'clock at noon, on the 4th of June, they arrived at Jullalabad, fourteen coss.

Jullalabad is a large place, but cannot be called a city; it is surrounded with a mud wall and bastions, and is the capital of Mahomed Zeman Khan, to whom the country yields an annual revenue of Rs. 70,000. He keeps up an establishment of about 1,500 horse and foot, and four pieces of cannon; there are bazars inside, but many desolate houses and ruins. Mahomed Zeman Khan's house is built of burnt brick.

The sirdars, with their army, encamped beyond the town, on the banks of the Sandéh river. Mr. Moorcroft and his party pitched their tents between them and the city, near a small canal, or water-course. Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. Trebeck went and called upon Mahomed Zeman Khan, who received them very cordially, and sent them a *zeeafut*. They halted here the 5th and 6th, and found out that the sirdars had entered into a coalition, and were to be joined by Mahomed Zeman Khan and all his forces, and his four guns, to attack and drive out Hubeeb Ollah Khan, the son of Aseem Khan, from Kabool. As far as Jullalabad, the sugar-cane is cultivated, and not beyond.

Mr. Moorcroft and his party marched on the 6th to Sooltaunpoor, ten coss, a large place; and a good plain road all the way, rather ascending. About

two coss from Julalabad, on the left, about two furlongs from the road, they passed a garden, called Chubar bang.

On the 7th, Mr. Moorcroft proceeded to Balla bang, by a good plain even road. Balla bang is a large garden, full of apricot trees, some walnuts, quinces, apples, and pears; the walls are broken down, and it is going rapidly into ruins. Mr. Moorcroft encamped outside. He here found the combined army, and the sirdars, who were inside the bang; they had made but one long march of seventeen coss, as Balla bang was but five coss from Sooltaunpoor. Here the party halted four days, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, in which time two ambassadors had come from Hubeeb Oollah Khan, named Mehr Dill Khan and William Meer Akhoor (or master of the horse), who advised the chiefs to send back their troops and settle the dispute amicably, to which the party acceded; and it was agreed that Sultan Mahomed Khan and Morand Ally Nasir should be deputed, with about 100 followers, to Kabool, and accompany Mehr Dill Khan and William Meer Akhoor: their army was to return to Peishawur by the Kujja route (a place famed for its fine pomegranates). Mr. Moorcroft and his party accompanied Sultan Mahomed Khan and the nasir, under the protection of the former, who was much attached to Mr. Moorcroft.

On the 12th, after taking leave of the other Peishawur chiefs, the party, now reduced in number, proceeded to Nimla bang, eight coss, a garden built and planted by some of the emperors of India; the walls and buildings are in ruins. It contains numerous pomegranate trees, a few quinces, cheenaar and much underwood. As this place was notorious for the number of snakes that occupied the ruins, the chiefs and their party went outside in the evening; but Mr. Moorcroft and his party remained there during the night, and no accident occurred to man or beast.

They marched to Ashpuhim, twelve coss, a small village situated in a low marshy soil, surrounded by flags and rushes, and a small rivulet. The road to this place was good all the way, and artillery could pass with great ease. About half way, or six coss, they had to cross by a bridge of three arches (one large and two smaller ones) over a river called Gundnemuck, on the south side of the river. Not far from the bridge is a large white stone, from which the bigoted Mussulmans chip off pieces, to preserve as amulets: their fabulous tradition will have it, that Huzrut Allee slew a very large dragon here, with a mass of snow, which he had hardened into the consistency of ice, and which in time became this mass of stone. The Gundnemuck river flows from west to east, and was about three feet deep and fifty yards broad; it falls into the Sandeh or Kabool river. From this river commences the country of the Gilzee caste of Patans. On each side of the road, this day, passed a number of large mulberry trees, red and white kinds; the fruit was ripe and very sweet; for one small pice, a basket-full could be purchased. The country adjacent appeared well cultivated, and there were many rice fields; the road begins to ascend very much from this bridge. Several small mud forts are visible, near the villages, to the left of the road. Ashpuhim is also surrounded by a mud wall, and contains about twenty-five or thirty houses.

On the 14th, they set off, about two o'clock A.M., and the day broke upon them near the bridge over the Soorkhaub river: this bridge had also three arches. At six coss beyond the bridge was a village, called Jugdullick, which was above, and a little off the road; this was the general halting-place. There were a few buneyahs' shops, and plenty of very fine milk and dhye procurable; but, it being early, the party proceed on to a pass called Purreedurrah, fourteen coss. This was a narrow pass, but good level spot, with a rivulet running

close to it of pure good water. During the night, they were obliged to be very alert, and made patrols to go round the encampment, as the Gilzees are notorious night thieves.

As the marches were long, and the heat of the day oppressive to the men and cattle, they set off again at two A.M., and proceeded to Teyzee, fifteen coss, a village off the road, nearly a mile from the encampment. The road this day was in general good, but much up and down and stony. This village is inhabited by Gilzee Patans, Nawab Jubbar Khan is their chief.

At midnight, having a longer march, the party moved off from Teyzee, and proceeded three coss along the bed of the river, ascending to a place called Huft Kohtul, or the seven passes, which after ascending, come to a plain and a village to the left, called Khoord (or Little) Kabool, nine coss from Teyzee. Here the party halted and refreshed themselves, and the gentlemen ate their breakfast. At the summit of the pass, is a tomb of some saint, called Peer Jubbar. Here are some rivulets, which were left to the right hand, and the party descended gradually by a good road to Bootkhauk, six coss from the pass, and altogether sixteen coss. The party were much fatigued with this day's journey. This is a large village, with three boneyahs' shops in it, the inhabitants are all Gilzees, and notorious thieves. The party encamped in some fields to the N.W. of the village. What with the heat of the day and want of sleep, the two or three previous marches, a remissness took place in one of the sentries, who fell asleep, about midnight, three of the Gilzees crept along the ground, like dogs or jackalls, and entered Mr Trebeck's tent, carrying off a brace of pistols, a pocket compass, his hat, a shawl dress, and a Budukshan shawl. The sentry was fast asleep. A hakeem, named Mirza Juwud, who was proceeding to Bokhara under Mr Moorcroft's auspices, and who gave him Rs 100 a month, also lost all his clothes. Mr Trebeck was the first to awake, he got a light, went round and saddled his horse, mounted, and, with three or four foot people, armed, and hunted about, but it was all in vain, and he returned to his tent, but, next day, making offers of a handsome reward for his pistols, pocket compass, and hat, the things were brought to him at Kabool.

The party breakfasted, and waited until a messenger they had sent off returned from Kabool. Sultan Mahomed Khan went on in front, very early in the morning, leaving his baggage in camp, and told Mr Moorcroft not to advance until such time as some respectable man came from Hubeeb Oollah Khan to meet him. About nine A.M., Sultan Mahomed Khan sent Mr. Moorcroft a present of some loaves of refined sugar, some sweetmeats, and some ice, which he had procured at Kabool, the men, who brought the presents, told him to prepare to march, and load their effects, and they moved off about twelve A.M. On the road, five coss in front, they came to a large black stone, called Sung Sheea, where they met Hubeeb Oollah Khan's man, with ten of Sultan Mahomed Khan's horsemen. Mr Moorcroft and all his baggage, in a compact body, proceeded on one coss, and arrived at the city of Kabool, and put up in Sultan Mahomed Khan's house, two stories high, built of burnt brick, and plastered with mud. There was plenty of room therein, and the floors were covered with mats of date-tree leaves, or *khuyoor* leaves. They had to enter the city through a gateway, on the left-hand side. Above was the fort, called Bala Saai, and on the right a small garden. The road lay through the Chuhar Chutta bazar, and from the entrance of the gateway to the house they occupied was near three miles.

The city of Kabool is surrounded by a wall, built with stones and bricks,

cemented with mortar, it is about eighteen or twenty feet high, the parapet is about six feet high, turretted, and pierced with loop-holes for musketry, and port-holes or embrasures for cannon. The city is perceptible from six coss' distance. To the left of the gateway, the fort, called Bala Saar, is built on an eminence, about forty or fifty feet above the level of the plain, it is surrounded by a wall of stone and brick, with round bastions, there are two gateways in it, one called Chummum gate, to the east, the other Shenbazar gate, to the N by E, from gate to gate it is about 300 yards long, and but 150 yards broad. It is inhabited by a party of Khutlebaush Moguls, they were part of Ahmud Shah Abdallee's troops, called Golaum Khaneh (or household slaves), besides some Arabs, Armenians, and Jews (called Jeehood), and Hindoo buneyahs, and it is looked upon as a place of security. There are plenty of wells in it, and good water. Upon a small eminence above this place, about eighty feet higher, and about 250 yards beyond to the N W, is a large round bastion like or Martello tower, which is called Bala Bala Assar, in which are some cannon, this is commonly called Koolah ai-feringee (or Europeans' hat), from hence a steep mountain rises, near a mile in ascent, the city wall is continued up its side and along the top of it, and descends again and proceeds towards the river, called Kabool, over which is a fine bridge of masonry, it has seven arches, three large ones, and four small ones. The city wall then continues up the sides of a smaller hill, on the top of which is a smaller bastion, the wall then descends, and ends here. From hence are the remains of a wall made of earth, which comes round nearly to the gateway the party entered by, called the Lahore gate. The other large gateway is, after crossing the bridge, and close to it, called the Kandaharree gate. In the town there are upwards of eighty mosques, two or three large ones with minarets, and there are three colleges (mundursahs), with professors who teach Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and the *tab* (physic). There are several good hakeems, or physicians, and plenty of medicines procurable. The Moguls are all of the caste of Sheeahs, or Irancees, the Patans are Soonees. As the latter are masters of the country, and are most prevalent in numbers, they will not permit the Sheeahs to make *taw-zeeahs*, but who nevertheless make small ones inside of their houses, which they call *allums*, where they assemble, weep, and rehearse hymns about Hussun and Hossein. The Armenians also have a place of worship. The Jews and Armenians have stills, and make spirits, and sell them, the Armenians are cloth-merchants, bankers, &c.

The town of Kabool in shape is nearly circular, the longest diameter is about three miles and a half, the shortest is from two miles and a half to three miles. Chuhar chutta is the largest bazar, the next in size is the Shore bazar, the third is the Moraud Khannee, where there is a mud fort with four bastions, it is beyond the river, and the Kandaharree gate. To the right of this is the Ausherah, where there is another fort, with four bastions, inhabited by Moguls, who are mostly horse and fruit merchants.

The climate of Kabool is perfectly European, and they have but one crop of grain annually, no hot winds or regular rains. The staple commodities of Kabool are fruits, horses, camels, mules, sheep, assafœtida, and a kind of camlet they manufacture from camels' and goats' hair.

The horses mostly prized are the Toorkmans, and the Moguls form kafilahs (or caravans), and proceed to a mart at Ukhchah, which is about twenty days' journey from Kabool, and tributary to it. They are mostly Mussulmans, there are some Arabs amongst them, and there are many Toorkman Tatars. These kafilahs go there in the months of July, August, and September, and

take with them chints, loongees, sugar-candy, spices, and various kinds of coarse cotton cloths, turbans, &c., besides European broad cloths, Cashmere shawls, indigo, and fine muslins, &c. From the inhabitants of Ukkchah they purchase grown-up horses, and promising young colts, paying half the value in kind, and the other half in ready money. They also purchase from them dresses made of camlet, called *burruck*, hair bags called *khooryeen*, *khy jurrees*, or horse clothing, *numdahs*, and *galcahas*. They return to Kabool in November. The horses are fattened on barley, barley-straw, and hay made of lucerne. The horse merchants and their strings of horses for sale, and camels laden with fruits, assafetida, and dried fruits, quit Kabool in December, and reach Delhi in February, the early kafilaahs with fruit arrive first at Delhi in November.

The apples at Kabool are small, and the fruit-merchants send to Cashmere for them, the pears are good, and the kismis (or currant) is a small grape without stones, the vines on which they grow are low and bushy, the long red grape they dry into raisins, and the long white, pulpy kind they bring in *lootars* (or round boxes) preserved in cotton, to India, they are called *kossannces*. Kabool and its vicinity produces fine *aloochas* (green gages), damsons, quinces, peaches, apricots, figs (not good), almonds, plenty of pomegranates, and walnuts. Amongst the vegetables produced, they have fine kurrum kullans, cabbages, carrots, turnips, lettuces, radishes, spinach, beet-root, onions, garlic, and several kinds of pot herbs, in the greatest perfection. The grains produced in this soil are wheat, barley, ahwa jhow (or buck-wheat), peas, beans, kabooker chuneh, and mussoor, of the oil kinds linseed, sesame, and mustard.

The cattle are bullocks, cows, Doombah sheep, goats, horses, mules, asses (of a fine, large, and hardy breed), camels, and a huge breed of sheep, with four and six horns, the wool of the sheep is very fine. The bazars are well supplied with fish and flesh of the best kinds.

The currency consists of golden tillahs, and there are bootkees of gold to be procured (these find their way from Russia), the tillah changes for Rs 6 12 ans, Ayobee rupees (the Ayob shahce rupee is of silver, equivalent in value to As 14 of India) and pieces for 100 small copper piece. 4 piece make one shahce. 3 shahces 1 sunnar, 3 sunnais 1 abassee, and 2 abassee 1 Ayobee rupee. No cowries or shells are current in this country.

Their weights are as follows. 4 paowahs, or quarters, make one churrug, 4 churrugs make 1 seer, 40 seers 1 maund, equal to 50 seers of Delhi weight. The yard, called Shahjehwanee, is near forty English inches long, by this all cloth is measured.

Fine fat beef costs in summer four pice per seer, Doombah mutton eight pice, in winter twelve pice, fowls from eight to twelve per rupee, eggs two for 1 pice. They have tame geese and ducks, plenty of fine honey (the farmers keep hives), fine fresh milk, dhyc, and ghce, this latter article is mostly used by the Hindu population, as the Mussulmans use the lard or the fat of the tail of the Doombah sheep in all their culinary preparations. Wheat flour is thirty seers per rupee, barley flour, fifty seers, ghee half a seer for 1 rupee.

In every street are several cook shops, called *naadbaees*, which have bread and victuals of all descriptions ready cooked at all hours of the day, a Mussulman has only to set himself down in one of these shops, and order whatever he pleases, and pay accordingly. They have several kinds of beverages ready-made, the one called *faleedah* (a preparation like starch), which they drink in sugar and water, cold, they have also a nice pickle made from rhubarb stalks, called *rashwanah*. Fruits are extremely cheap, kismis is Rs 3 per

maund; dried apricots are Rs 8 per maund, red or white grapes, fresh, Rs. 2 per maund, dried raisins (*moonakhs*) Rs 5 per maund; almonds Rs. 8 per maund

They manufacture fire-arms, muskets, pistols, carbines, and blunderbusses, the flints made use of are found at a place called Rohee, between Khooloom and Kabool (a white and opal-coloured flint), swords, large knives (called *petah kutahs*), daggers, matchlock-guns, and steel armour, mostly chained

There are capital lead mines in the mountains of the Huzarehs, and very fine iron ore in the mountains in the vicinity of Kabool, plenty of sulphur and nitre, which are found in the Huzarehs' country the gunpowder they make is but of inferior quality, and sells for about four seers per rupee

The dress of the inhabitants is similar to that worn by the Pushturees, it consists either of a shawl, longee, or *pugree*, on the head, a *koorta* of silk or fine white cloth, as long as the European shirt, with broad sleeves, over this is a *chupkun* of kheen-khaub (golden cloth), silk or camlet, and over all the *chogah*, or loose dress, of broad cloth, or cotton cloth, agreeably to the season and the abilities of the wearers to pay for them, below they have *paceya-mahs*, or loose trowsers, and high-heeled shoes, with iron nails in them (called *kufsh* or *dutah*) In cold frosty weather, the dress consists of a *koorta* (or shirt), *neemcha*, and over all, a loose dress made of sheep-skins, called a *poosteen*, in very cold weather, the hairy side is worn inwardly, and when warm or rainy, outwardly some of these valuable *poosteens* cost thirty or forty rupees, the poor people get them for two or four rupees a piece Boots are also made of *poosteen*

Snow begins to fall in the latter end of November, and in December most of the standing water, and rivers are frozen over, the ground remains covered with snow for near three months, all the cattle are fed in stalls, on dried hay, lucerne, and barley-straw chopped fine

The farmers cultivate and plough their ground with ploughs like those used in the mountains near Almorah (a very rude instrument), and use bullocks; they have no kinds of wheel carriages or carts, every thing is conveyed on camels, horses, mules, or asses

A very fine camel can be purchased for Rs 30 or Rs 40, a good, serviceable horse, above fourteen hands high, for from Rs 80 to Rs 100, a good mule, for Rs 60 to Rs 80, a common one from Rs 15 to Rs 20, an ass, for from Rs 10 to 12, a pair of good plough-bullocks, for Rs 12 (the bullocks are mostly of a black or red colour), a fine large fat Doombah sheep costs Rs 4, and as low as Rs 2

All spices, sugar-candy, indigo, and the produce of India, sells about 200 per cent dearer here

The revenue of Kabool alone does not amount to more than twelve lacs of rupees per annum, and the number of their troops, including militia, to 6,000 horse and foot, they are kept on the same establishment as those at Peshawur They muster twelve pieces of cannon, ten of which are field pieces, from six to four-pounders, but are in a most miserable state of equipment

The inhabitants of Kabool, the men, more especially the Moguls, are fair and ruddy, and wear long beards, amongst themselves they talk Turkish, but the common dialect is Persian The Patans, who are masters of the country, imitate the manners of the Moguls, but amongst themselves they generally talk Pushtoo As they have continually intermarried with the Moguls, they are nearly as fair, they are a larger race of men, but of coarser bones and breed than the Moguls, and very much behind them in manners and education

The women are not under such restraint as in India, as they go out visiting one another, covering themselves with a cloak, called a *boorkia*. If they have any distance to go, they ride on horseback, astride; if a journey to go, they are mounted on camels, with paniers and a cover over them. They are handsome, more especially the Mogulannees, who receive an education, and read and write Persian. Those of the Mogul merchants, who are rich, educate all their daughters in Turkish and Persian, by women, and they retain several of these learned ladies merely to amuse them, when going to sleep, with stories, which they have by heart. They have dancing women, who are Cashmerees, and were first introduced into Kabool by Azeem Khan.

Hubeeb Oollah Khan is the eldest son of Azeem Khan; his youngest son's name is Akrun Khan. Hubeeb Oollah Khan is much addicted to drinking spirits, and is a dissolute debauched character, and may be about twenty-six years old, he is fair, handsome, has a large black beard, and is about six feet high. He has large eyes, and altogether a manly countenance.

Mr Moorcroft, after resting some days at Kabool, wished to have a meeting with Hubeeb Oollah Khan, but this was put off by Sultan Mahomed Khan, who said he ought not to call upon him until he deputed some confidential man to wait upon him. Allah Dad Khan, a confidential man of Sultan Mahomed Khan's, was the person who gave this advice. In the mean time, a deep game was playing, of which Mr Moorcroft had no intimation. As Sultan Mahomed Khan had given him his protection, and had hitherto been his friend, he determined to act as he proposed.

About the 10th July, Hubeeb Oollah Khan invited Sultan Mahomed Khan to a feast, in Azeem Khan's garden, close to the river, and Allah Dad Khan came and invited Mr Moorcroft to accompany him, being his guest. About 7 P.M., Mr Moorcroft, Mr Trebeck, Meer Irut Oollah, and Golaum Hyder Khan, proceeded on horseback to the appointed place, when they came to the doorway of the garden, they dismounted and proceeded on foot, towards the centre, in which was a chubootra (or square mound, about three feet high), in the open air, on this was a platform of planks, covered by some woollen carpets (called *gulleechas*), and some small Persian carpets (or musnuds), on which Hubeeb Oollah Khan was sitting. On his right, was Sultan Mahomed Khan, and on his left Mehr Dil Khan, and in front of him was a child of Futteh Khan (vizier of Shah Mahomed). At the time they arrived, there was a great uproar, what with kettle-drums playing, fireworks going off, firing of jujalls, or wall-pieces, and cannon. It was during this din and noise, and while a party of Shikarporee nautch women were dancing and singing, that Mr Moorcroft and his party were presented to the chief, and made their salams, which were most gracefully returned by Hubeeb Oollah Khan and Sultan Mahomed Khan requested them to be seated to his right, on their own chairs, below the platform. In half an hour, dinner was served up. First of all, two trays of sweetmeats were placed before the gentlemen, consisting of cardamum-comfits and *gosha fiel* (or elephants' ears), shaped pastry fried in butter and covered with preserved fruits, chopped in pieces, and another kind called *pushmuck*, made of sugar quite white, and as fine as horse-hair, in which rose water and other sweet essences had been mixed. After this was removed, a *chillumchee* and *ayftabak* was presented to them to wash their hands and mouths. Then followed the second course, in long plateaus, or *kutus*, on which were several China and Ghoree dishes and bowls, in which were various kinds of pillawa, curries, bread, *kofetaks*, fowls, *kulloaks*, pickles, sweet and sour, and preserved sweetmeats, these were all well-dressed, and of a remarkably fine

flavour Mr Moorcroft and his party fared sumptuously, and did honour to the entertainer. After they had done, the ewer and pitcher were again brought to them, to wash their hands and mouths, and they sat about an hour longer, when the sirdars got up, and the party dispersed. Mr Moorcroft and his party came home on foot, conducted through some bye-lanes, the party went off without any accident, nor was there any disturbance amongst the spectators.

Two days after the feast, Mr Moorcroft proposed sending a suitable present to Hubeeb Oollah Khan

(To be continued)

POEM OF ABOO TALIB KHAN

TO THE EDITOR

SIR As a curiosity in its way, I send you a poem by the late Mirza Aboo Talib Khan. The author was well known in the first circles of London society, some thirty years ago, and was a great favourite with the ladies, of whom he professed himself to be a devoted admirer. The only return he could make to his fair friends for all the smiles they lavished on him, was to write sonnets to their eyebrows, but the great difficulty he experienced was to render the conceits of the Persian muse intelligible. Many of his little complimentary pieces addressed to different ladies, are scattered through the *Museree Fakhree*, a work containing an account of his travels in Europe, a translation of which was afterwards made by a late professor of Hertford. I have attempted a literal translation of the poem, in prose, adding a few notes at the foot, and if it be not trespassing too much on your space, the following prefatory remarks on the design of the piece may not be without their use.

The object of the poet is to show, that there is nothing on earth worthy of adoration but WOMAN. This divinity of the nether world comprises within herself whatever is the object of veneration to Christian or Mussulman, Jew or Gentile. All idolatry, in the conception of our philosophic bard, originated in the innate desire of Man to make unto himself some material resemblance or personification of the Author of Nature, to which he might offer the homage due from the creature to its Creator. With this view, some nations likened Him to the human form, and made images, others worshipped Him in the Sun and Stars. Why, then, says the Khan, shall we not at once select, as our idol, Nature's master piece, *Woman*, and bend the knee at her shrine, in humble adoration of the Omnipotent Power unseen, whose ineffable beauty is, as it were, displayed to our enchanted gaze in this the loveliest of the works of Creation?

King Solomon, in his Canticles, perhaps, anticipated this idea of the Khan, but it is, in fact, with a trifling change in the gender of the adorable object, the foundation of all Persian poetry of the erotic class. According to the creed of the Soofees or Mystics (a sect not unknown in Europe, and which, for a time, reckoned a Fenelon amongst its number), sensibility to the charms of material beauty is the first step to the conception and contemplation of the beauty of the Deity, the love of our species naturally leading every ardent and enthusiastic mind to the love of God. To the pure, all things are pure. The *Liber Amorum*, therefore, is nothing but the horn book of Divinity, which every student intended for the church should get by heart, and as Hafiz and Jamee are not taught in our universities, he may find an excellent substitute for their *Dewans* in the lyrical compositions and sacred melodies of Little and Moore, *alter et idem*, which, taken together, would comprise the whole body of Soofee theology.

VERSES BY THE LATE MIRZA ABOO TALIB KHAN ON MISS AMELIA L—E.

عرل

اندل ارکعده گهی قصد کلسا نکے
 نعبے ار روی ناس روی نہ نطحا نکے
 بنش آله نفس نہ رفوش حلق اسب
 ناججر حال سب کوش کہ سودا نکے
 مظہر قدرت حق مجنن حس اسب اسما
 عمر لندس طوف فلذ دل را نکے
 سجده طاعت اگر شرط مکانی دارد
 حر بحر آب دو ابروی املا نکے
 خرو لات و مساند رکت اصل آلا
 بو برهمگری آن لب برما نکے
 رلف چوں اهرس و روی چو برداس س اسب
 روی نآشکده کہ همرد آسا نکے
 شمس اررو ش چو نہ مقس نور بود
 هان پرستشگری شمس چو حرنا نکے
 رلب نعبان صفت و هس نہ نصا عارض
 گوش کن چشم بران سحره موسیٰ نکے
 یوسف ار بود کنو ند چو رلما رسوا
 طعنه رد لب افعال رلما نکے
 مریم آسا لب لعلش چو بود روحی را
 طوق گردن نجر آں رلف چیلما نکے
 فتنه دهر ر چشماتش حکما راند
 گوش بردهری و بر قول سوسطا نکے

خال او مایه سحر است بجایه غیب
 سامریا بجهان سحره رسوا کنه
 سنش شق مر کرده چو انگشت سی
 حرمت ار معجزه شق مرها کنه
 در نظر هست چو آن ساعد سمن ولم
 انلهاد عجبی ار ید صفا کنه

1 O, my heart, never leave the mosque for the church, I mean, never turn your face from the countenance of the fair idols towards Mecca.

2. The works of God certainly surpass the works of man: beware, then, how you exchange a black stone for a black stone *

3. In her, behold displayed the magazine of beauty and the wondrous power of the Almighty. Make, then, no place but London the *kibleh*† of your heart

4 If a temple be required for the worship of the Most High, perform your devotions nowhere but under the arch‡ of Amelia's eye-brow

5. The black stone and Laut and Munaut§ are all of one origin: be you not a brahmin but for that Christian idol

6 Sufficient are her locks, black as Ahriman,|| and her face, bright as Yurdan || Do not, like Heerbood, become a worshipper of fire

7 The sun borrows his light from her, as the moon does from him. Do not, like the foolish Camelion,¶ turn towards the sun.

8 Behold her ringlets, twisted like snakes,** and her cheeks, glowing like the hand of Moses. give no heed, then, to the foolery of the Jewish prophet

9. Were Joseph alive now, he would disgrace himself like Zuleekha Do not, then, reproach the wife of Potiphar for stooping to love ††

10. Since, like the Virgin, her ruby lip is filled with the spirit, wear no cross‡‡ about your neck but her flowing tresses.

11. O, philosopher, the calamities which you ascribe to fate, are caused by her eye: listen not, then, to the creed of the fatalist and sophist.

12. The mole in the pit of her chin is the capital stock of sorcery: do not, then, idly give Saumereç§§ a bad name for witchcraft.

13. Her nose, like the finger of Mohamed, has divided the moon. Do not wonder at the miracle of the lunar bisection |||

14. When her silver arm, O, William,¶¶ appears to view, why should we foolishly admire the shining hand of Moses?

* An allusion to the stone in the temple of Mecca

† *Kibleh* is the quarter to which the Mohammedans turn the face in prayer.

‡ Strict Musulmans maintain that the act of prostration in prayer ought to be performed only under the arch or dome of the mosque set apart for that purpose

§ Laut and Munaut, Hindu idols

|| Yurdan and Ahriman, the good and evil geni of the magi

¶ The camelion (like the heliotrope) is said by the Persians to turn always to the sun

** Snakes This alludes to the miracle of Aaron's rod The story of Moses' burning hand is too long for insertion here

†† Every one knows the Persian legend of the loves of Joseph and Zuleekha.

‡‡ Cross *Chulepah*, or cross is a name given to the locks we call heart breakers, and which Persian ovens twist round their necks

§§ Saumereç made the golden calf for the Israelites, for which offence he is said to be hung by the heels in a pit or wall of Babylon, where he continues to give lessons in the black art to this day

|| Mohamed pretended that he had once divided the moon with his finger Amelia does the same with her Grecian nose

¶¶ William, a young gentleman, at whose house Abou Talib used to meet the fair lady

INDIGO-PLANTERS

A PASSAGE has been retained in the published journal of the late Bishop Heber, which, very unintentionally on the part of that estimable prelate, is calculated to throw considerable discredit upon a large body of highly respectable men. That Bishop Heber had just grounds, in the conduct of some individuals, for the vote of censure which he passed, there can be no doubt, for no one who has ever been in India can have failed to meet with instances of the most profligate conduct on the part of the cultivators of indigo. But his assertions were of too sweeping a nature, he judged of the whole from a very small portion of the community, and, had he lived to correct the errors of his first impressions, he would assuredly have modified, if not entirely suppressed, an opinion which was certainly too hastily formed.

Excepting at large stations, in which various manufacturers and shopkeepers have established themselves, the only Europeans, not belonging to the Company's service, hitherto settled in the interior of Bengal, have been the indigo planters. There are very wide distinctions amongst this class of persons, and many differ as much from each other in manners and acquirements, as they do in colour and country. We find Europeans and Indo-Britons, of all shades and grades, from the most polished, refined, benevolent and urbane, to the most brutal and demoralized, rendering it sometimes difficult to say whether the foreign adventurers, or the children of the soil, are the best entitled to either character. Many of the Indo-Britons being distinguished by every excellence that can adorn society, and many of the Europeans being equally conspicuous for the exhibition of every vice. All indigo-planters, however, especially under the old *régime*, had to contend against prejudice, none possessed rank or station in the country, and, when settled at a distance from Calcutta, (the only place in which mercantile pursuits, unconnected with the Company's trade, were regarded with any respect) were looked upon in a dubious sort of light, and tolerated, in the circles where they were found, rather than considered acknowledged members of them. A little of this aristocratic feeling had been probably imbibed by the good bishop in his intercourse with the great, and, though it cannot be denied that he possessed an enlarged and liberal mind, which soared above the petty distinctions of society, he seems to have too hastily adopted opinions respecting a considerable body, which could only apply to a few individuals.

In some places,—Tirhoot for instance,—the indigo-planters live in tolerably large communities, and in many they are settled at varying distance from each other, or the civil and military residents of some neighbouring station, but a great number live almost wholly isolated. The traveller, journeying through some remote and unfrequented place, often comes suddenly upon a splendid mansion, surrounded by stately gardens. Should the owner, probably a bachelor, be at home, he is welcomed with the greatest hospitality, and finds in this lonely retreat every luxury that taste can suggest, or wealth purchase. In the absence of the master of the house, the servants

endeavour to supply his place, the stranger is invited to walk in the gardens or repose in the long suites of apartments which compose the mansion.

Though the European houses in the provinces of India are frequently encompassed by park-like grounds, these are not secured, as in England, by close palings, gates, and porters' lodges, there probably is a fence of some kind, a low mud wall, or a hedge of aloe or prickly pear, usually insufficient to keep out cattle, and in this respect they differ widely from the domiciles of the rich natives, which are always so surrounded by high walls as, in many instances, to assume the appearance of fortresses. In dangerous places, where ravines afford harbour for wild beasts, or where robbers abound, whole villages are sometimes inclosed by a high bare wall of unbaked mud, a protection which, while highly unpicturesque, is interesting from its singularity, especially when occurring upon a bare plain, the ravines before mentioned being usually fissures broken in the surface. Europeans, on the contrary, appear to seek neither privacy nor security, and, while in England we only obtain distant glimpses of mansions from a favourable point upon the road, in India we pass the very threshold of some splendid palace, and are (or were, for thus, like other features of Anglo-Indian manners, may have undergone a very recent change) almost certain of finding a warm welcome within its walls, or, in the absence of the owner, permission to stroll about, indulging in those day dreams which haunt the imaginative mind, and find such ample food when wandering alone amid sequestered places. Silence and solitude are not, however, always the characteristics of a secluded indigo factory, the traveller may fortunately chance to meet a large and agreeable family domiciled amid the woods and wilds, young and beautiful women shedding radiance on the scene.

The wives and daughters of the superior class of indigo planters rank amid the best educated and most elegant women of India, and, in the article of dress, they frequently outshine all their competitors, for, possessing greater wealth, they are better enabled to indulge in expensive wardrobes. Notwithstanding the admission contained in an article in this Journal, that many individual toilettes, in India, are perfect, the disquisitions upon dress have not satisfied those, who, either receiving impressions of India in its best days, or, blessed with the means of consulting taste and splendour in their apparel, are disinclined to allow that the majority of their fair companions are not, or have not been, equally fortunate. By far the greater number of the European residents in India are decidedly poor, and as, after a certain point, there is no possibility of making further retrenchment, the necessary expenditure for the common comforts of life leaves them little or nothing to devote to shew. Very few of the military classes,—and it is they who, in the Upper Provinces, chiefly compose the society,—are in possession of liberal incomes, the civilians are too widely scattered to give a decided tone to the manners, and as many of them are very deeply in debt, they are not always able to assume a superiority in outward appearance. It may be admitted that the ladies of India dress as well as those belonging to the same class at home, we will even allow them a superiority, but, when all this is granted, the general effect of their appearance

will not equal that which is to be seen in capitals possessing enormous wealth, and where manufacturers, retail dealers, and milliners, are striving by every means in their power to render the luxuries of dress necessities amongst the fair part of the community, who are so easily tempted to such expenditure. When the female society of India was much smaller than it is at present, and when husbands and fathers commanded more extensive resources than are now at their disposal, in all probability, female apparel was very magnificent, but times are sadly changed, and though a good deal of money may still be expended, it is quite impossible that it should be laid out to the same advantage in Calcutta, as in London or Paris, where, even when the colonial markets are overstocked, there is infinitely more choice and variety in the articles offered for sale. Were we to concede to the metropolis of Bengal the same advantages as those enjoyed by European capitals, still there would be the society of the Upper Provinces to be taken into consideration, and it is not too much to say that scarcely one lady in ten, composing it, possesses the means of procuring a single dress throughout the year, from the fashionable milliners of Calcutta. Upon inquiry at the show-rooms of the principal *modistes* of the presidency, respecting the ultimate destination of their importations from Paris, we have been informed that, by far the greater portion are purchased for the ladies belonging to the families of indigo planters. As these, for the most part, are condemned to inhabit remote and solitary wilds, persons frequently meet with expense and elegance of attire where they might seem the least to be expected.

Although most Anglo-Indians are too well accustomed to solitude and solitary travelling, to find it particularly unsoothe, few are insensible to the pleasure of an unexpected introduction to agreeable society, but it is only those who have journeyed long and drearily, without companionship of any kind, who can truly estimate the delight afforded by a welcome into the bosom of some charming family, every individual member being equally ready to give and to receive pleasure from the accidental circumstance which brings a new acquaintance to their dwelling. Notwithstanding their great seclusion from the world, the unmarried ladies of an indigo-planter's family are seldom doomed to waste their sweetness on the desert air, during any very protracted period, their claims to admiration become noised abroad, frequently raising a romantic degree of interest in the hearts of those who have had no opportunity of seeing and judging for themselves, a distant journey is frequently the consequence, and in many instances the affair ends by the adventurous suitor bringing a bride away in triumph.

The houses belonging to the superior classes of indigo-planters, are well-furnished with books. A library is necessary to beguile the tedium which, in a greater or lesser degree, must fall to the lot of all who can only take pleasure in refined amusements, the life of an indigo-planter being one of alternate toil and idleness, of great anxiety or of dearth of interest. The watching the crop, the necessary superintendence in person, leading to great exposure during the heat of the day, the cares, mental and personal, attendant on the process of manufacture,—a process depending for success upon

peculiar states of the atmosphere,—are followed by intervals, in which there is nothing to be done, and during which the owner of the factory must draw entirely upon his own resources for the employment of his leisure hours. The fluctuations and vicissitudes which mark an indigo-planter's life, resemble those of a gambler, and the excitement he feels is nearly equally strong. Immense fortunes are sometimes made in one productive season, and frequently, when great success has induced more extensive speculations, some perverse circumstances will entail a total failure, reducing the eager expectant to ruin, and obliging him to begin the world again, with blighted hopes and reduced physical powers. Others toil on, during a considerable number of years, without averaging more than a sufficiency for the maintenance of a family, while many are merely agents, or junior partners, working hard, with a very distant prospect of advantage to themselves, for the benefit of some great firm in Calcutta. Indigo forms the resource of multitudes, who have gone out to India with very different views: nautical men, writers to the signet, merchants, and even missionaries, sitting down, after various disappointments, to the management of some remote factory.

The soil most favourable to the cultivation of indigo is one which is rich and moist, it is essential that the ground be well tilled, and thoroughly cleared of weeds. The seed, which somewhat resembles gunpowder, is sown at the commencement of the rainy season. In favourable weather, the plant will appear above ground in the course of three or four days, it is ripe and ready for cutting at the end of two months, not being allowed to exhaust itself in flowering. This is a very anxious period for the cultivator, for the crop is liable to accidents which no human ingenuity or fore-sight can remedy or prevent: the plant is apt to become suddenly dry, and to wither away, or, all at once, a peculiar species of caterpillar makes its appearance, and will destroy, in the course of a day and night, the most favourable prospects which luxuriant fields could offer. As this catastrophe is of frequent recurrence, no one can reckon with any degree of security upon his harvest, and the misfortune experienced by so many adventurers, has rendered it a common saying in India, that an indigo planter may retire to his bed a rich man, and rise in the morning utterly ruined. It is necessary to gather in the indigo, after it has been cut, with great care, the leaves being covered with a delicate bloom or farina, which if shaken off would deteriorate their value. It is said that, in India, the cultivators use the leaves only, which renders the dye very superior to that of America, where the whole plant is thrown into the steeping vats. These are usually miniature tanks, lined with masonry, they are filled with a sufficient quantity of water to cover the plant, the fermentation commences in a few hours, and continues during an indefinite period, in which it must be closely watched, the excellence of the dye mainly depending upon the fermentations being stopped at the precise time. While in this state of effervescence, great quantities of froth are thrown up, the liquor becomes exceedingly hot, and to a passer by the effluvia it exhales is any thing but agreeable. When the proper moment for drawing the liquor off has been ascertained,—and

though there are various tests, experience is found to be the best guide,—it is conveyed into another vat, where it is strongly agitated by means of wooden implements of a peculiar form, made for the purpose. This is done to separate the true dye from the salt of the plant, the former is precipitated to the bottom, and here again it is necessary to be well-skilled in the process, in order to pursue it only to the precise moment, in which the mixture should be allowed to subside. The water is then drawn off, and, after the indigo has remained a short time longer to settle, it is taken out and, being drained in cloth bags, is dried gradually in the shade, in shallow wooden boxes. While it is still damp, it is cut into small cakes, of an inch square, and, when in a fit state, it is packed either in barrels, or in coarse linen, covered with a skin, which is rendered impervious to damp. The indigo manufactured in India is of various degrees of excellence, partly arising from soil and situation, and partly from the care taken in its cultivation. Its good quality is said to depend in a great measure upon the age of the plant, if cut before it has come to maturity, it will yield less in quantity, but the quality will be much finer. It is necessary to keep it very free from weeds, and to attend to the state of the weather at the period of gathering, for, if cut upon a dry day, the plant, which otherwise would last for two years, will die at once. The liquid changes colour two or three times during the progress of fermentation, being at first green, then violet, and gradually assuming the deep blue, which proves that the first stage of the process has been completed.

At the houses of the superior indigo planters, little or no indication of the calling of the owner is to be seen, his mansion is distinct from the factory, and the whole establishment manifests the taste and refinement of the inhabitant. But all do not boast the same degree of elegance. Rivulets of the deepest blue, ragged retainers with their blue skins,—for the skin always imbibes the colour of the manufacture,—scantily covered with cloths of the same tint, exhibiting itself in every direction, frequently mark the premises of the *leal wallah* (blue fellow), as he is termed by the natives, locating in the wilderness. The house, in these instances, is large, ungainly, and barn like—the waste, dignified by the name of a garden, is intersected by long rows of sheds, necessary for the manufacture, and sunken vats appear at intervals, in which the plant is soaking. Within side, a sluttish kind of plenty reigns, the apartments have been handsomely furnished, but the furniture has suffered from neglect, and now exhibits various stages of dilapidation, rat holes, tenanted by numerous families, yawn in the walls, and the dogs repose without ceremony upon the chairs and sofas. Should the master be Scottish, Irish, or French, the peculiar manners of his country will be far more conspicuous than when you find the same individual living in close community with other Anglo Indians, where, generally speaking, the whole society fall into one particular fashion, the method of cookery, the choice of food, the hours, and the domestic arrangements, all savour of the parent soil, and we seem to step at once from an Indian jungle into some well-remembered haunt, perchance amid the Scottish highlands, or upon the banks of the Shannon, or in some old town in Nor-

mandy Living almost alone, the same habits and usages will be observed, to which the exile has been accustomed in his early youth, he finds no motive for the adoption of foreign manners, and he makes those of his forefathers assimilate with a new soil and a new hemisphere

Occasionally, the house of an indigo-planter affords the most frightful picture of desolation and decay imaginable, its mouldering, weather-stained walls and falling roof, yielding an inadequate shelter from the elements, while the large comfortless apartments of the interior, the damp, and dirt, and squalor, which prevail within, render the smallest hut, which is clean, well-swept, and in good repair, a far more desirable abode No habitation in England, however neglected, which is capable of accommodating a tenant, can at all compare with a dirty ill conducted European residence in India Portions of the floors, literally ploughed up by white ants, are quite as dusty as the public-roads, while others, damp and slimy, produce plentiful crops of the fungus tribe Where the stuccoed brick work of the verandahs and porticoes has given way, the places of pillars and roofs are supplied with bamboos and thatch Some of the large venetians hang upon one rusty hinge, others have fallen prostrate, and a *jaump*, formed of coarse matting, propped up with a bamboo, furnishes security to the doors and windows from sun and rain Most of the latter which remain are unglazed, or have only three panes left out of the number which formerly adorned them, the rest being pannelled up to the top with rough unsightly pieces of wood Native charpoys, or bedsteads, do the duty of sofas, the mats, if any be left, are ragged and worn away the tables are rickety and the chairs worm eaten The glass shades belonging to the lamps have been broken, and, at night, a sudden gust of wind will extinguish all the lights an exploit which, by way of variety, is sometimes performed by a cloud of insects in a most effectual manner, these intruders at all times surrounding the ungarded tapers in such multitudes, as to make it impossible either to read or to pursue any other employment Yet there are numbers, both European and Indo Briton, who are quite content with such a residence, and never dream of giving themselves the trouble of putting it into better condition Custom has reconciled them to their mode of life, and they have no idea of the horror with which a stranger, better acquainted with the habits of civilized society, surveys the dismal scene Poverty is not always the accompaniment and cause of all this desolation, it frequently happens that, while the elegancies of life are disregarded, there is no scarcity of grosser luxuries, a plentiful dinner will smoke upon a board covered with a ragged table-cloth, or, perchance, not graced with any table-cloth at all, Claret and Sauterne will appear, as well as beer and brandy, and the lady, though she may indulge in a shawl and a dressing-gown, will still adorn her person with trinkets of value

Now and then, a mansion, differing from any yet described, will exhibit itself to view, a small neat bungalow, furnished with all things needful, but with nothing shewy or superfluous, and tenanted either by a quiet couple, or some grave and steady bachelor, accustomed to look solitude in the face, and to brave its severest inflictions This person's residence may

be so insulated, as to remain for months,—nay years,—unknown to the European inhabitants of a station within forty or fifty miles, or even less: it is discovered by some accident, such as the illness of a traveller, seeking shelter at a neighbouring village, and directed by the natives, who are always unwilling to have the responsibility of a sick European on their hands, to a house where he can be better and more carefully attended. It was not until the third year of his residence at an outpost, that the officer commanding learned, through the medium of a friend who had been detained by illness upon the road in a journey from Cawnpore, that a recluse, hermitizing still deeper in the jungle, possessed a library which offered a convenient exchange for the oft-read volumes so long the solace of his retirement. A correspondence ensued, and both parties derived benefit from the establishment of a lending and borrowing system. Where families travelling are unsupplied with medicine, those, who are acquainted with the resources of the country, immediately inquire, in the event of any attack of illness, whether there is an indigo-planter in the neighbourhood, and, if they are so fortunate as to be answered in the affirmative, send without ceremony for any thing they want, the virtue of hospitality being practised amongst this class in all its amplitude.

Few Europeans have ever travelled in India without being largely indebted to the kindness of the cultivators of indigo. At one period, during the rains, a party, of which the writer formed one, were detained in a budgerow, by contrary winds, behind a bluff promontory, abutting into the Ganges near Rajmhal. There was no tracking path, and the contemplation of a protracted sojourn in a place very ill-calculated to afford accommodation for travellers, excited no very agreeable images in the fancy. The scenery around, though very beautiful, bore a wild and savage aspect, the only human habitations consisting of a few clusters of native huts, and some old Mussulmanee tombs, the abode of squalid-looking faqueers. On the first day of our detention, we observed a European, at a little distance, superintending the despatch of a train of bullock carts, loaded with indigo, but he did not appear again upon the scene. After a few days had passed, we began to entertain a very well grounded apprehension, that we should see the end of our larder before we could procure a further supply. The village being entirely inhabited by Hindoos, we could not obtain either fowls or eggs, and it was only the coarsest kinds of grain which could be purchased in the bazaar. The river was in too restless a state to admit of fishing, and, fortunately for us, our washerman could not find any water in a proper condition for the exercise of his calling. We had by this time forgotten the indigo-planter, but were reminded of his vicinity by our anxious domestic, who asked for a note requesting permission for him to wash his clothes in the tank belonging to this gentleman's establishment. The note was written, and away went the dobee. This man happened to be a particularly active, intelligent fellow, and very anxious about the comfort of the family he served. It appeared that, without the slightest instructions from us, he reported the lamentable state of affairs at the budgerow, how we were upon short allowance of a fowl *per diem*, and

bow, after sending in several directions, for twenty miles round, little or nothing could be obtained. These representations aroused the benevolent feelings of the indigo-planter, who had been confined to his house by illness from the very period we had seen him exposing himself to the damp steamy atmosphere of the clearing up of a day in the rains. The low grounds in the neighbourhood of the place in which we lay moored being all flooded, we were deprived of the advantage of the evening walks to the old Mussulmanee tombs before mentioned, which we had taken on our first arrival, and were obliged to be contented with a survey of the country from the deck of the budgerow. The return of the washerman, in the dearth of other objects of interest, was an event of some importance, more especially as he had been told that there were alligators lurking in the shallow waters, which it was dangerous to pass on foot. We observed him at a distance carrying his basket of linen on his head, and accompanied by two other persons, who did not appear to be empty handed. Upon a nearer approach, we discovered that one of these people carried a large fish, and the other a basket of vegetables. The prospect of so welcome an addition to the repast preparing for us, and which, to confess the truth, was of a meagre description, proved very agreeable but we were farther delighted by a polite message, intimating that we should receive a supply of bread and butter on the morrow. Full of gratitude, we felt anxious to evince it in something better than words, we therefore collected all the newspapers we had received since our departure from Calcutta, and some duplicate copies of entertaining books, which we despatched with a note of thanks. The next morning, according to promise, the bread and butter arrived, and with it a dozen live ducks, together with many obliging expressions of regret, that an attack of fever prevented the donor from paying his respects. The wind changed before our benefactor, for such he must be termed, recovered, and we never met with him afterwards. Upon another occasion, when travelling with a female companion only, who was newer to the country than myself, the shallowness of the river obliged us to put into Bogwango lah, instead of proceeding, as we had intended, to Moorsshedabad, from which place we were twenty miles distant. We sent off a letter to apprise our friends at that station of our situation, but it appeared that it never reached its destination. There was little or nothing to be had for money of the Hindoos of the village, but, having now the advantage of a little experience, I made no scruple to write to an indigo planter in the neighbourhood, and to ask his assistance in procuring bearers and something for us to eat. He complied most readily with the request, and on the arrival of my friend's husband, who had heard a rumour of our situation, sent an elephant to assist in the conveyance of the party. He also was confined to his bed with fever at the time, but I had subsequently the pleasure of meeting him in Calcutta, and of offering my thanks in person for the attentions he had shewn me when so much in need of them. He has since fallen a victim to the insalubrity of the climate, which, though country born, he could not brave with impunity.

No set of men are more liable to the various maladies incident to con

stant exposure to the weather, than indigo-planters. Their wealth, when they do gain it, is hardly earned, and their lives, though apparently luxurious, are frequently subject to great privations. Many of these persons are bachelors, not on account of the difficulty of maintaining a wife, but from an unwillingness to expose a female to the numerous infelicities which must be endured in remote places. Occasionally, they diversify their solitude by visits to the presidency, or some large station, they are frequently keen and active sportsmen, but even hunting and shooting will scarcely serve to fill up the leisure of a life which, though laborious during one period of the year, is for the most part monotonous in the extreme. The cultivation of indigo seems in many respects to be better adapted to Indo-Britons than to Europeans, the former have no recollections of home to contrast with a foreign, and perchance a dismal scene, their constitutions are better suited to the climate than those of exiles pining for their native land, and they fall more easily into the habits of the natives. The estimable portion of indigo-planters are amiable, contemplative men, frank, hospitable, and generous in a very high degree, and, though able to endure an almost companionless solitude, ready to welcome the stranger, and to enter freely into society whenever an opportunity is afforded. Their taste for reading has already been mentioned, it is sometimes united with literary pursuits, and the contributions of many to the periodicals of the presidencies are frequently of no mean order of merit. There are, however, some very different characters to be found amongst the cultivators of the precious weed, which has turned to gold in so many hands. Lawless and profligate ruffians may be met with, ever at war with each other, or with the native planters, whom, if other means of competition fail, they will attack in the night, cutting and taking forcible possession of the crops, which may be better than their own. These worthies trust to all sorts of false swearing, on the part of their retainers, to elude the consequences of such exploits in a court of law. None of the people whom they employ entertaining the slightest scruple at perjury. Occasionally, the most frightful circumstances take place, and the Supreme Court of Calcutta has been occupied by trials for murders perpetrated in open day, and which, though matter of public notoriety, have seldom been brought home to the principals. The evidence produced upon such occasions affords a fearful picture of the abandoned profligacy of the mode of life adopted by coarse minded, unprincipled Europeans, or ill-educated Indo-Britons. These men contrive to engraft the vices of the natives upon those inherited from the parent stock, practising the virtues of neither, and it is only when some desperate act brings them under the cognizance of the magistracy, that the shuddering world is made acquainted with their crimes. The history of some of these people is both curious and appalling, they have come out to India, or have been cast accidentally on its shores, after a rough journey though life, with hearts hardened and tempers soured by adversity and disappointment. The charge of some small indigo factory offers the only resource, and they plunge at once into the jungle, where, unfettered by the restraints imposed by civilised society, associating only with the lowest orders of natives, whom they look upon as beasts of bur-

then, they abandon themselves to every description of vice. An immediate indulgence in ardent spirits, and the habit of considering themselves masters of all they survey, aggravate the natural fierceness of their dispositions, they are ripe and ready for the commission of any outrage, and their wretched dependents too often fall a sacrifice to their brutality. Murders of this kind are easily hushed up, when the petty tyrant lives beyond the cognizance of European neighbours. The natives of India have not as yet been made to understand that they render themselves accessories after the fact, by neglecting to report a crime of which they have obtained information, and to secure the perpetrator. Inquests do not sit upon the bodies of all persons who may be suspected of having perished by a violent death, and, unless there should be some party deeply interested in the punishment of the offender, the affair is seldom brought before the district judge. Should the neighbouring *cutwal*, or police officer, hear of it, there is not often much difficulty in bribing him to silence, and thus it sometimes happens, that the most frightful crimes are committed with impunity.

It chanced that two European indigo planters, resembling each other very closely in their habits, manners, and mode of life, were near neighbours, and for a considerable period lived together in the utmost harmony. Some occurrence, however, which did not transpire, happened to change this friendship into the most deadly enmity, and, while one of the parties was seated in his own house, not apprehending the slightest danger, the other, attended by a multitude of armed retainers, came up to the door, dragged him forth, and forcibly conveying him to a little distance, either murdered him with his own hands, or instigated his followers to commit the deed. The servants of the unfortunate sufferer gave the alarm, many were witnesses of the acts of violence by which he sunk overpowered to the ground, and upon their representations, the principal and several of his abettors were apprehended. According to the Mohamedan and Hindu law, no persons can be convicted of murder unless the body of the victim be produced, in this instance, care had been taken to dispose of it so completely, that the natives engaged in the affair could only be punished for riot and assault, and sent to work upon the roads. The principal was dealt with in a different manner, being indicted capitally before the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and tried for his life. No one for an instant could doubt this man's guilt, but the ingenuity of his counsel, in baffling and contradicting the testimony against him, and the gap in the evidence occasioned by the concealment of the body, procured an acquittal, and he was returned again upon society.

In a very interesting little volume, published a few years ago, entitled *Naufrags*, some details will be found, which afford a very correct representation of the mode of life and conduct of those indigo-planters who scruple at nothing in the furtherance of any guilty pursuit. The romance attached to this narrative has made many persons suppose that it is altogether of a fictitious nature, whereas the whole is a veritable history of the life and adventures of a singularly amiable young man,* who, at an early

* The name of the author of *Naufrags* is Mr James Horne, is not generally known, perhaps no work ever published has presented a truer picture of the romance of real life.

period of life, was sent to seek his fortune in the world. Many persons in Bengal are still living to corroborate his account of an indigo-planter, who did not scruple to incense a whole population against him, by forcibly carrying off the bride of a brahmin, as she was proceeding to the home of her husband. Money, that grand panacea for all the ills and outrages of life, prevented him from falling a sacrifice to Hindu vengeance: but others have not escaped so well.

Though not possessing any settled rank, indigo-planters, of gentlemanly habits and respectable conduct, have, at least during a very considerable period, been freely admitted to the vice-regal court. In the Upper Provinces, they are invariably estimated according to their merits, and the society being smaller, the intercourse with those who are of native descent is much more close and frequent than in Calcutta, where Indo-Britons and Europeans do not mingle much together. A considerable number of indigo-planters, who have either factories at a short distance, or have retired altogether, are settled at the seat of government. They inhabit very handsome houses, and see a great deal of company; these gentlemen are chiefly Indo-Britons, and the few Europeans who are occasionally entertained at their parties, are literally astonished by the multitude of dark beauties with which they are surrounded: wealth and hospitality abound, and though there may be some slight prejudices in the breasts of those who pique themselves upon the untainted hue of their skin, the Eurasian community have little else to contend against in their intercourse with society. Many feel deeply aggrieved at their inadmissibility to offices of public trust and emolument, and probably the rising discontent may occasion the government some inconvenience at a subsequent period; at present, however, the murmurings of the community find vent in the Demosthenian oratory of the Town-hall.

BACTRIAN AND INDO-SCYTHIC COINS.

Mr. PRINSEP, Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, has given, in the Society's Journal for June, some further notes on the Bactrian and Indo-Scythic coins, from the collections and details which have been brought before the Society since his observations on the Kanerkos and Kadphises group, as connected with the Manikyāla tope.* The labours of Generals Ventura and Allard, of the late Dr. Gerard, in whom science has lost an able, diligent, and persevering investigator, Mr. Maason, Mr. Honigberger, Lieut. Burnes, Shakh Kerāmut Alt, and others, in this department of archaeology, promise to fill a chasm in ancient history hitherto deemed past remedy. Besides the confirmation of past discoveries (in which the lamented Colonel Tod took the lead), the correction of former errors, and the elucidation of doubts, the names of several princes, unknown to history, have been brought to light, and great progress has been made in the recovery of the ancient Pehlevi alphabet, in what Mr. Prinsep terms the Bactrian form of its character, from the specimens found on the reverse of many of these coins: "Lastly," observes Mr. Prinsep, "it has lain open a perfect link and connection between what we have hitherto called the Indo-Scythic coins with corrupted Greek inscriptions, and the Hindu

* See last vol., p. 9; vol. xvii., p. 26.

coins attributed, with reasonable certainty, to the Kanouj dynasties, immediately anterior to the Mahomedan irruptions of the eleventh century. In a few more years we shall doubtless have the whole series, from the time of Alexander downwards, fully developed."

We subjoin such parts of Mr Prinsep's paper as can be given without the graphic designs and fac-similes of the Bactrian-Pehlevi character.

"The coins of the two first princes of Bactria, by name Theodotus I and II, are yet unknown, perhaps they never struck money, but were content with the Syrian currency then prevalent. With Euthydemus begins our collection—a purely Grecian coinage, bearing only Greek inscriptions, and, as far as hitherto known, all of silver. The coins of Demetrius are more rare, but equally beautiful with those of his predecessor and supposed father Heliodorus, the prince introduced on the authority of Visconti, will, I think, turn out to be our Agathocles. With Menander begins the system of native legends on the reverse, which is followed up without intermission throughout the whole series to the barbarous Kadphises. Some only of the coins of Eucratides have a Pehlevi legend, as will be hereafter explained.

"As the majority of the coins now to be introduced have these native legends on the reverse, it will better enable us to describe them if we begin by explaining what we have been able to make of the alphabet of this native language, which, from its marked difference from other types of the same character, I have ventured to term *Bactrian-Pehlevi*.

"Mr Masson first pointed out, in a note addressed to myself, through the late Dr Gerard, the Pehlevi signs, which he had found to stand for the words *Menandrou Apollodotou, Ermaiou Banleas*, and *Sotero*. When a supply of coins came into my own hands, sufficiently legible to pursue the inquiry, I soon verified the accuracy of his observation, found the same signs, with slight variation, constantly to recur, and extended the series of words thus authenticated, to the names of twelve kings, and to six titles or epithets. It immediately struck me, that if the genuine Greek names were faithfully expressed in the unknown character, a clue would, through them, be formed to unravel the value of a portion of the alphabet, which might in its turn be applied to the translated epithets and titles, and thus lead to a knowledge of the language employed. Incompetent as I felt myself to this investigation, it was too seductive not to lead me to an humble attempt at its solution."

By the help of the corresponding Greek letters, those in the ancient inscriptions in Persia, the Manikyala inscriptions, the Zend and the Hebrew characters, Mr Prinsep has given a value to twenty-four of these Bactrian-Pehlevi symbols, some of which appear indubitable, others are less satisfactory. He then turns his attention to the coins themselves, and he brings down the series of selected specimens from Euthydemus to Kadaphes Choranos, "a name so nearly allied to *Kadphises*, that the latter may be looked upon as its patronymic, while the title that follows it (*Choranos*) coincides so closely with what has been already described as existing on the *rao nano :ao* group, that it would seem to form the link of connection between them and the coins which bear Pehlevi legends on the reverse."

He begins with the coins with Greek inscriptions only.

EUTHYDEMUS, of Magnesia, who conquered Theodotus II. B.C. 230. A silver tetradrachma, weight 240 grs. *Obv.* head of the king in high relief (apparently well-executed), *rev.* Hercules with his club, seated on clouds, *inscr.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ

DEMETRIUS, silver hemidrachma, in the Ventura collection, a very beautiful

coin, similar to one depicted in the Sestini collection, *obv.* head of the king, with helmet on, shaped like an elephant's skin and tusks, *rev* Hercules standing, *inscr.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ

AGATHOCLES, a silver coin in the Ventura collection, *obv.* a well-executed head, with the royal fillet, short curly hair, *rev* Jupiter standing, holding a small female figure, having apparently a flambeau in either hand on the sides ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ with a peculiar monogram

"The general appearance of the head, and of the figure on the reverse," observes Mr Prinsep, "resemble the unique coin of Helhocles, which Mr. Wilson has sketched for me from Visconti's work. Should there have been any indistinctness in the first two letters of the name on that coin, we may find reason to erase Helhocles from the Bactrian monarchy, and to substitute Agathocles, of whom Mr. Masson has already made known to us ten very peculiar copper coins. The inscription in Pehlevi (?), on the reverse of those coins, proves that they belong to a Bactrian prince, and are not to be ascribed to Alexander's general of the same name, who is nowhere asserted to have assumed the legal power. The name is common enough. It was in revenge for a grievous insult offered to his family by one Agathocles, prefect of the provinces beyond the Euphrates, under Antiochus Theos (B.C. 250), that the Scythian Arsaces was roused to establish independent dominion in Parthia. The same party may have followed the example of assuming the title of king in some province of Bactria. That the coin does not belong to Agathocles of Syracuse, I can now assert with confidence, having before me the most beautiful plates of the coins of that sovereign (whose name is always written in the Doric genitive (*Agathocleous* or *Agathocleios*), in the '*Tresor de Numismatique*,' now under publication at Paris."

MAVUS, or Nayus, a copper coin, in the Ventura collection *obv.* head of an elephant, with proboscis elevated, a bell hanging round the neck, *rev* the caduceus of Mercury, on the side of which the words ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ and a monogram composed of the letters M and I

"This is an entirely new name, nor can it be read as a Greek word in its present shape, although the characters are perfectly distinct on the coin, and the style of engraving corresponds with the early and pure Greek types. There is no Pehlevi inscription. Could the third letter be read as *gamma*, the name *Μαγυν* might denote the union of the office of chief priest of the Magi with that of king, and the elephant's head found on the coins of Menander and of Demetrius might enable us to appropriate the present medal to one or the other of these princes."

EUCRATIDES — A silver tetradrachma, badly executed, Ventura, *obv.* head of the king, helmeted, *rev* two Bactrian horsemen (or Castor and Pollux), with wings on their shoulders, and lances, the two first letters of the legend corrupt, ΠΥΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ monogram M. A beautiful didrachma, of the same prince, Ventura, *obv.* a neat head, without helmet, hair bound with fillet, *rev* two horsemen, *inscr.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Three copper square coins of the same prince, upon the reverse of which is seen, for the first time, the introduction of a Pehlevi legend. Several of the same coins are depicted in Mr. Masson's paper, they all agree in having the inscription on three sides only of the square. The legend in Roman characters may be rendered *malakao kakao eukratido*.

"The history of Eucratides is too well known to require repetition here. Bayer fixes his ascent to the Bactrian throne in the year 181 B.C. He was a cotemporary of Mithridates I. of Parthia, who assisted him in repelling Deme-

trius, king of India, as he is termed, beyond the Indian frontier, and finally driving him from his throne at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. On the division of the conquered empire, Mithridates had the provinces between the Hydaspes and Indus assigned to him, and Eucratides all the remainder, east and south of his Indian possessions, 'all India' is the term used, but it is uncertain to what limit southward this expression should apply.

"It has not yet been remarked by those who are curious in reconciling the names of Indian legend and Grecian history, that the names Eucratides and Vicramaditya bear a close resemblance, both in sound and signification, while the epoch and the scene of their martial exploits are nearly identical. The Hindu accounts of Vicramaditya are not to be found in the regular Puranic histories, but only in separate legends, such as the *Vicrama Chandra* and others, mentioned by Wilford (*As Res* IX 117), all teeming with confusion, contradictions, and absurdities in an extraordinary degree. The genealogical tables of the solar and lunar lines contain no such name, neither does it occur among the few notices of embassies to and from India to Syria and Rome, in the authors of the west.* Eucratides' empire was so extended and matured, that he assumed the title of *Βασιλεὺς μέγας*, thus the peaceful coin (the didrachma) was doubtless struck before his expeditions, those with the armed head, and the addition of "the great," after his return, and it is remarkable that the latter only have a Pehlevi legend on the reverse, being intended for circulation, perhaps, in his more southern provinces, or imitating in this respect the coins of Menander, whose reign in India had been so glorious. If the date assigned by Baver (146 B.C.) to Eucratides' death, be thought too far removed from the commencement of the Samvat era of Vicramaditya (56 B.C.), it may be argued, that, as Eucratides is acknowledged to be the last but one of the regular Bactrian kings, all the new names recently discovered—Agathocles, Mayus, Philoxenus, Antimachus, &c.—must find their places before him in the list, which may easily bring down his date even a century. The analogy between the Bactrian and the Indian heroes is it must be confessed, of very slender texture, just enough to be hazardous as a web of speculation, which more skilful antiquaries may indulge their ingenuity in spinning out, or brushing aside as visionary."

Korus, three small silver coins, inscriptions entirely Greek, though they have no other pretensions to be counted with Bactrian coins. The appearance of the head-dress in the third is rather Arsacidan, but the names and titles are altogether novel and curious. The first two are of Mohan Lal's, the third of Keramat Ali's collection. The name of *Κωδης* is altogether unknown. The heads on the *obverse* of all these coins seem to belong to different persons, the standing warrior on the reverse is alike in all, and the inscriptions on the two first *Κωδου Μαννης* . . . *Πδηρςου*. On the third coin, the titles differ, and are illegible, but the name *Κωδ* is the same.

MENANDER "although Menander is well known to have preceded Eucratides in date, I have preferred separating his coins from the genuine Bactrian group, and classifying them with those of Apollodotus, Antialkides, &c., as a distinct series, on account of the essential difference in their style of execution. Their native legends, also, seem to denote a different locality. Menander, before he came to the throne of Bactria proper, had, it is supposed, formed an independent dominion in the more southern provinces on the Indus. Thus

* The embassy of "Porus" to Augustus must have been immediately after Vicramaditya.—It is stated that his letters were written in the Greek character. The Scythians were then pressing the country

may be the reason of the deviation from the Syrian type of coin, so remarkably preserved by the earlier sovereigns of Bactria."

A silver hemidrachma, weighing 37 grains (one from Keramat Ali; a duplicate from Dr. Gerard), differing from those depicted in Masson's plates, and from Dr. Swiney's coin described in the *Journal*, vol. II. p. 406. *Obv.* Head facing the left, on the margin ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΑΤΡΕΥΣ ΜΙΝΑΙΔΕΥΣ: a kind of sceptre, or crook, lying on the shoulder. *Rev.* Minerva, with Jupiter's thunderbolt, facing the right; Pehlevi legend, *malakáo rakako minano*, and monogram.

APOLLODOTUS, two silver; of the first the number is considerable; the latter is new, and of very beautiful execution; one has already been described. The legend on the *obverse* is here quite distinct: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΑΤΡΕΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΕΥΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΕΥΣ. The Pehlevi inscription on the *reverse*, however, has no addition for the words *και φιλοπατερας*, being simply *malakán rakako apolodoto*.

Another has on the *obverse* the Indian elephant, with a monogram, and the usual title; and on the *reverse*, a Brahmany bull, with the same Pehlevi legend. Another is a copper coin in Dr. Swiney's collection, the precise fellow to that described by Col. Tod, in the Royal Asiatic Society's Transactions. Two are from among several square copper coins brought down by Mohan Lal. They are nearly the same as the coin in Lieut. Burnes' collection, supposed to be a Menander, but recognised by its Pehlevi legend.

ANTILAKIDES: three quadrangular coins of Antilakidea, selected from six in the Ventura collection. The name was first made known by Masson, who supposes, from the beards, that this prince and the next *Αυσίος* belong to a separate dynasty. *Obv.* head of the sovereign, with the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΛΑΚΙΔΕΥΣ. *Rev.* two plumes waving over two conical caps or bee-hives? Monogram below, and Pehlevi inscription, *malakáo ajalado atlikado*, or *átikahkado*?

LYSIUS: a copper quadrangular coin of Lysius, similar to two in Masson's series of Ausius:—the first letter is clearly an *l* in Greek, and this reading is confirmed by the Pehlevi. The monograms are the same as in the last coin. *Obv.* Head of the king, with the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΕΥΣ ΑΥΣΙΟΥ. *Rev.* An elephant, with a monogram, and Pehlevi inscription.

The following are coins (from the Ventura collection) of new names and features, for which no locality can yet be assigned. As almost all bear Pehlevi inscriptions, they are evidently Bactrian; they seem to bear out the hypothesis that there were several petty independent dynasties, like that at Nysa.

PHILOXENUS, a fine silver coin in the Ventura collection. This name was borne by one of Alexander's generals, to whom Cilicia, west of the Euphrates, was assigned in the division of his conquests. The coin, therefore, cannot belong to him, though his title of 'unconquered' would argue his power and warlike propensity. *Obv.* head of the prince, in a helmet similar to that of Eucratides; *legend*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΕΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΕΥΣ; *rev.* the prince on horseback; monogram formed of two *Λ*'s; *legend* in Pehlevi. A square copper coin of the same prince. *Obv.* a female figure, holding the cornucopia; Greek legend, and monogram as before; *rev.* the Brahmany bull, with the same Pehlevi legend.

ANTIMACHUS.—A small silver coin of Antimachus, also a new prince. The character of the horseman connects it with the preceding; the portrait of the

prince is wanting *Obv* Victory or Fame; *legend*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ; *rev.* horseman, and Pehlevi inscription. A copper coin, recognized to belong to Antimachus, from the Pehlevi name. *Vent*.

NONUS. A silver coin, in the same style as the last, and without portrait. *Vent.* *Obv.* horseman, with couched lance, scarf round the neck, part of the legend visible ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΝΟΥΝΟΥ, *rev* soldier holding a spear; name in Pehlevi. A square copper coin of the same prince, in which his title of *μεγαλει* is apparent. The style of the copper coinage, compared with the silver, in all the above, connects them with the Menander and Apollodotus group.

UNCERTAIN NAMES—One reads in the Pehlevi *Ustuzon*, the titles are those of a paramount sovereign, the Greek letters corrupted, *obv.* the king holding a sceptre, *rev* Jupiter seated in his chair. The obverse of another has a horseman with couched lance, with the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ. Others have a well-executed horse on the reverse.

Then follow a series of coins exceedingly numerous, and of various device, bearing the name of a prince altogether unknown to history—*Azos*. It was from a coin presented by Munshi Mohan Lal (Dr Gerard's *compagnon de voyage*) to Dr. J. Grant, that was first recognized the name of this sovereign, many of whose coins are in Lieut Burnes' collection, and in Masson's plates, without presenting a legend sufficiently distinct to be decyphered. Gen. Ventura's collection also possessed many very distinct coins of *Azos*, and his name, either in Greek or in Pehlevi, was thence traced through a series of coins that had been given to other monarchs.

"The title of *Azos* is always ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ. In Pehlevi, *malakao, kakkao, malako, Ajo* or *djo*. The name is generally set upright under the device, both in Greek and Pehlevi, but an occasional exception occurs, where it runs continuously with the rest of the marginal legend. None of the coins of *Azos* bear his head, nor in general have they his effigy, unless the seated figure in some represent him, as is probably the case, seated on a cushioned throne, with a sceptre on his lap. The mode of sitting, it should be remarked, is entirely oriental, and the animals depicted are such as belong peculiarly to the East—the elephant, the Brahmany bull, the lion, and the Bactrian camel. The cyphers or symbols, on the reverse of these coins, seem evidently compounded of Pehlevi letters, on the same principle as those of the more genuine Greek coins, from Greek letters, they may probably denote dates, but it will require much labour to establish this point, and the same symbol appearing on coins of very different devices, rather militates against the supposition.

"It is a peculiarity of the coinage of this period, that the pieces were of a very debased metal, washed over with silver, somewhat in the manner of the coins of the Roman Emperor Gallienus and his successors, and denominated "billion" by numismatologists. Is it possible that the scarcity of silver, to which the origin of this species of coin has been attributed in the West, had extended even to India? If so, it will fix the date to the latter half of the third century. At any rate, it is fair to suppose that the system was copied from the Roman coins, to which many other circumstances of imitation may be traced; among these, the soldier trampling on his vanquished foe, and the radiated head on the coin without a name, which is connected with the rest of the series by the equestrian reverse, seems an imitation of the radiated crown of the Roman emperors of that period."

Three coins of *Azos*, having, on the *obverse*, a Brahmany bull, and on the

reverse, a panther or lion. The monograms on all three differ; legends in Greek and Pehlevi as above described.

On others, the bull is placed with the Pehlevi on the *reverse*, while a well-formed elephant occupies the place of honour on the *obverse*.

In others, the place of the elephant is taken by a Bactrian camel of two humps. No name is visible on any, but the Pehlevi word *malako* is plain on one, and their general appearance allows us to class them with the foregoing coins of Azos.

On another, a horseman, with couched spear, in a square or frame, occupies the *obverse*, and the bull again the *reverse*: the word *Azos* is distinct on both sides. The device and attitude of the horseman will be seen to link this series with the coins of *Nonos*, *Azilisos*, and others that are as yet nameless.

A variety of other coins of this prince are described, including copper.

A new series, including a specimen of the most common coin discovered in the Panjáb and Afghanistan, follows: "Bags full," Mr. Prinsep says, "have been sent down in excellent preservation, and yet nothing can be elicited from them. The present specimen is engraved from a coin in Col. Stacy's cabinet, found in Malwa; but the same coin has been engraved in the *Ar. Res.* vol. xvii.; in Burnes's collection, fig. 13; also, 10 of pl. xiv, in the same volume: and in Masson's series, 26, 27, 28. It was the first coin found in India on which Greek characters were discovered or noticed. The trident monogram connects it with the foregoing series; but it is impossible to say to whom they both belong. I have placed them next to Azos, from the similarity of the horseman. They are all copper coins, of high relief, and generally in good preservation."

AZILISUS: "Were it not that the name in these two coins is distinctly *Αζιλίσου* in the Greek, and *Azilisos* in the Pehlevi, they might both have been classed in the preceding group. The bull is surmounted by two monograms, like those of the *Lysius* coins. It is so far singular, that, while the name of the prince Azilisus seems compounded of the two names *Azos* and *Lysius*, the *obverse* and *reverse* of his coins should be counterparts of theirs. The name itself is quite new, and we can only venture to assign his position in proximity to his prototype, Azos."

HERMÆUS, one silver and three copper coins of Hermæus, selected from a considerable number, in order to develop the whole circle of marginal inscription, seldom complete on a single specimen. The description of one will serve for all, since, contrary to usage, the impression on the silver and copper is precisely alike.

A silver coin in the Gerard collection; *obv.* the king's head with simple diadem; legend in corrupted Greek *Βασιλεὺς Σεργῆος Ερμῆου*; *rev.* Jupiter seated; his right hand extended. Pehlevi legend *malakáo rakato Ermayo*.

"Mr. Masson supposes Hermæus I. to have reigned at Nysa (*hod.* Jelalabad) because one of the topes opened in that neighbourhood contained several of his coins; they have, however, been found in equal abundance in the Panjáb, and it will be safer in the present paucity of our knowledge to adhere to the general term "Bactrian," without attempting to subdivide the Greek dominion into the separate states, of which it probably consisted throughout the whole period of their rule."

UNADPHERRUS: four coins of the prince made known to us by Mr. Masson under the name of Unadpherrus. They are numerous, of rude fabric, and more clear on the Pehlevi than the Greek side. The device on all is the same, namely: *obv.* a bearded head with a diadem; inscription as made out

from the combined specimens *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΑΤΡΑΠΕΥΣ ΤΑΞΙΛΕΥΣ*. in some the titles are in the nominative case; *rev.* a winged figure of Victory holding out a chaplet or bow. Pehlevi inscription may be rendered *malakuo faretu nanado*.

"The only recorded name that at all approaches to this barbarous appellation is *Phraotes* or *Phraohates*, whom Philostratus asserts to have reigned at Taxiles, south of the Indus, about the commencement of the Christian era. He was visited by Apollonius Tyanæus, in his travels, who conversed with him in the Greek language. The execution of the coins before us does not well agree with the magnificence and elegance of Phraotes' court, as described by Philostratus, 'the residence of dignified virtue and sublime philosophy *,' but much allowance may be made for exaggeration. The Bactrian away was already broken, and the country in a disturbed state. 'Whether Parthian or Indian, Phraotes was tributary to the Southern Scythians, whom he gladly subdized to defend him against the more savage Huns, who finally drove before them the Scythians, who had seized upon the Bactrian kingdom†' Apollonius describes a magnificent temple of the sun at Taxiles. The fact, frequently mentioned in history, of the native princes of India conversing and writing in Greek, is satisfactorily confirmed by the discovery of the present coins having Greek legends, with names evidently native.

"A very numerous group of copper coins is attributed by Masson to Ermaeus the Second, the first three letters of whose name certainly appear on some few specimens; but his name is not to be found on the reverse in the Pehlevi, which is totally distinct from the preceding coins, and yet it is the same on all the specimens I have compared, although great variety exists in the Greek legends, as if they had been copied at random from other coins. The device of all is the same: *obv.* a head with curly hair, no beard, in general miserably engraved. for marginal inscription, one has *ΔΙΩΤΕΥΕΤΕΣ ΣΥΛΕ*.... on others, *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ*.... *ΕΥΜ*.... on others, *ΝΕ ΚΑΘΦΙΣΗΣ*, and *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ*.... *ΡΕΥ*, *rev.* a spirited figure of Hercules, standing with his club, and lion-skin cloak. Pehlevi inscription.

KADAPHES: if any thing were wanting to connect the two lines, these coins would supply the gap. One of them was presented by Lieut. Burnes to the Society, and was mistaken for the horseman coin above described. The name was more fully made out from six coins of Ventura's and three of Keramat Ali's collections. The monogram agrees with one of the Azos series; *obv.* a neatly engraved head, with diadem and legend, *ΚΑΔΑΦΗΣ ΧΟΡΕΙΟΥ*. *Rev.* Jupiter seated, left hand extended, the wheel monogram, and legend in nearly the same characters as that of the preceding coins.

"This coin will form an appropriate conclusion to my present notice, which, I believe, has embraced all the specimens properly attributed to the Bactrian group. The fire-altar on the next, or Indo-Scythic coinage, forms a convenient mark of distinction, as well as the disuse of the Pehlevi character, which extends no further than to the first coinage of the series, namely that of Kadphises, with the bull reverse, and is quite illegible there, while the Greek is comparatively distinct. This group has, however, been sufficiently described in my former papers.

"Before closing my present notice, I must use my privilege of amending the theory I advanced upon one of the coins from the Manikyala tope, a Sassanian coin, bearing the distinct Sanscrit name of Sri Vasu Deva. This being the patronymic of Krishna, I supposed the figure to represent that god, as the Indian

substitute for Mithra or ΗΑΙΕΣ. The face, however, was that of an aged human being, and I think it may be more rationally accounted for as such, on the following grounds:

"Ferishta asserts, that Basdeo had assumed the throne of Canouj, in the year 330, A.D.; that Barham, the Persian king, was at his court in disguise, and was recognized by the nobleman who had taken tribute to Persia from the Indian king. Basdeo reigned eighty years, and one of his daughters was married to Barham. Now, under these circumstances, it is natural to suppose, that the Sassanian monarch, out of compliment, may have affixed his father-in-law's portrait and name on some of his own coin: and the strongest evidence is thus afforded, both of the historical fact and of the date of this individual coin of the Manikyāla set."

MR CAUNTER'S "ROMANCE OF INDIAN HISTORY"

MR CAUNTER has judiciously, though apparently with some caution and hesitation, added to the preceding series of his popular *Romance of History*, a new series devoted to India. The volumes before us are confined to the Mahomedan conquests in India, and consequently the tales have, with some exceptions, an Arabian air which gives them an exotic appearance. We think Mr. Caunter might have been more happy in his selections, nevertheless, there is in these volumes abundant food for those who love to indulge their fancy in the day-dreams of historical romance, and to whom the gorgeous apparatus of Asiatic courts, and even the despotic character of their governments, which generally appears to be exerted in behalf of justice and virtue, have more attractions than the sober, mechanical movements of European society. There is a defect in those and all Asiatic tales which Mr. Caunter has pointed out.

Romantic as are many of the events which the Mahomedan annals supply, they are nevertheless all of one tone and colouring. They want the delightful blendings and tintings of social circumstances. Their princes were despots, their nobles warriors, their governments tyrannies, and their people slaves.

We subjoin a sample of these romantic narratives, premising that it is not the best of the number, and selected only because it is more adapted to our limits. The time of the tale is the close of the tenth century of the Christian era, when Aluptugeen, governor of Khorazan, rebelled against the king of Bokhara, and established an independent state at Ghizni.

In the forests of Candahar, a solitary traveller was pursuing his way. Overcome by the heat of noon he sat down on the margin of a small stream that gurgled through the thick underwood, allowing his horse to crop the fresh herbage upon its banks. The scene around him was gloomy but imposing. So thick was the growth of the jungle, that the sun's rays could not penetrate, except here and there, where patches had been cleared by the charcoal-burners or for purposes of fuel; and these were comparatively few. Some of the trees were of a growth so stupendous as to impart a character of sublimity to the whole aspect of the forest. Many of them reach the prodigious height of a hundred and thirty feet, presenting a straight branchless stem, which rose like

a colossal pillar from the ground to the altitude of twenty yards, without a single branch or even a sprout upon its surface. Under the vast leafy canopy which spread out above it, the wild elephant frequently reposed, and seemed, by comparison with the stately growth beside which it rested, but as some ordinary animal.

It is far from the haunts of men, amid the deep recesses of the forest, or on the summit of the distant mountain, that Nature is seen to develop the noblest features of her beauty. The stillness that reigns around, the solemn repose of the scene, not broken in upon by human associations, nor interrupted by the voice of human intercourse, enhance the impression of grandeur produced by the sight of objects which cannot fail to elevate the soul to pious adoration of the great and illimitable God of the universe.

The stranger was impressed by the somewhat painful novelty of his situation, and solemn thoughts were awakened in his heart. He sat calmly gazing upon the brook as it bubbled before him, when his attention was suddenly roused by a crashing of the bushes, immediately accompanied by a loud roar, and in another moment his horse was prostrated by the paw of a huge lion. The traveller started from his seat, drew his sword, and coming behind the ferocious visitor, cut the sinews of its hind leg, and before the animal could turn, repeated the stroke on the other, and thus completely disabled it. The savage instantly relinquished its prey, but so tremendous had been the stroke of its paw, and the succeeding laceration so extensive, that the poor horse rolled upon the streamlet's bank in the agonies of death. The lion roared with appalling fury—its eyes glared—its mane bristled—but it was unable to resent the injury it had received. It dragged itself forward upon its fore-legs with a vain endeavour to retaliate. Its vanquisher approached fearlessly, struck it across the skull with his sword, and, repeating the stroke, laid it dead at his feet.

The loss of his steed was an untoward event, and as he would now have to make his way through the forest on foot,—as, moreover, the sun had long passed its meridian, he determined to pursue his journey without further delay.

Strapping to his shoulders a kind of wallet which had been fastened to his saddle, he commenced threading the thicket. His journey was long and arduous, but on emerging into an open space, he saw a doe grazing with her fawn. The latter had just been born, and the traveller, coming suddenly upon them, secured the little one, while the affrighted dam fled in terror. Pleased with his capture, he bound the fawn's legs, and placing it under his arm, proceeded on his way.

He now quitted the cleared space, and plunged again into the jungle, satisfied at having procured something to relieve his hunger, should he be obliged to pass the night in the forest. When he had at length reached a convenient spot where he might prepare a meal, he placed the fawn beside the trunk of a blasted tree, and having kindled a fire by the friction of two dry pieces of wood, he was about to sacrifice the little animal, but perceiving the mother at a short distance, gazing upon him with an expression of the deepest distress, he paused. The tears rolled down her cheeks—her head was raised, and her eyes intently fixed upon the stranger's countenance. They next turned upon her innocent offspring that lay bound at the root of the tree, unconscious of its danger, but still yearning for its parent. She gradually advanced within a few yards of the spot on which the traveller stood. He retired several paces; the anxious dam immediately sprang towards its young, lay down by it, and caressed it with an intelligible joy. On the traveller's approach she quitted her

fawn with a bound of terror, but still retreated only a few yards, manifesting the strongest symptoms of maternal suffering

It was an affecting sight—an irresistible appeal to human sympathy. The heart of the stranger was moved to pity, his bosom heaved with generous emotion, and under the impulse of a fervid and holy exultation he released the fawn from its captivity. The tender creature instantly ran to its mother, which, with a cry of joy, passed forward towards the thicket but before she was secluded from the sight of him who had delivered her young from death, she turned round as if with a look of grateful acknowledgment, and plunged with her delicate offspring into the close cover of the forest.

This was an act to gladden the heart of a good man. Life is the blessed boon of Heaven, and the greatest of its gifts to the mere animal, the loss of it is the loss of all, and yet how wantonly does man trifle with the life of animals, to which it is an object of such high enjoyment, for dumb creatures, having no apprehension of pain, possess the highest sense of mere corporeal fruition, so long as they are not actually suffering.

The release of the fawn had softened the stranger's sympathies and impressed his feelings. Taking from his wallet a small quantity of rice, which had been already boiled, he made a homely but grateful meal, and determined to pass that night on the spot, endeared to him by the consciousness, which it kept alive, of having performed a benevolent action.

It was a heavenly night. The light of a clear moon peeped through the trees, and seemed to dance in ten thousand phosphoric corruscations, as the slender branches, agitated by a gentle evening breeze, diverted its course for the moment, or trembled in its gentle beams. The forest gloom contrasted solemnly with the silvery light of the deep azure expanse above, and the general repose of nature, at that still hour when man retires to rest from the stir and bustle of day, added an additional tone of solemnity to the scene. The beast of prey was abroad, and, as it prowled, its occasional roar was a sort of diapason to Nature's imposing harmony.

The traveller having collected some dried leaves, strewed them under the broad foliage of a tree, the branches of which formed a thick canopy within six feet of the ground, and casting himself upon this easy woodland couch, courted that slumber which his fatigue had rendered welcome. His reflections were peaceful. He reverted to the occurrences of the day, and though the loss of his steed was a subject of uneasy recollection, yet it was more than counterbalanced by the happy remembrance of that little episode in the brief chronicle of his life, which he never afterwards reverted to without satisfaction—the restoration of the fawn to its bereaved dam.

He lay for some time pursuing the quiet tenor of his contemplations, occasionally lapsing into a state of half consciousness, and then reverting, by a sudden impulse of the mind, to perfect self-possession. At length, overcome by the active process of his thoughts and fatigue of body, he fell into a profound sleep, in which some of the most striking events of the past day were presented to his imagination, combined with new associations, and invested with new hues and a more varied colouring. He dreamed that he was visited by the Prophet, who approached him in shining garments, from which a glory was emitted so dazzling that he could not gaze upon it, and said—"The generosity which you have this day shown to a distressed animal has been appreciated by that God who is the God of dumb as well as of rational creatures, and the kingdom of Ghizny is assigned to you in this world as your reward. Let not your power, however, undermine your virtue, but continue through life to

exercise that benevolence towards man which you have done this day towards the brute" Having uttered these words, the celestial messenger disappeared, and the stranger awoke

The moon was still bright in the heavens, but he could not again close his eyes in sleep. The vision was too strongly impressed upon his waking senses to allow them to yield to the gentle solicitations of slumber. He arose, and watched the clear "pale planet," through the trees, as it slowly marched towards the horizon to make way for the brighter dawn

The dews fell heavily, and a thin silvery mist began to rise and invest every object with an ashy tint, as the moon gradually faded in its far descent behind the distant hills. The grey dawn at length broke slowly over the plain, but was not perceptible to the traveller's eye until the valleys were flooded with the young dewy light. The mist had thickened. The leaves of the trees dripped with their liquid burthen, and every spot that was not protected by a mantle of thick foliage, presented a bloom of moisture from the atmosphere, that seemed tinted with hues from fairy land. Each blade of grass curved under its watery load, bending its delicate neck as if proud to bear the pure deposit of the skies. Every thing was clothed in the same soft drapery, which was shaken off by the morning breeze, when each object resumed its natural variety of hue, and harmonious conformity of light and shadow.

The traveller gathered together the leaves on which he had slept, kindled them, and taking a small coconut hookah from his wallet, smoked his chillam, then, making a scanty meal from the cold rice, refreshed himself with a draught of the dews which he had allowed to drip during the night into a plaintain leaf doubled up in the form of a cup.

Although his repast was a spare one, it was taken with a pure relish, and having once more strapped his few articles of baggage upon his shoulders, he prepared to resume his journey, but first turning his face towards the holy city, he offered up his devotions with pious fervour, and supplicated the protection of Heaven through his wanderings.

As he pursued his solitary way through paths to which he was a perfect stranger, he could not help recalling the vision which had haunted his sleep. It had come so vividly before him that he more than half persuaded himself it must have been intended to be a direct revelation from Heaven—and yet, that a man without a name, without a home, a stranger in the land, should become the monarch of a powerful empire, seemed one of those impossibilities only to be dreamed of, but never realised.

To his calmer reflections, the night vision appeared nothing more than the lively operation of a fancy excited by sleep, and which had been rendered the more keenly alive to impressions from certain peculiar coincidences of events that had deeply interested him, and from those reflex images presented in slumber in consequence of the strong feelings which those coincidences had awakened within him. Nevertheless, in spite of the apparent unreasonableness of the thing promised, the utter improbability of such an event taking place, and the force of his arguments upon the folly of harbouring such a thought, he could not expel from his mind the singular revelation of that night.

The traveller now pursued his way through the intricacies of the jungle, with much difficulty and equal patience. He had not long quitted the spot of his last night's repose, when, entering a small glade where the wood had been cleared, he perceived a group of eight men, seated round the glowing embers of a fire, some smoking, and others apparently devouring the last of their morning's meal. Knowing that retreat would be of no avail to secure him

from their hostile intentions, if they were enemies, he boldly approached, and inquired his way to the nearest hamlet. One of the men rose, and meeting him, said with a significant laugh,

"Perhaps you wouldn't mind ending your journey here?"

"Indeed but I should. If you can direct me on my way, well, if not I have no time for parleying."

"Good! but travellers that pass through these woods are in the habit of paying for safe conduct."

"I require no guide, and therefore must decline the tribute."

"Hark ye! Do you think your single arm a match for eight pair? Be advised, and lower your tone. We live here by our good wits, levying contributions when the opportunity invites, and living on what the forest provides, when such opportunities fail us. We must have what you carry upon your shoulders, your money, and your provender, if you have any. When we make our demands, remember we take no denial."

"Then I am in the presence of robbers?"

"Ay,—and what then?"

"This—that I shall not submit to your exactions, though you had a hundred, instead of seven, to back you!"

The robber laughed, and, turning to his comrades, said—"Here's a fellow that won't be plucked without fluttering! we must try blows to bring down the game, if he chooses to be deaf to persuasion. Come," said he, turning to the traveller, "get rid of that unsightly hump upon your shoulders, and show how straight a man you are when you stand upright, without an incumbrance."

"Life," replied the traveller, "is only to be valued at its worth, and I am ready to relinquish mine, if it be Allah's will, in defence of my property. 'Tis no great matter for a man to die, who has known little else than crosses in this world, and has nothing better to look forward to. Take heed then, though you be robbers, and such are seldom merciful, how you impede the progress of a desperate man."

Saying this, he retreated towards a tree, against which he placed himself, and, drawing his sword, declared his determination to resist to the death.

The robbers paused, surprised at the determination to oppose himself against such palpable odds, but, in order to prove how the hero had miscalculated his chances, one of the men discharged an arrow, and transixed his sword arm, pinning it to the tree. The traveller immediately snapped off the shaft, and raised his arm to strike, but it fell powerless beside him. He was instantly overpowered and disarmed, but, upon examining the contents of his load, great was the disappointment of the bandits. They scattered its contents upon the ground, deriding the stranger's risk of his life for property so valueless.

"Well," said the robber who had already spoken, "as he keeps no purse, we must make one out of him. His limbs are of the right mould, and your purchasers of slaves will give something for a sturdy labourer. We'll bid you good-bye when we can provide you a master who knows how to pay for being furnished with a brawny pair of shoulders, that he may lay his own load upon, without carryingt hem on his own head. Come along, you shall rest quietly till that awkward puncture in your arm is healed, and then you shall be shown the way to the next hamlet."

The stranger's arms were bound with his turban, and he was forced to proceed between two of the bandits. They entered the thicker, and after a walk of about five minutes, stood before several rude huts, formed in one of the closest recesses of the forest. These hovels were constructed from various

growths of the jungle, a small square spot having been cleared in front, where the outlaws smoked, cooked their curries, and held their councils. Each hut accommodated a family, for all the men were married.

As there was no spare dwelling for the stranger, one was immediately constructed by a couple of the robbers, and completed in about two hours. It consisted of a few slight bamboos, driven into the ground at intervals of a foot, under the foliage of a low tree, which formed the roof. These bamboos were crossed with smaller canes, and the interstices filled with broad leaves and dried grass. the turf being cleared from within, the habitation was complete.

On the third day after his capture, the traveller was commanded to prepare for a change of condition. His wound was doing well, but the arm continued useless. His hands had not been released from the bandage by which they were confined when he was made captive. He was brought out into the area before the huts.

"Now," said the principal bandit, addressing him, "what say you to a change of life, in the mode at least? We are robbers, our business requires quick heads and stout hearts. You are a brave son of a good mother. what say you to a union of interests with those who, as you see, know how to live, and, when provisions get scarce, are not over nice in appropriating them without purchase?"

"I fear," replied the prisoner, "that I have too quick a conscience for a robber. You had better not trust me. I should betray you."

"We'll run the risk, a brave man never can discredit his courage, and to skulk in the track of treachery is the choice only of cowards. We'll trust you."

"You would act then with a fool's discretion, for brave men should be honourable, and 'tis an honourable act to proclaim rogues, who are the bane of society—not to proclaim them would be an act of treachery against honest men."

"In truth, I did not take thee for an honest man, though I did for a brave one, but I suspect thee to be neither, and only fit to rub a horse's crupper, and perform the slave's drudgery. So be it, thou shalt soon know thy vocation."

"These bonds are thy security," said the traveller, raising his hands, which were still tied with the turban. "Cowards are always brave when they are beyond the reach of danger. Does it become thy manhood to insult a maimed and unarmed man?"

This appeal, though it galled the pride, roused the better spirit of the robber; and he said—"Well! our notions of valour may be like our notions of honesty, therefore, let both be a divided question, but, since you decline joining your fortune with our's, you must settle our demand for home and nourishment, and as you seem to have no gold of your own, we must turn you into a disposable commodity, and get something for our trouble and care of you."

The stranger now proceeded with his captors, and, after a march of some hours, they reached a village bordering upon the forest. It consisted of a few miserable huts, and its inhabitants were of the lowest class. Shortly after their arrival, a merchant made his appearance, who purchased the prisoner from the robbers, and he was left with a stranger in the new and unenviable character of a slave. This was anything but a realization of his dream, it however satisfied him, if he harboured a different conviction before, that dreams are the mere fantastic creations of an excited brain, and he felt ashamed of having allowed so flimsy an illusion to obtain one moment's influence over his mind.

There was nothing to be gained by despondency, and he resolved to submit to his destiny, with a secret trust in God, and a determination to direct the tenor of his life according to the pure suggestions of a rigid and inflexible conscience. So soon as he had become the merchant's property, the latter examined his wound, and, having carefully dressed it, as carefully felt his chest and limbs, in order to form some idea of the texture of his muscles. This preliminary settled, he expressed himself well satisfied with his purchase. The merchant was a little shrivelled man, with a light brown complexion, exhibiting a dull ochreous tinge, as if in him the whole biliary structure were placed in his head. He had a thin straggling beard, so scattered over the corrugated surface of his sharp-pointed chin, as to give him the appearance of a senile hag, rather than that of a venerable slave-dealer. He was accompanied by several athletic attendants, who amply made up in bone and sinew for the deficiency of their master in both particulars.

Having asked his new slave a few questions, respecting his former habits of life, and thus ascertained that he had been accustomed to those hardy exploits likely to have inured his body to endurance, calculating that he should make a handsome profit by his bargain, the thrifty chafferer ordered him to be carefully attended to. After a day's rest at the village, the merchant directed his route towards Khorassan, whither they arrived, after a laborious journey. The slave was lodged at the house of his purchaser, who fed him well, and used him with sufficient kindness, in order to bring him into the best possible condition for sale. He took care to have it rumoured that he had a stout handsome fellow to dispose of, such as could not be matched in all Persia, in consequence many persons, willing to purchase, came to see the marvel, but, finding that the description was not exactly borne out by the reality, and the sum demanded being more than they could afford, or were willing to pay, they declined entering upon a bargain.

The merchant began to grow impatient, and, as he was daily incurring an expense without profit, he thought it would be better to abate something of his demand and conclude an immediate sale, than to throw away more money upon the doubtful chance of obtaining a better price. An expedient, however, struck him. Conceiving that bondage could be desirable to no man, it occurred to him that the object of his anxiety and late disappointment might have the means of purchasing his own freedom. When this bright conclusion came across his mind, delighted with the excessive novelty of the thought, he argued that a man ought to pay more for his own liberty than another for the privilege of withholding it from him, because it was a far greater benefit to the one than to the other, and he consequently determined to raise his demand in proportion. With a portentous smile quivering upon his features, he approached the object of his anticipated gain, and said—

"Would you not be glad to enjoy your freedom?"

"You may as well ask a starving man if he loves rice."

"Are you willing to pay for it?"

"How?"

"In money."

"No. I am not disposed to buy what is the blessed boon of Heaven, and of this you have no more right to deprive me than I have to cut your throat, which you well deserve, for being the encourager of knaves and the supporter of brigands."

The old man's countenance collapsed like a death's head, and, without utter-

ing a word, he tottered from the presence of his incensed captive, as if stung by a scorpion

From this time he treated his prisoner with much more rigour than he had hitherto done, and at length came to the resolution of putting a collar round his neck, and forcing him to perform offices of drudgery for a daily compensation. It however fortunately happened that Aluptugeen, governor of Khorassan, hearing a favourable account of the slave, desired to see him. He accordingly made his appearance, and was immediately purchased by the governor, to the no small gratification of the slave-merchant.

The purchase being completed the slave was removed to the governor's palace. Here he was placed among the household servants, but Aluptugeen, soon perceiving in him the promise of better things, had him about his person, and he shortly became an obvious favourite with his master. This flattering impression continued to increase, and he was at last advanced to a post of some distinction in the state. Seeing in his slave such superior endowments, Aluptugeen one day inquired of him concerning his birth. The slave replied—

"My history is brief. Though in bondage, I have done nothing to disgrace my parentage. I was born free, though in poverty, I am lineally descended from Yezdijerd, the last of the Persian monarchs, who, as you no doubt well know, when flying from his enemies, during the Caliphate of Otmán, was murdered at a water mill near the town of Murv. His family, being left in Toorkistan, formed connexions among the people, and his descendants have become Tookas. I am now a Took.

"I was brought into the world amid poverty and destitution, but the very wants to which my youth was subjected forced me to exert the energies with which the Omnipotent had endowed me, and I became at an early age skilled in the sports of the field, of a hardy frame and daring temperament, with the determination of seeking and securing my own fortune. My father, a man of information and letters, in spite of the pressure of penury, did not neglect to instil into my mind the obligations of virtue, and store it with the seeds of wisdom, I may, therefore, be said to have been better educated than many who figure in the courts of princes.

"From my earliest days, I had entertained a presentiment that the poor Toorkoman's son was born for something better than to pass his life in indigence and obscurity. Under this impression, false as it has hitherto proved, I quitted my father's house in my nineteenth year, and was on my way to join the armies of Ghizny, when I fell into the hands of robbers, and have in consequence become the slave of a most generous master."

Aluptugeen was pleased with the history of his dependant, whom he soon raised to still higher honours under his government. The favourite did not disgrace his freedom, but rose rapidly into favour, until at length was conferred upon him the distinguished title of Ameer-ul-Omrah, chief of the nobles. He became now the first man in Khorassan, and was finally placed at the head of Aluptugeen's armies. He brought them to a state of the highest order and discipline, led them on to conquest, and was the idol of the troops. The enemies of his master were awed into submission by the superior genius of his general, and peace and prosperity prevailed throughout the empire. His rise to distinction was as signal as it was rapid, and he could not help frequently reverting to his dream in the forest, which appeared gradually advancing towards its accomplishment. His father lived not to see the exaltation of his son, but that son had his mother conveyed to Khorassan, where

she enjoyed the happiness of seeing him hailed by the public voice as a great and good man.

What a singular change had come over the destiny of the stranger within the lapse of a few years! The bondsman, who had bent the knee to his superiors, was now bowed to as a great and glorious being. He was the favourite of the Governor of Khorassan, he directed his master's councils, commanded his armies, and was the oracle of his cabinet. He was constantly with the Governor, and nothing of moment was undertaken without his advice. He was now the happiest of the happy. Beloved by his ruler, the idol of all subjected to his control, the terror of those neighbouring potentates, who were hostile to the government of his kind patron—he had scarcely a wish to gratify, and he felt that the clouds which had hung upon the dawn of his career had rendered the succeeding brightness only more vivid and joyous.

Aluptugeen had a beautiful daughter, whose affections were courted by the most powerful nobles of Khorassan, but she continued deaf to their advances. She was a woman of rare endowments, and therefore an object naturally coveted by such as thought themselves in a condition to woo her. She was not to be won. Many, with whom her father would have gladly sought an alliance, were rejected, and the beautiful Zahira remained unwedded. Her coldness was the universal topic of expressed surprise, still she listened not to the voice of the wooer. She was her father's only child, and he felt naturally anxious, through her, to perpetuate his race: the disappointment, therefore, saddened him. But there appeared no remedy, as he did not choose to interfere with the antipathies or predilections of a beloved daughter.

As the Ameer-ool Omrah resided in her father's palace, Zahira had continual opportunities of seeing him. They frequently met—they frequently conversed—and such meetings and such conversations begat mutual good-will. The quondam slave soon perceived that he was not despised, his admiration for the daughter of his patron grew at length into a warmer feeling, and he became conscious that he loved her. He was aware of the splendid offers that had been made to her, which she had refused. He knew the extreme fastidiousness of her approbation, yet was he disposed to think, or at least to hope, that she might be won to return the ardour which glowed in his bosom towards her.

It was impossible they should frequently meet, without that optical revelation which is invariably made where two hearts throb in unison, and when he was satisfied, by the eloquent exchange of a certain tenderness not to be mistaken, which the eye so legibly communicates when it is really and evidently felt, that his passion for the lovely daughter of Aluptugeen was returned in full force, he no longer hesitated to declare his passion, which declaration was received with an approbation that excited him to a perfect delirium of joy.

"Lady," said the Ameer-ool Omrah, in avowing his passion, "though once a slave, I am lineally descended from a long race of kings, your purity of blood will not therefore be tainted by an alliance with one who, from the lowest degradation of bondage has attained to the highest condition of freedom.

"Noble," replied the lovely Zahira, "in the choice we make of those who are to guide our destinies, we should look rather to the moral qualities of the man we select, than to those adventitious circumstances which may either make him a sovereign or a beggar. To choose a wealthy man is easy; to choose a man of birth and distinction in the courts of princes is not more dif-

fool. I have had the choice of both; but to select a virtuous man, is one of the few auspicious occurrences of our lives."

"Lady, I pretend to no virtue, beyond those of the nobles who compose the brilliant assemblage of your father's court. There is, that I know of, but one main difference between us, they have inherited rank and opulence—it came to them without effort, mine, though descended from a line of kings, has been obtained with the point of my sword."

"I am content to share with you," said Zahira earnestly, "the happiness or misery of a united lot, provided my father withhold not his consent, for I have no will, whatever wish I may entertain, apart from his. Duty to a parent is only exceeded in intensity of obligation by duty to a husband, and she who would fail to perform the one, would not be very likely to perform the other."

"I will immediately seek the governor, and make known to him our mutual desires. He esteems me highly, as I have reason to believe, but how far his pride may struggle against his friendship, is a circumstance to be ascertained."

On that very day, the Ameer-ool-Omrah sought an audience with Aluptugeen, and declared his passion for the daughter of that prince. The Governor expressed no surprise, but said, "You know Zahira is my only child—a sweet blossom, that now for sixteen summers has blown round my heart with a purity and a fragrance that has rendered life to me a scene of enviable enjoyment. It is my duty therefore, no less than my wish, to render that girl happy. She has already been solicited in marriage by four different princes, who possess each an extensive dominion and wide political influence, but she has rejected them. Several nobles of my court have made advances to her with like success. In such a solemn matter I shall neither bias nor direct her. You must therefore win her consent before you can obtain mine."

"I have avowed my passion, and your daughter has condescended to accept my vows. She waits but your decision. If you are averse to our union, my doom is sealed, if you approve of it, my happiness is secured."

"If you have her consent I shall not withhold mine, and may the blessing of that great and good Being under whose sanction marriages are ratified, attend your union! She has at least fixed her heart upon a worthy man, and I am satisfied."

The marriage was almost immediately solemnized with great pomp and splendour, and though some of the rejected nobles looked with envy upon the happy bridegroom, it was nevertheless an event that diffused joy throughout the whole district of Khorassan. Shortly after this union, on the death of Abdool Mulik Samany, who reigned over Transoxania, the nobles sent a deputation to consult Aluptugeen regarding a successor. The dynasty of Samany was very powerful. Its power extended over Khwarizm, Marvur-ool-Nehr, Jourjan, Khorassan, Seewustan, and Ghizny. The kings held their court at Bokhara. When the deputation arrived from Bokhara, Aluptugeen hesitated not to express his opposition to the accession of Prince Munsoor on the plea of his being too young, recommending that his uncle should for the present assume the reins of government.

Before this answer reached the capital, a party had placed Munsoor upon the throne; consequently, when the young king sent a summons for Aluptugeen to show himself at court, the latter, apprehensive that mischief was intended, made excuses, and did not appear. In the year of the Hegira 351, and 962 of

our era, Aluptugeen raised the standard of rebellion and marched to Ghizny, which was subdued by the bravery and conduct of his son-in-law, and there established an independent power

Munsoor, hearing of this defection, conferred the government of Khorassan on a noble of his own court, and sent armies to attack Aluptugeen, which were successively defeated by the husband of his daughter. This raised the latter still higher in the love and confidence of his troops. His arms were everywhere victorious. The power of Munsoor was abridged, and he began to tremble for the security of his kingdom

During fifteen years, Aluptugeen retained his independence. He was frequently engaged in war with the Indians, in which his troops were invariably successful. He lived to a good old age, and died A. H. 385, A. D. 975, regretted by his subjects. He was succeeded by his son Aboo-Isaac, who immediately upon his accession proceeded to Bokhara, accompanied by his brother-in-law the Ameer-ool Omrah. Aboo-Isaac was well received by Munsoor, who granted him a formal commission as governor of Ghizny. His general was likewise appointed by the king as his brother-in-law's deputy and provisional successor.

Aboo-Isaac survived this event but a short period, when the husband of Zahura was unanimously acknowledged King of Ghizny by the chiefs and nobles. Thus was the dream fulfilled—the quondam slave became a powerful sovereign, and was no less a man than the celebrated Subooktugeen, father of the still more celebrated Mahmood Ghiznevy, who may be termed the first Mahomedan conqueror of India.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

Royal Asiatic Society—A general meeting was held on the 2d January, David Pollock, Esq. in the chair. Several presents of books were laid on the table, and a handsome collection of ancient coins and medals, fifty-one in number, among them were several Bactrian, one of gold. The rest were principally Persian and Mahomedan, in silver, copper, bronze, &c. Also, eleven casts of ancient and scarce coins. They were presented by Colonel Miles, a member of the Society. Thanks were returned to the donors.

The paper read was a continuation of Professor Wilson's sketch of the ancient Hindu kingdom of *Pandya*.

A general meeting was held on the 16th, Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., F. R. S., V. P., in the chair.

Amongst the donations laid upon the table were, from Lieut.-Colonel Francklin, M. R. A. S., two illuminated MSS., beautifully written in a very small character, on rolls of fine paper little more than an inch in breadth, and several feet in length, one being the *Bhagavat Gita*, the other the *Durga Mahatmya*.

Each of the MSS. is enclosed in a small box, for the convenience of being carried about the person : a practice which is prevalent among the Hindûs, who look upon such transcripts of their sacred writings, not precisely in the character of charms or amulets, but as spiritual mentors, to which they can at all times refer for consolation or advice. From Lieut.-Colonel M E. Bagnold, a human hand, and a piece of beef, preserved by means of a preparation of vegetable tar found on the borders of the Red Sea, in the vicinity of Mocha ; and a specimen of the tar

The Secretary read a letter, referring to the above, addressed to him by Col. Bagnold, from which the following passages are extracted.

" During my residence as Political Agent on the Red Sea, a conversation with some Bedouin Arabs, in the vicinity of Mocha, led me to suspect that the principal ingredient used by the ancient Egyptians in the formation of mummies, was nothing more than the vegetable tar of those countries, called by Arabs *katan*. My first trials were on fowls and legs of mutton, and which, though in the month of July, and the thermometer ranging 94° in the shade, succeeded so much to my satisfaction, that I forwarded some to England, and have now the pleasure to send for the Society's information and inspection a human hand, prepared four years ago by my brother, Capt Thomas Bagnold. The best-informed among the native Arabs think that large quantities of camphor, myrrh, aloes, and frankincense, were used, these specimens will however, prove that such were by no means necessary, as the tar, when applied alone, penetrates and discolours the bone. The only use now made of this tar, in Arabia, is as a plaster or ointment for sore backs of horses and camels, rot in the feet of sheep, and, lastly, in the preparation of the heads of criminals sent from the distant provinces to the seat of government. The tar is obtained from the branches of a small tree, or shrub, exposed to a considerable degree of heat, and found in most parts of Syria, and Arabia Felix.

The hand in question, though perfectly black, has little of the shrivelled and distorted appearance of a mummy.

The Secretary then read the following letter addressed to him by Brian Houghton Hodgson, Esq, Hon E I C's Political Resident in Nepal:

"Nepâl, April 2d, 1835

" My dear Sir,—Through Dr Wallich I have recently had the honour to transmit to you a copy of the *Sata Sahasrika Pragna Paramita*, or *Raksha Bhaṭṭavati*, as it is more commonly called here, and in the course of the year, I trust to be enabled to send to you copies of the nine works denominated the *Nava Dharma*. They will be followed by despatches of the other Pausanika and Tantrika books of the Saṅgatas of which the names are enumerated in my Sketch of Buddhism.

" It is my hope and my ambition to be able to deposit in your archives a complete series of these original Sanskrit depositories of Buddha philosophy and religion, in the conviction that in them only can be traced with success the true features of a system, which is far too subtle and complex to be apprehended through the medium of such languages as those of the Tibetans and Mongolians,—and which system demands our best attention, not less on account of its having divided with Brahmanism the empire of opinion for ages, within the limits of India proper, than for its unparalleled extension beyond those limits in more recent times, and up to the present day. It is probable, that, during four or five centuries at least, Buddhism was as influential within the bounds of the continent of India as Brahmanism, and it is certain, that the period of its greatest influence there was synchronous with the brightest era of the intellectual culture of that continent. The Brahmins themselves attest, again and again, the philosophical acumen and literary abilities of their detested rivals, and, upon the whole, I fancy it can hardly be too much to assert, that, until the speculations and arguments of *Sakya* and his successors, are as well known to us as those of *Vyasa* and his, we must remain, with respect to the knowledge of the Indian philosophy of mind, and its collateral topics, pretty much in the condition which we should

be in, with regard to the same sciences in Europe, were the records of Protestant sagacity obliterated, and those of Catholic ingenuity alone left us to judge of and decide by

"As to the importance of a knowledge of the speculative tenets of Buddhism, with a view to complete the history of Indian philosophy and intellectual culture, there may be some difference of opinion, but there can be none respecting the desirableness of drawing from original and adequate sources our notions of that existing system of faith which, for the number of its followers, surpasses every religion on the face of the earth not to mention that the researches of every year furnish us with fresh presumptions in favour of the former prevalence of Buddhism in wide regions where it is now superseded by Islāmism or by Christianity. The works which it is my purpose to deposit copies of in the library of your Society constitute such original and adequate sources of information respecting the *Sāngatas*. They are all written in the Sanskrit language are of vast extent and embrace numerous treatises belonging to the *Tantrika*, as well as the *Paśrauka* class. I till very recently works of the former order were withheld from me, owing to religious scruples but I have, within the last year, procured several, am daily obtaining more and am now of opinion, that nearly the whole contents of the immense *Kahgyur* and *Stauggyur* collections of Tibet may yet be had in the original Sanskrit in Nepal. Such being the case, I do not intend (unless the Society express a wish to that effect) to continue the transmission of the Tibetan series nor to make any additions to those volumes of the *Yum* division of the *Kahgyur*, which were sent to you along with the *Sata Sahasrika* in the original Sanskrit because I am quite confident the Tibetan translations are infinitely inferior to the Sanskrit originals and because there are as yet no Tibetan scholars in Europe.

"The general opinion amongst Europeans seems to be, that the *Bauddha* sages committed their doctrines to the Pali language rather than to the Sanskrit,—an opinion founded, as I presume upon the fact that the *Buddhist* works extant in Ceylon are in the Pali, as well as those of the Indo Chinese nations, so far as the latter are not avowed translations therefrom into the vernacular tongues. But before I can subscribe to the opinion adverted to I must see Pali works produced, comparable in importance and number with the Sanskrit records of Buddhism that have been procured in Nepal and in the mean while it appears to me most extraordinary that the philosophers of *Ayodhya* and of *Magadha* the acknowledged founders of *Buddhism*, should be presumed by us to have postponed Sanskrit to Pali, whilst, on the other hand, I can easily conceive that as the new opinions spread into the remote Dekkan and thence to Ceylon, their propagators should have facilitated their operations by means of Pali translations. In a word I believe the Sanskrit books of Nepal are the only original treatises on Buddhism yet discovered by us, or now extant and I think I do not exaggerate the importance of those treatises when I say that through them only shall we be enabled either to complete the history of Indian philosophy or to elucidate the real nature of those religious doctrines, which constitute the faith of the Indo Chinese, Ceylones, Tibetans, Mongolians as well as of the bulk of the Chinese, of the Japanese, of the various nations usually called Tartars, and, lastly, of the Himalayan mountaineers of India.

The Right Hon Lord Auckland, Governor General of India, Major George Willock, K L S, and George Earl, Esq, were elected Resident Members of the Society, Senor da Costa de Macedo, Perpetual Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, was elected a Foreign Member.

The paper read at this meeting was an extract of a letter from the late Ram Raz, Native Judge of Bangalore, on the introduction of trial by jury into the Hon. East-India Company's courts in India, addressed to H S Græme, Esq, Acting Governor of Madras. Ram Raz considers the subject with reference to the following points —1st The general notion of his countryman in regard to the measure, 2dly Whether the Hindu law contemplated any similar mode of trial, 3dly Whether it would be open to corruption, 4thly.

Whether the persons called upon to sit as jurors would experience any difficulty in giving their attendance; 5thly. Whether the jurors would feel any religious scruples in finding a verdict against a Bráhmán; and lastly, Whether they are likely to be possessed of sufficiently retentive memories to recollect all the circumstances of a case, and what means could be adopted for preserving such recollection in the jurors. With reference to the second point, Rám Rás shews that the Hindú law contemplated a mode of trial similar to the one in question; and gives passages from Hindú books of authority to that effect. *Subha*, in Sanscrit, signifies 'a court,' 'an assembly,' 'a meeting:' it is derived from *sa*, 'together,' and *bha*, 'to shine;' and is applied to an association of respectable persons. In the *Smriti Chandrica*, a work on Hindú law, of great celebrity, both in the northern and southern parts of India, are enumerated fifteen descriptions of *Subhas*, or courts. As to how many of these were at present existing, or did lately exist, under Hindú dynasties, Rám Rás had not been able to collect much information; but he says there is reason to believe that popular tribunals once prevailed over all India. At the present day, in the dominions of the Rájá of Mysore, the collector and judge of an extensive district, who was well known to Rám Rás, used to summon an assembly called the *Pancháyat*, composed of all classes of people indiscriminately, to attend at his cutcherry, for the purpose of deciding civil causes. He says, it is clear, on the whole, that the *Subhásadás*, or assessors, so far as regarded the verdicts on the case, resemble the juries of the English courts.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Græme for his valuable communication.

The next meeting will be held on the 6th of February.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—At the meeting of the 5th August, Sir Edward Ryan in the chair, the secretary read the following reply from government to the application made in conformity with the resolution of last meeting.

"To the Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Knt., President of the Asiatic Society.

"Honourable Sir,

"I am directed by the Governor-general of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, communicating the request of the Asiatic Society that the whole of the Oriental works, the publication of which, at the expense of the Fund for Education, has lately been discontinued by order of government, and those that have been reserved by government for completion, may be made over to the Asiatic Society, with a view to their completion, at the expense and under the superintendence of the Society.

"2. The Governor-general in Council is glad to accede to the wishes of the Society, and the necessary instructions will be issued to the General Committee of Public Instruction, to transfer the publications accordingly.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "G. A. BUSHBY, Secretary to Government.

"Council Chamber, the 15th July, 1835."

Referred to the Committee of Papers, who will take measures for the receipt and accommodation of the books, and for the immediate continuation of the works now in the press. Resolved, also, that a book of subscriptions be circulated among the members, with a prospectus specifying the price of each work.

Read a letter from the Hon. Mr. George Turnour, of Ceylon, of which the following is an extract:—

"I am engaged in the translation of a valuable historical work in the Pāli language. This work contains, besides detached historical fragments, a chronologically connected Buddhistical history of India, from B.C. 590 to B.C. 307. It is within that interesting period, that the invasion of India, by Alexander, and the embassy of Megasthenes to Palibothra, took place; which, in their results, formed the earliest connecting link between the histories of the east and west.

"The account given in the commentary on his work, by the Pāli historian, of the Indian monarch of that period, 'Chandagutto,' closely resembles Justinus' sketch of that usurper's character, under the name of 'Sandracottos.' In point of time, also, this Pāli history accords with the chronology of the histories of the west, with considerable accuracy. The reigns of Alexander and Seleucus Nicator comprised the period from about B.C. 336 to B.C. 280, according to the latter authorities; while the Pāli historian assigns to the reign of their contemporary, Chandagutto, the period from B.C. 385 to B.C. 351."

Mr. Turnour adds, that he intends to publish the text also, in Roman characters, printed with diacritical marks; that the entire work will occupy about 1,200 pages in quarto; that a few copies in octavo of the early chapters are printing for distribution amongst the literary societies, and that the publication is undertaken entirely at his expense. "If, as I believe," he continues, "it will stand the test of scrutiny, the foundation, I conceive, will then be laid for the development, and adaptation to chronological order, of a vast mass of historical data, connected with India, which are now scattered in detached fragments amongst the voluminous religious Pāli records still extant in this island; and I trust also, that the attention of orientalists will thereby at last be directed to the examination of the Pāli works so often alluded to by Colonel Tod and others, as being still in existence in the Rajpoot and other western divisions of India."

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 4th April, a paper by C. Morehead, M.D., of the Bombay establishment, entitled "Further Observations on Dracunculus," was read and discussed.

Dr. Morehead's paper is intended as a continuation of a former one on the same subject, which appeared in the sixth volume of the Society's *Transactions*, and in which he suggested, that the endemic prevalence of dracunculus might be found connected with geological formation; the secondary-trap series being, in his opinion, the one which would most probably be found favourable to the disease. His farther researches have not gone a great way to establish this theory: notwithstanding, he continues to prosecute them. His information relative to the presence or absence of guinea-worm in the northern and southern Concan has been obtained, in a great measure, from the replies to queries, circulated at his request among the native functionaries of government, by his friends the collectors of the northern and southern Concan, and the sub-collectors of Bugulcotta and Cuddapa. The following is the result of these inquiries:—

In four talookas, guinea-worm does not occur, and in all the upper crust is of laterite rock. The water used is not specified, but from the physical features of the districts, it must be chiefly that of wells. There are reports from 494 villages, in which guinea-worm does not occur; of these 364 are in a district, the upper crust of which is of laterite rock. The nature of the water is

not mentioned, but from the physical features of the district it must be chiefly of wells. Of the remaining villages, in 169 the water of rivers of considerable size is used, 162 of which are in districts where primitive rocks, chiefly marble and clay slate, constitute the geological features, 7 in secondary-trap districts, and 21 villages use the water of nullahs, wells, and tanks. Of 991 villages in which Guinea-worm prevails, 309 are in districts of secondary-trap formation, 451 in districts in which there is a probable alternation of geological structure, but in which the secondary-trap formation prevails to a considerable extent, 215 are in districts in which primitive rocks prevail, in 120 limestone and clay slate are the principal members of series. Of the 991 villages in which Guinea-worm occurs, in 479 the nature of the water is not stated, but from the physical features of the districts it must be chiefly of wells, of the remaining villages, 276 use the water of wells, 131 the water of nullahs or tanks, and 58 the water of rivers, but in a great proportion of the villages in which nullah water and river water is used, the disease is stated to occur every second, third, or fourth year, and not annually. In zillah Cuddapa, of nine talooks in which Guinea-worm occurs, in four allusion is made to the water being deteriorated by the influence of a soil of calcutufa. In some, allusion is made to a particular kind of vegetable, and to a bilious condition of the constitution as predisposing to the disease.

CRITICAL NOTICES

Christianity, a Poem, in Three Books, with Miscellaneous Notes. By the late WILLIAM BURT, Esq. Edited, together with a short Memoir of the Author, by his Nephew, Major T SKYMOUR BURT, M R A S, &c. London 1835 Cochrane

THIS poem and the notes, (perhaps we should say notes and poem for the notes form four fifths of the volume) prove the writer to have been a man of piety and learning: research and taste the poetry is far above mediocrity, and some passages are expressed with force and elegance. The notes evince extensive reading and the merit of the whole work justly entitles it to exemption from the fate which, but for the fortunate interposition of Major Burt might have befallen it.

A History of Greece. By the Rev CONNOR THIRLWALL. Vol II being Vol LXXIV of Dr Laidner's *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*. London, 1836 Longman & Co Tavior

WE noticed in our seventeenth volume (p 292), the first volume of this history. The second in no respects disappoints the expectations we formed from that specimen of the ability of the work.

Life of Prince Talleyrand. Vols III and IV. London, 1836 Churton

THE reader of this biography, of perhaps the most extraordinary living political character of the present day, need not debar himself from the amusement it will afford him by a too rigid and hypercritical inquiry into the authenticity of the anecdotes. Some of them are so good that they *ought to be true*.

Memoirs of Mirabeau. Biographical, Literary and Political. By Himself his Uncle, and his adopted Child. Vols III and IV. London, 1836 Churton

WE have detailed the nature and the character of this work in our critical notice of the first two volumes. The materials are evidently authentic and they elucidate the traits of the singular personage who is the subject of the work, but we must own there is a good deal of heavy reading in it. A biography of Mirabeau into which the data which the papers afford were incorporated, would have been more amusing to the general reader.

Sketches in India, and in other Localities of Interest, selected from the Portfolio of an Officer. Part I London, 1836 Ackermann

THIS part of the *Sketches* contains four views, the subjects—Benares, the rock of Jungheera, Monghyr, and a temple near Patna. They are not executed in the very first style, but of one at least we can attest the accuracy

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

Proposals are issued at Calcutta for publishing, by subscription, an Illustrated work on the Zoology of Nipal

A work in one volume octavo, with coloured plates, on the Statistics of Kemaon, embracing an Account of the Rocks, Minerals, and Mines, Organic Fossils, Waters, Population, Wild Animals, Birds, and Insects of the Province, by Assistant Surgeon John McClelland, is also announced at Calcutta

A prospectus of a native work is also issued at the same presidency, entitled *Spirit of the English Magazines*, which is to consist of extracts from the English periodicals

Part I of a New Sanscrit Grammar, being principally a translation of the popular Sanscrit grammar entitled the *Mugdabodha*, by Vopadeva, but copiously illustrated with explanatory notes, observations, and examples together with a glossary of the most useful terms by M W Woollaston, of the Government Sanscrit College, is announced at Calcutta

Another newspaper is to appear at Canton, to be established under the auspices of some mercantile gentlemen in China, in opposition, it is stated, to the *Canton Register*, supposed to be under another section of the mercantile body.

At Colombo, in Ceylon, an English and Singalese magazine has appeared. The chief object proposed by the conductors is, to excite and encourage, among the native Singalese, a taste for useful knowledge, and an increased desire to cultivate an acquaintance with the English language. With this view, each article will usually be given both in Singalese and English

The *Travels of Mewas Moorcroft and Trebeck*, in the Panjab, Ladakh, Kashmir, &c, from their Journals and Notes, communicated by the Government of Bengal to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and now first prepared for publication, under the authority of the Society, by Professor H H Wilson, is in the press

Mr J G Wilkinson has in the press, some Account of the Private Life, Manners, and Customs, Religion, Government, Arts, Laws, and Early History of the Ancient Egyptians, derived from the study of the hieroglyphics sculpture, paintings, and other works of art, still existing, compared with the accounts of ancient authors

In the press, with Maps and a Plan of Nineveh, from original observations and numerous illustrations, Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan, and on the Site of Ancient Nineveh, with Journal of a voyage down the Tigris to Bagdad, and an account of a visit to Shiraz and Persepolis, by the late Claudius James Rich, Esq, Resident at Bagdad

An Historical and Descriptive Account of China, in three volumes, illustrated by a map and numerous engravings, from original drawings, forming Nos 18, 19, and 20 of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*, is nearly ready

The following works are likewise in the press —

Biblical Antiquities, translated from the German of Dr Jahn.

Heeren on the Influence of the Crusades

The Political Antiquities of Greece, from the German of Carl Frederick Hermann

Wachsmuth, a Translation of the Historical Antiquities of Greece

Ritter's History of Ancient Philosophy

An Introduction to Writing Hebrew, containing a Series of progressive Exercises for Translation into Hebrew, adapted to Stuart's and Lee's Hebrew Grammars, with an English Hebrew Vocabulary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECENT.

Sketches of the History and other Traditions of the Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains, and of the Flora of Candahar. By J. Purves Royle, Esq., F.R.S., &c. Part VIII. Imp. 4to, with coloured plates. 50s.

Narrative of a Voyage round the World; comprehending an Account of the Wreck of the ship Swimmer Ready in Torres Straits; a Description of the British Settlements on the Coast of New Holland, more particularly Raffles Bay, Melville Island, Swan River, and King George's Sound; also the Manners and Customs of the Aboriginal Tribes, &c. &c. By T. B. Wilson, M.D., Surgeon R.N. 8vo. 12s.

A Voyage round the World, including Travels in Africa, Asia, Australasia, America, &c. &c. from 1827 to 1832. By James Holman, R.N., F.R.S., &c. Vol. IV. (which completes the work). 8vo. with lithographic views. 14s.

An Address delivered to King's College, London: introductory to a Course of Lectures on the Languages and Literature of Asia. By Felix Beddoe. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Geometrical Sketches, comprising an Account of the State of the Missionary Stations in the Society Islands, Otaheite, Huahine, Samoa, or Navigator Islands, &c. &c. By Thomas Nightingale, Esq.; with a Botanical Appendix, by Dr. Hooker, of Glasgow. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

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Index to the First Eighteen Volumes of the Asiatic Researches of Bengal. royal 4to. 15s. (Calcutta.)

Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Edited by James Prinsep, F.R.S., &c. Vol. I. II. and III., for the years 1832, 1833, and 1834. 8vo. 30s. each vol. (Calcutta.)

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A Chinese Commercial Guide, consisting of a Collection of Details respecting Foreign Trade in China. By J. B. Morrison. 8vo. 7s. 6d. (Canton.)

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Ueber das Bild des Weibchenalters, Vavaharman, in einem der Felsenstempel bei Ilora in Indien. Von Othmar Frank. 4to.

ON THE HINDU AND EUROPEAN NOTIONS OF
CAUSE AND EFFECT.

A CAREFUL consideration of what the Hindus have said on Cause and Effect makes it evident that they have fallen into the same error as the Greeks and modern writers on that subject; and that they have blended the *relation of cause and effect* with the question of *source and product*, as well as with that of *doer and deed, agent and act*; and that they have also used the word *cause* in the sense of *efficient, maker, motive, reason, origin, &c.*, as is done by our own metaphysicians. The Latin *causa*, the Greek *αἰτία** and the Sanscrit *हेतुः*, are all simple terms, the verbal derivation of which is not now obvious, so that no means remain of defining their actual import by analysis, nor by any ulterior reference; but it will be seen, in the course of the following remarks, that this cannot be assigned as the reason of the great obscurity and confusion in which the true meaning of these words is involved.

Though mankind, by that discrimination with which they are commonly endowed, not only, generally speaking, use language correctly, but immediately feel the impropriety of anything that is contrary to its true analogies, yet there are very few indeed who could, even after some labour of thought, give anything like a rational solution of the nature of the words they have been employing. Most people, if they were asked what they meant by the word *cause*, would fly to an illustration, and point to a *thing* of some kind as being a *cause*. But this would be an error; for the word 'cause' implies the *relation* in which the thing stands, and not the thing itself. 'Cause,' therefore, is merely a *general term*, which the mind employs to mark one of the two relations in which anything may, under certain circumstances, be contemplated. A word that implies a relation, must, by its nature, have another that is invariably understood, and which is its correlative attendant: thus the term *father* implies that there is a child; *husband*, that there is a wife, &c.; and by the same analogy, *cause* implies that there must be something else, which we call an *effect*: but the sense of the word *thing* is complete and absolute in itself, without the aid of any other word. Even Locke, when he defines *cause* as a *substance exerting its power into act*,† has fallen into this mistake; for *cause* can never be a substance; but substance may stand in the *relation of a cause* which is to produce an effect. The definition is likewise incomplete, as it is inapplicable to the Deity, or first cause.

These general distinctions have been premised for the purpose of leading the mind of the reader to the true consideration of this not unimportant question, as the fallacies of many of the ablest writers have derived their importance solely from the obscurity and confusion, in which the import of the term *cause* has been involved. We have just seen that *substance cannot be a cause*, but that it may stand in the *relation of cause*; that is, that the mind, observing any series of changes or results, perceives that these follow one another in a

* The Greek *αἰτία* is in all probability derived from the Sanscrit *हेतुः*. The want of etymological significance in these words is a proof of their great antiquity, and shows that they were of the first necessity, as is also clear from their import. The Sanscrit *हेतुः*, implying the making to do, is evidently of much later use.

† I have not been able to verify this quotation, which is taken from Johnson's Dictionary, where it is employed to elucidate the word *cause*; but this is of very little consequence, as it is only necessary to refer to Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding*, Bk. II. Ch. XXXVI. § 2, to see that it is supported by his argument on Cause and Effect; for he says there, a *cause* is that which makes any other thing either simple idea, subsistence or mode, begin to be; and an *effect* is that which has its beginning from some other thing. This definition, which applies very well to agent and result, does not contain any allusion to the perception of relation, which alone constitutes that of cause and effect.

sequence, and to the perception that one is prior to the other it gives the name of 'cause,' seeing that they are related together by being one before and the other after, and contingent upon it. *Therefore, till there was a mind to perceive the relation of events, there could be no cause, as it is merely a mental distinction*, but this has nothing to do with *agent, maker, efficient, or source*, for these must have had an existence whether there was a mind to perceive them or not

Having thus cleared away all other imports from the word *cause*, except that which really belongs to it, namely, a relation of something that is perceived to be prior to another relation that is called an effect, we must see that, when it is employed for *source, origin, reason, motive, efficient, agent, or maker*, we are really talking about things with which it has no logical affinity. When we say, therefore, that God is the *final cause* of all things, we mean, though we express ourselves incorrectly, that he is the *source or maker* of all things. When again we talk of *secondary causes*, we must intend the subsidiary agents or *means* by which an effect is produced. By the same analogy, we cannot, with propriety, speak of *efficient and material causes*, for the first means an *agent* capable of effecting anything, and the second, a source from which something proceeds, and which can have nothing to do with the real meaning of *cause*, that is, the *perception of relation between the doer and the deed, or the agent and the act*.

The importance of the foregoing distinctions and elucidations will be immediately felt when the application is made to the arguments of KAPILA, and the other Sankhya philosophers. For when they assert* that effects exist in their causes, and that "what exists not, can by no operation of the cause be brought into existence," and elucidate their meaning by saying that the oil previously existed in the seed from which it was expressed, we must immediately see that, by the word *cause*, they intend a source from which a production proceeds, which is a mere truism, for, undoubtedly, without a source, there could be no production, but when they apply it to the Divine Source of all things, they beg the question, for they might as well argue that, as every numerical series is composed of units, a unit must come from something else, which every one will allow would be nonsense. Now, to continue this illustration, it may be said that, just as the unit is the admitted starting-point of numbers, so must the Deity be the source of all things, and all productions, natural and artificial, proceed from his essence, as all multiples do from the unit.

The whole of this confusion in the use of the term *cause* has arisen from the very nature of the human mind, which, deriving all its ideas of language from sensible objects, assimilates every thing to substance, and considers all abstractions as realities. It is on this account that employing, as we do, such words as *cause*, from infancy upwards, as something real, we never arrive at any idea of their real import, but by close reflection. Now, experience proves that this is an operation beyond any systematic effort of the generality of mankind, and if the mind does even occasionally light upon the truth, it is only, as is exemplified in the electric flash, which gives a momentary gleam, to leave us at once in the obscurity in which it found us. Owing to this inveterate, and almost inevitable, mental error, and to the consequent confusion of ideas, we have been led to the invention of a verb meaning to *cause*, and we make use of such expressions as *he caused him to fall*. But as the verb to *cause*, in such senses, means to *make to do*, and therefore implies that *he made him fall*, it must express *agency*, and not *mental relation*, for when the phrase is properly expressed, it means, *he, standing in the relation of cause, made him fall*. This misuse of language is not

of the least consequence in the common business of life, as it misleads no one but it is of the highest importance when we reason about fundamental notions, as it then becomes the source of the worst errors of philosophy, deceiving those who are considered the infallible authorities of the rest of mankind; and thereby rivetting the human mind in the fetters of their own mistakes. Such being the nature of language, we cannot hope, nor is it necessary, to alter its course, but it is incumbent on philosophers to bear its imperfections in mind, when they attempt to philosophize upon the nature of things, and to endeavour to prevent it from misleading themselves, as well as those for whom they write.

It may, however, be objected by those who have not attended closely to the tenor of these observations, that cause and effect have always been regarded by philosophic writers as standing in a state of relation to one another, and that, as a proof, they always speak of "the relation of cause and effect." This is perfectly true, but while they have so spoken, they have always argued as if cause were something *real*, instead of a mental perception. Indeed, they have converted it, by their mode of argumentation, into an *entity*, or rather a *substantiality*, possessing agency, and capable of producing effects, and this is proved, not merely by the quotation from Locke, but likewise by the use of the verb *to cause*, implying *to make to do*, and the noun of action, *causation*, signifying *the act of making to do*, which such writers employ on the same occasions with equal incorrectness. By a strange inconsistency, arising from the deceptive character of language, they convert the relation of cause into an agent, and at the same time fancy they employ the verb *to cause*, and the noun *causation*, in a manner that only intends relation! So inveterate are these errors in our way of thinking, owing to the nature of our minds, as well as of language, and of habit as the consequence of its employment, that it will require no ordinary effort in the reasoner who may attempt to liberate himself from their thralldom, and an attentive perusal of the arguments that have been adduced on the nature of cause and effect by any one who shall keep the foregoing distinction in view, will make him feel that those stately disquisitions, that have been raised on the fallacy here exposed, are often but mere verbiage, *vox et præterea nihil*, or, at the best, but as the *baseless fabric of a vision*. The same kind of fallacy could with ease be shewn, on nearly similar grounds, to be the case with all the arguments generally used about Nature and Necessity.

The only chance of preventing the errors that have been pointed out from being committed by those who are not accustomed to analyze their own thoughts, is to remember, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred in which the word *cause* is employed, it is involved in this fundamental error. They should, therefore, always consider, when they adopt the term, whether they use it in any of the many senses that have been already pointed out, and, if so, they should employ the specific word in its place, that is, if they intend to speak of an *origin*, a *motive*, &c, they should employ those words, and no other. With respect, too, to the verb *to cause*, and to the noun *causation*, these should never be employed in any case where the relation of cause and effect is intended, as they invariably imply *agency*, and not *relation* and they consequently establish the very point of dispute in such cases, namely, the existence of a *causer*, *agent*, or *doer*, which being once admitted, the whole subject of debate falls to the ground. As a proof of the importance of the foregoing distinctions and observations, a few remarks are here added, that will at once illustrate and confirm their truth, and for the purpose of pointing out the constancy of the fallacy about *cause*, whenever it is adopted by popular usage for an agent instead of a perception of relation, the word *causer* is made to follow it in brackets. Were

the subject clearly and universally comprehended, it would save much chance of confusion if the word *cause* were always restricted to the sense of the relation, and *causer* to that of the agent or efficient of a result.

When the Hindu metaphysicians, after the enunciation of the rule, give the examples by which the exact import of the term may be inferred, we must see clearly that they sometimes employ the word *cause* as the *efficient*, *effector*, *producer*, *agent*, or *maker*, and sometimes as the *source* of production, and often as the *reason*, or the *motive*, as well as the *origin*, of anything, just as is done by the metaphysicians of Europe.

When they say, therefore, that there is no distinction between cause and effect, and that *effects exist in their causes*, it is clear, from the example they give, namely, that *the seed of sesamum is the cause of the oil*, and that, therefore, the oil existed in its cause, which was the seed, they have palpably confounded *agent* and *source*, and that the seed can neither be considered as standing in the relation of cause, nor as an agent or causer. It is quite evident that the oil, as a product, must have existed in its source, which was the seed. So, likewise, when they say *the Deity is the efficient cause of the universe*, they mean that he was the agent in producing it, and when they say he was also its *material cause*, they imply that he was the source from which it proceeded. Now when we assert that *God made the world*, we mean to say that he stands in the relation of its *cause*, that he is its *source* and its *maker*, which senses are all included in the one word, CREATOR, and, by the same reason, the world is contemplated as an *effect* of his power, as the *product* of his essence, and the *work* of his agency. The Sankhya philosophers, therefore, in asserting that that which did not previously exist, could not by any effort of the cause (causer) be brought into existence, have, by separating the cause (causer) in this case from the source, made a *petitio principii*, and proved their own point by the form of the enunciation, for it will be evident that, when we consider the cause (causer) we call first, we must not argue as we would about the cause (causer) we contemplate as secondary, as we cannot here separate cause (causer) and source, though we may do so afterwards, for we then know, by observation, that they are distinct. Thus, to borrow a Hindu illustration, the potter is the cause (i. e. *causer* or *maker*) of the pot, but he is not the source of the earth of which it is formed. Sometimes, however, what we call a secondary cause (causer) must include the two distinctions, as when we say, *the spider spins his web*, of which he is at once the cause (causer) and the source, and consequently the web is a *work* and a *product*, and the spider stands in the relation of cause to the web, which is reciprocally in that of effect to him. But those who have been familiarised to the jargon of the schools, which has been current from Aristotle to the present time, will here, perhaps, fly from the real scope of this argument, which is to prove that cause and effect imply simply a *perception of relation*, and will say that the oil existed *potentially* in the sesamum, just as the fruit existed *potentially* in the tree, and the tree in its seed, and the seed in the preceding tree and seed, &c. But the fallacy of this argument, which has nothing to do with the present question, will be evident, by shewing that, by a similar process of reasoning, we might say that all the bullets cast in a mould existed *potentially* in the mould, as the lead poured in is only the equivalent of the nutriment taken in by the tree and seed. The potentiality which produced the bullets existed in the individual who made the mould and cast the bullets, and the potentiality of the individual exists only in God, who made and sustains him, and the same must be said of the tree and seed, which have their existence from the Deity only, who is, therefore, the source of all power and of all existence.

It may not, however, be without its use to carry this enquiry a few steps further, and to consider the unanswerable objection that attends upon materialism, with regard to the doctrine of power. The atheist considers that power is inherent in matter, and inseparable from it; and that it is through its own energy that this universe, with all its wonderful variety, has arisen. Perhaps the best answer to the groundlessness of this assumption will be to consider the nature of the power with which the materialist endows matter; and this may be done in a few words. Power must be either something *real* or something *ideal*; that is, it is either concrete or abstract. In the case of a cannon-ball, the power passes from the gunpowder, by its explosion, into the ball. It is, therefore, clear that it is capable of augmentation and diminution; and that it consequently can be transferred from one body to another. Power, therefore, it must be seen, is not an inherent and inseparable property of matter. But it may be replied, that by power is meant nothing that is transferable, but merely an inherent energy which is in matter, and which, by certain mechanical arrangements, enables one thing to give impulse to another. This last explanation implies that it is nothing *real* that is meant by power, but something *ideal*; and to this last supposition, therefore, the remainder of the argument must be directed. Power and energy, if they do not mean something real, mean nothing at all, as they are mere abstract terms employed by the mind for the convenience of reasoning; and the materialist, in using them without a material sense,* has really, in this instance, changed himself into an *idealist*, and is so inconclusive a reasoner as to admit of operations that stand in the relation of effects, and yet to deny the existence of the indispensable thing which can alone produce what are to stand in the relation of causes. But as there may be some materialists who do not hold the doctrine that power is inherent in matter, though they deny the existence of an All-wise Mind, rendering it the instrument of his WILL in producing the phenomena we witness around us, the following remarks are intended as an answer to such a supposition.

Power being admitted to exist as a real something, it may be asked what it is that directs or guides it into the production of all the exquisite forms we see in nature? Every individual has a certain degree of power at his command; still, experience shows us that there must be a most felicitous combination of circumstances, such as fine organization, years of instruction and application to a particular branch of study, before he (who is himself assumed to be a mere production of chance!) is fitted to give even an ordinary and lifeless imitation of those graceful and beautiful objects, which, according to the supposition of the atheist, have arisen fortuitously, that is, without a directing mind.

The power possessed by every individual is exhausted after a certain degree of effort; and sleep and repose are both necessary for its renewal. We find that a watch will not go till it is wound up, that is, till a certain degree of power is communicated to it; by what process, therefore, is it that the individual is, as it were, wound up, or renovated for new efforts? Repose and sleep, which are mere states of quiescence, could not do it; there must, consequently, have been some agent at work, which has, so to say, recharged him with power for the labours of the coming day. That agent the theist calls God; the atheist terms it repose, a mere abstract term, and therefore devoid of reality. He has, consequently, assigned an effect without a cause (causer), merely from his ignorance of the nature of language.

* By the word *material*, it is meant that they imply something real, however subtle, and not an abstraction.

If it be argued that the power which had been exhausted by effort returns to the individual by the simple process of sleep, it will be only necessary to bear in mind, that what has life must possess more power than that which is *inanimate*, consequently, if there was a transfer of power by the ordinary laws of nature, it would pass from that which is alive into that which is not that is, if it tended to an equalization, it would quit and not enter the body. But so far is this from being the case, that we find that the body receives an increase of power during sleep. There remains, therefore, but one inference to be drawn from this fact, namely, that the power of the sleeping body has been replenished by some agency. Vital function could not be assigned as the reason, since function itself, as an *action*, must require an actor or agent for its production, and it could, therefore, be only the *medium* by which the end was effected.

But it may be said that, if the food was flesh, the power was transferred from it to the individual who ate it, and, though this must be true to a certain extent, as experience proves, still, at the best, it could be but the *vehicle* of the power, and cannot do away with the necessity of some agency by which the transfer was effected, and does not account for the means by which it entered the animal from whom the flesh was taken. It may, perhaps, be replied, that he got it from the herbage on which he fed, but, if so, whence did the herbage acquire it? Now all this shows, that in each step of the progression we must suppose a conscious and efficient, though invisible, agency as the prime source of all these natural operations. These inextricable difficulties of atheism have evidently beset the human mind from the earliest periods of its investigations, as will be seen by the following extracts from the book of Job (xxxiii, 8, 9), one of the *very earliest*, as well as most sublime, compositions that have come down to us from ancient times, where, speaking of the agency of the Deity, it is said —

Behold I go forward but he is not there and backward but I cannot perceive him
On the left hand WHERE HE DOETH WORK but I cannot behold him he hideth himself
on the right hand that I cannot see him

To sum up the inferences to be drawn from the preceding argument, it may be stated, that the definition of cause and effect is simply as follows *What ever produces a change stands in the relation of a cause, and whatever change results from it, in that of an effect*. This general proposition will meet every case, but, as it may be often useful to consider the law in its threefold distinction, it is here subjoined under its separate heads

Physical

I In the *material world*, when power produces a result, the power stands in the relation of a cause, and whatever change results from its operation, in that of an effect.

Mental

II In the *moral world*, that which influences or affects the mind is contemplated as standing in the relation of a cause, and whatever results from that influence, or affection, in that of an effect

Metaphorical

III. In *figurative language*, whatever is supposed to produce a change, stands in the relation of a cause, and whatever is inferred to arise from it, in that of an effect

Every instance that may be adduced regarding cause and effect, which is not physical or mental, will be found to arise from the use of figurative language,

which employs the same expressions as when the case concerns *real* power. Thus, in the phrase *virtue is the cause of happiness*, the expression is not merely metaphorical, but contains, *metaphysically* speaking, two errors. The first is, that *cause*, instead of implying the relation in which virtue stands to happiness, which is the effect, is employed to indicate an agent or *causer* producing a result. The second is, that virtue and happiness are used as if they were realities, and that the antecedent had the power of producing the consequent, though, from both words being mere abstract terms, power can neither be conferred by the one, nor received by the other. The sentiment, therefore, when released from its figurative and abstract character, merely implies, that *the individual who acts virtuously will be happy*. Sometimes, the two first kinds are blended, and a moral cause gives rise to a physical effect, as when we say, "shame caused him to commit suicide," and for the same reason a physical cause produces a moral effect, as in the expression, "the blow caused him to become angry." Those abstract states which logicians call accidents, are also treated as substances, as when we say, "heat causes fluidity." In this instance, heat stands in the relation of cause, and fluidity in that of effect, it may, however, be doubted whether we can find an *accident*, standing in the relation of a cause, to effects that are physical or mental.

The remarks which are now about to be offered to the reader's consideration, and to which his attention is requested contain the *real* essence of this question, and they have been kept back for the purpose of preparing his mind for what would have been otherwise unintelligible or inconclusive. Passing over the error that has been pointed out, of *cause* being considered as a *substance* instead of a *relation*, it is uniformly thought, that in a series of things acting upon one another the prior is the cause, and the subsequent the effect. Thus, in a series of balls put in motion by the billiard-player, the first ball is said to be the cause, and the next the effect to it, and the cause to the one it strikes, and so on, till the whole are put in movement. That this, however, is a fallacy, will be evident, if we remember that the first ball which we call the cause, has only moved the second, and that, therefore, the effect it produced was the *movement* of the second. Now, if there were fifty balls, each separately moved by the one that preceded it, it might be said that there were fifty movements, though, in point of fact, we can only say that the fifty balls were moved. Having got thus far, let us consider that it was the movement of the first ball that made the second to change its place, and so communicated an impulse to the whole series. The moment we see this clearly, we must be convinced that it was not the first ball, but its *movement*, that moved the second, and that the *movement* of the second made the next change place, till the whole were urged forward in succession. In all this operation, we cannot fail to perceive that we have had fifty effects and not one cause, for, otherwise, *movement* must be both cause and effect, and, if we suppose it so, then we arrive at this conclusion, that movement stands in the relation of cause to movement, which it as much as to say, that movement can produce itself, or, in plain language, that *change of place can produce change of place*! To get at the cause (causer), therefore, we must go back to the billiard-player, who put the whole in movement. Now, it is evident that all the effects witnessed on this or any other occasion, are simply changes that evidence the passage of *something* that flits from the first to the last, and which, being propagated by the will of the agent or doer, forces the ball on till it is arrested in its progress by impinging on the next, which it moves in its turn. The something that operates in such changes mankind have agreed to call *rowen*, which, as long as

we believe in the reality of the external world, is a real essence, capable, under direction, of effecting all the changes that arise from the will of individual beings, or the will of God. But as matter is seen to be passive, or at least may be considered so, from the uniformity of the law of gravitation, power is the sole means by which it is set in movement when it is once at rest, but as power is unequal to produce an effect, except under direction, it cannot, strictly speaking, be held to be a cause (causer), but must be merely considered as the medium by which the real cause (causer), that is, the Deity, carries on all the operations observed in nature. As all things in nature are but results dependant upon the Divine Will, we must, if we desire to be conclusive in our reasoning, admit that there is no *real cause* (causer) but God, who, in his character of Creator, forms and sustains all things, being both the origin and the agent in the production of the universe. It is HE, therefore, as the source of causality, that stands in the relation of *causa causarum* to all things. FOR IN HIM WE LIVE, AND MOVE, AND HAVE OUR BEING.

OF THE MAXIM "EX NIHILO NIHIL FIT"

THE preceding remarks appear to the writer to be indispensable to the taking a rational view of the celebrated maxim *ex nihilo nihil fit* of the ancient Greek philosophers, for, though some of the Hindu metaphysicians hold the doctrine that *nothing comes from nothing*, which cannot be disputed, and seems at first sight to be nearly the same opinion as that of the Greeks, yet it does, in fact, essentially differ from it, as the first merely implies that without a source there can be no product, but it has no reference to an agent or *causer*, while the other means something more, by intimating that no agent could produce a work without having a source from which to elicit his production. The opinion of the Greeks, though essentially true in itself as regards any secondary cause (causer) or agent, is utterly inapplicable to the Deity, as it assumes the fact that his work, that is, the universe, is distinct from his essence, and to prove the fallacy of such a supposition, it is only necessary to consider what would be the inevitable consequences of the eternal and absolute existence of matter, with a Deity separate and attempting to operate upon it, and this may be done without taking into consideration the still greater difficulty, how either could, in that case, have had any claim to infinity.

The absurdity of the maxim of the Greeks, which Hume justly characterizes as impious,* consists in supposing a being existing without a cause (causer), and therefore of himself, and yet unable to produce matter by his *fiat*. A Deity, so inefficient as the maxim supposes him, must either have been pure spirit, or pure matter, or a compound of both. If we regard him as pure spirit, but unable to modify matter by his *fiat*, we must immediately admit that he could not have acted upon chaotic matter so as to give birth to the universe. So, likewise, if we suppose such a Deity to be pure matter, he must have remained like a statue, inert, powerless, and lifeless, and therefore incapable of creation. There remains, then, but the third supposition, namely, that he was a compound of both spirit and matter. But such a notion as the last implies a self-evident contradiction, for, as he existed of himself, without any extraneous cause, how could matter and spirit become blended in his person? If, the Deity being spirit had no power to modify matter by his *fiat*, how could

he operate upon it so as to give it that form that was necessary to constitute the corporeity that united both natures in his own person, namely, spirit and matter? But granting for a moment that such a union could have arisen by some sort of process or result incapable of being conceived by the human mind, he must still have been under the necessity of fashioning for himself instruments with which to work, like a mere mechanic; and even then it is impossible to conceive how he could regulate the birth, maturity, and decay of universal nature. He could not himself have escaped the influence of gravitation, which we must, on the hypothesis of his origin, suppose to be an inherent and indestructible property of matter. It is likewise evident that a being so constituted could have had no ubiquity; for, as he would be composed of matter, whatever place he occupied would exclude any planetary system, and he and his work could never have occupied the same part of space. He must have been either large or small. If large, all the heavenly orbs must, by the power of gravitation, have clustered round him, just as barnacles attach themselves round a wreck at sea, and merely added to his mass. If small, he could have had scarcely any influence upon any object larger than himself, and he must have fallen in by the same force upon what he never could have formed. In short, the difficulties and absurdities attendant upon the supposition of the independent and absolute existence of matter are too many to admit of its being entertained by any reflecting mind that has given the subject a moment of due consideration.

The sum of the argument amounts to this, that whether we divide or multiply matter *ad infinitum*, we arrive at a contradiction to common sense, and we have but one conclusion left us from the incomprehensible nature of the subject, namely, that every thing we see, and feel, and think about, are but results presented to us by Divine Omnipotence and Wisdom, for reasons which it would be folly in us to attempt to scan

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ORIENTAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

A correspondent (a CHINESE STUDENT) suggests that the library of the East-India Company, now become national property, and the library and museum of the Royal Asiatic Society, should be incorporated and placed in the British Museum, where apartments might be provided for the society, instead of at Somerset House, as projected. "London would then," he remarks, "have to boast of, perhaps, the finest Oriental Museum in Europe." To obviate the evils of concentration and distance, he recommends that the duplicates of works be presented to the City Library, at Guildhall. "By following up this plan, with the Museum and City Library, a beginning would be made towards removing the great reproach of London, that it has but one considerable public library."

THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE recent removal, by the temporary Governor-general of India, of the restraints upon the press in that country, is a measure of such manifest importance, that we are a little surprised, in spite of past experience, at the slight notice it has attracted at home. A question, in which, according to Sir Charles Metcalfe, "the happiness of all India, it may be said, of all the world, is concerned," seems to have expended all its excitement upon the good people of Calcutta, whilst they have been haranguing, and feasting, and singing *Io Pæans* in praise of the "Liberator of the Indian Press," the newspapers at home have scarcely vouchsafed to report the fact, a modest paragraph alone being occasionally suffered to steal in between puffs of vegetable pills or of new novels, when the details of Mr O'Connell's migrations do not quite fill the vast dimensions of our modern London journals.

That the subject is not without interest in the eyes of Anglo Indians at home, is evident to us from the many communications we have received, mostly unfavourable to the measure. One of our correspondents, with some justice, regrets that Sir Charles should have laid himself open to a suspicion of being actuated by a paltry desire to court popular applause, and to snatch the glory of the act from Lord William Bentinck's successor, to whom it more properly belonged. "If Mr Adam," it is observed,* "was censurable for seizing the occasion of temporary power, to shackle the press, instead of leaving the decision of that important question to Lord Amherst, Sir Charles Metcalfe is still more culpable for, under the same circumstances, throwing down the barriers continued by Lord Bentinck, because Mr Adam had, at least, a plea of urgent necessity, which Sir Charles has not." Another correspondent,† in a somewhat indignant tone, assures us that "all who have been in the habit of associating with Sir Charles Metcalfe must be perfectly aware that, as long as such a boon could have been withheld from the Indian public, he would have done it," and that "he was one of those who most loudly applauded Mr Adam," &c. At a time, however, when a public man may oscillate in his political sentiments to the extent of half a circle, and still be honoured (provided the index of his opinion settles at a liberal point) as advancing in wisdom, this objection of our correspondent can have no weight whatever against Sir Charles. A third correspondent directs our attention to certain letters which have appeared in one of the Calcutta papers, under the name of VINDEK,‡ as exposing the quackery of the Free Press partisans. The question, however, of the policy of an unrestricted press in India, must be tried by its own intrinsic merits, apart from all considerations of individuals or parties.

All laws are restraints upon the natural liberty of man. The liberty of communicating our thoughts, either by speech or writing, is that which, at first sight, it would appear, ought to be the least abridged. Upon con-

* By our correspondent COMMON SENSE.

† Under the name of VERAX.

‡ From which we gave an extract in our Asiatic Intelligence of last month, p. 109.

deration, however, it will be found that this part of our natural liberty is that which, in the freest states, is under more restraint than other parts. Even in the colloquial intercourse of society, the laws of good-breeding impose a restriction upon the tongue equivalent to that of the severest censorship. The liberty of writing is subject to restraint both in free and despotic states, but the mode of restriction differs in each. In the former, every free man is considered to have an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public, but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous, or illegal, he must take the consequence of his own temerity.* In states where the government is despotic, that is, where no representative system exists, and where the legislative and executive functions are united in the same person or body, the restraint is imposed before hand, a person has not the option of wantonly affronting the law, an official examination of all works takes place by a functionary of the government, in the first instance, previous to publication, in order to prevent the promulgation of improper matter, or the first offence subjects the party to a summary punishment, which prevents the repetition of it. In the former case alone the press is said to be free.

The two modes of restriction seem essentially to belong to the respective systems of administration. In a free state, or one in which there is an adequate representative government,—where the people are, therefore, to a certain extent, themselves the rulers,—little inconvenience is to be apprehended from that excess to which every course of human action is constantly liable. Political libels may become frequent, the press may be converted into the instrument of some dangerous but secret plot against the public welfare, the few may employ it for their own objects against the interests of the many, and, owing to public excitement, conviction may be difficult, and offenders may be encouraged by impunity. Yet this state of things, however inconvenient, cannot last long, and a popular legislature, should it assume a positively dangerous aspect, can devise a temporary remedy.

In a state ruled according to despotic or arbitrary maxims, there is not only the same tendency to outbreak in the press, as under liberal governments, but the press and the government are in a state of natural antipathy and repulsion towards each other, even supposing both to be conducted with honest views. One of the most familiar axioms in politics is, that a free press is incompatible with a despotic government. A celebrated writer declares that nothing more than a free press is required to overturn the best cemented rule built upon arbitrary principles. Such a government has none of the elasticity which enables one of a popular character to yield for a time to sudden pressure, and, when the force is spent, to recover its lost ground. *Frango non flecto*, is the motto of despots.

If this be the position of despotic governments in relation to the press, it will be readily conceded that, where the country subject to that species of government is an immense and densely peopled territory, conquered by the ruling power, which is placed some thousand miles apart, the functionaries of government thinly scattered over its vast surface, the people attached but

* Blackstone, b. iv. c. 12.

loosely to their rulers, and the army by which they are kept in subjection composed of natives,—the elements of danger are mightily increased. Were the warmest advocates of a free press, in the absence of so peculiar an example, to be urged to say whether an unrestrained liberty of publication would be politic or reasonable in such a country, few, we suspect, would answer in the affirmative.

We are aware how invidious it is, at all times, to advocate political restrictions, and how much odium, at the present day, a writer necessarily incurs, who suggests any reasons for continuing an interdiction upon the press of any country. It is not, therefore, lightly and without very deliberate reflection, that we have formed an opinion adverse to the measure adopted by Sir Charles Metcalfe, by which the press of India has been divested of all restraints save those which govern that at home. Having adopted that opinion, however, we shall not hesitate to avow and defend it.

The grounds upon which our opinion principally rests are two,—the condition of India,—and its relations to this country.

We think that the condition of British India, apart from all other political considerations, is not such as to call for or justify the measure. It is a position which can hardly require discussion, that the institutions of a society must be adapted to its condition and circumstances, that there are periods when the community is not fitted for the exercise of certain rights to which it has a latent claim. Even if this be denied, it must be admitted that no great political change, which places a vast power in the hands of a people, should be made until the body in whom it is to be vested is prepared for the change, and competent to use the power entrusted to them with judgment and discretion. Few persons are disposed to consider how much mischief has been done in the world by the precipitate introduction of great changes, however beneficial those changes were in the end. We are inclined to agree with those who think that the Reformation itself was hasty and premature. Wieland was of that opinion, and Mr W. Taylor has avowed the same sentiment in his *Survey of German Poetry*.*

The modern Hindus are in a state of intellectual infancy, they are now but entering upon the elementary part of education, to which a restricted press offers not the slightest impediment. Efforts are making, by slow, cautious, and therefore judicious means, to impart to the next or succeeding generation of Hindus the advantages which are indispensable to their enjoyment of a free press, and let it be recollected, they have now a native press, and that this native press will be acted upon by the free English press. This point is strongly put by the able, the enlightened, and the liberal Mr Elphinstone.

The rapid advance made by the natives, (he observes) has now brought forward a new consideration as important as any yet contemplated: this is the

* The author of the *Recollections of Wieland*, printed in Mrs Austin's *Characteristics of Goethe*, says: "Of the Reformation, he said that it had retarded the progress of philosophy for centuries: that Erasmus, Melancthon, and a few others, were on the right road, but that Luther had spoiled all by making the people a party to what should have been left to the thinkers. Hence a series of horrid wars throughout Europe, and the generation of malignant passions in individuals. But for this, liberty, and science, and philanthropy, would have made rapid progress. There were great men, in Italy especially, who were crushed entirely." Vol. II. p. 220.

effect of the European press on the native press. Many natives already read English, and as the number increases, the English newspapers will write for native readers. This will lead them to comment on the native newspapers, and to assert the right of that branch of the press to freedom, if attempts shall have been made to keep it under restrictions. This will create discontent, and lead to disputes with native editors, and will end in the abandonment of the control over them also. So that it may be taken for granted that, if the European press be free, the native one cannot long be otherwise. If all be free, we shall be in a predicament such as no state has yet experienced. In other countries, the use of the press has gradually extended, along with the improvements of the Government, and the intelligence of the people; but we shall have to contend at once with the most refined theories of Europe, and with the prejudices and fanaticism of Asia, both rendered doubly formidable by the imperfect education of those to whom any appeal will be addressed. Is it possible that a foreign Government, avowedly maintained by the sword, can long keep its ground in such circumstances?*

In no part of the elaborate reply of Sir Charles Metcalfe to the address of the inhabitants of Calcutta, on the proposed press law, do we find this objection, resulting from the condition of the natives of India, specifically met. The inherent right of the people to "freedom of public discussion" is asserted, and the burthen of showing "imminent peril arising therefrom, is cast on the party adverse to conceding the exercise of that right to the people of India †

But, if the preceding objection were of no weight, the relation in which India stands towards this country seems to furnish another of a most formidable character. If it be true, that a free press is incompatible with a despotic government, and if it be admitted, and it cannot be denied, that our administration of India is, and must necessarily be, founded upon despotic principles, *cadet questio*. The arguments which apply to the press of other countries, where the government is anti-liberal, can scarcely apply to British India, which is in an anomalous position, it is hardly possible to conceive that an Indian unrestricted press could ever be otherwise than hostile to the continuance of a foreign domination supported by the sword. We ventured in a preceding article‡ to express our conviction that the notion, that "our firmest tenure of India consists in the sense which its people entertain of the equity and mildness of our government," is erroneous, and that the bulk of the people would regard a change of rulers with indifference. We are supported in this opinion by a high and liberal authority, Mr Holt Mackenzie. "If not hated by the people," says this gentleman, "we are at least without the slightest hold on their affections from Benares upwards, the fact appears to be generally admitted, and within those limits lies almost all the military part of our

* Hon M Elphinstone's Ans to Circular, 5th Aug 1838—App 1 (A), to Rep of Sel Comm on E I Affairs

† "To all who doubt the expediency of the liberty of the press, I would say, that they have to show that it must necessarily cause imminent peril to the public safety, such as would not exist without it, and cannot be averted by salutary laws: for otherwise there can be no doubt, that freedom of public discussion, which is nothing more than the freedom of speaking aloud, is a right belonging to the people, which no government has a right to withhold

‡ "The Present State of India, p 41

population,"* and he adds, that the dislike under which we labour, so much of it, "is inseparable from the position we hold"

This statement is almost enough of itself to discharge the *onus* of proof, and it is plain that our position can never be materially altered. To engraft the liberal institutions of a free government upon such a system as that of our Indian administration, is a wild and impracticable theory, the attempt to act upon which would entail inevitable mischief. "A government," says Mr David Hill, another able and enlightened authority, "founded on the right of conquest, and maintained by the power of the sword, must needs be arbitrary, liberal institutions will not coalesce with arbitrary authority, and the attempt to combine the two, only frustrates the purposes of the government, even when they are beneficial, and puts the people under subjection to many tyrants instead of one"†

Now let us see what are the reasons alleged by Sir Charles Metcalfe, by which the measure appears to him to be "justified and recommended." After stating, in the passage already quoted, that freedom of discussion is a right which no government is entitled to withhold from a people, unless it can be shown "that it must necessarily cause imminent peril to the public safety," he proceeds as follows —

It also rests with them to show, that the communication of knowledge is a curse and not a benefit, and that the essence of good government is to cover the land with darkness, for otherwise it must be admitted to be one of the most imperative duties of a Government to confer the incalculable blessings of knowledge on the people, and by what means can this be done more effectually than by the unrestrained liberty of publication, and by the stimulus which it gives to the powers of the mind?

If their argument be, that the spread of knowledge may eventually be fatal to our rule in India, I close with them on that point, and maintain, that, whatever may be the consequence, it is our duty to communicate the benefits of knowledge. If India could only be preserved as a part of the British Empire by keeping its inhabitants in a state of ignorance, our domination would be a curse to the country, and ought to cease.

But I see more ground for just apprehension in ignorance itself. I look to the increase of knowledge with a hope that it may strengthen our Empire, that it may remove prejudices, soften asperities, and substitute a rational conviction of the benefits of our Government, that it may unite the people and their rulers in sympathy, and that the differences which separate them may be gradually lessened, and ultimately annihilated. Whatever, however, be the will of Almighty Providence respecting the future Government of India, it is clearly our duty, as long as the charge be confided to our hands, to execute the trust, to the best of our ability, for the good of the people. The promotion of knowledge, of which the liberty of the press is one of the most efficient instruments, is manifestly an essential part of that duty. It cannot be, that we are permitted by divine authority to be here, merely to collect the revenues of the country, pay the establishments necessary to keep possession, and get into debt to supply the deficiency. We are doubtless here for higher purposes, one of which is to pour the enlightened knowledge and civilization, the arts and sciences of Europe, over the land, and thereby improve the condi-

* Minute, 1st October 1830

† Minute 8th March 1830.

ties of the people. Nothing surely is more likely to conduce to these ends than the liberty of the press.

These arguments involve several fallacies, which, we should have thought, could hardly have escaped so clear-headed a man as Sir Charles Metcalfe, and they make us more prone than we ought, perhaps, to be, to listen to the suggestion of a correspondent, who assures us, *from his own knowledge*, that Sir Charles's secret opinion is the very reverse of his public one. Sir Charles assumes that British India is in the predicament of any other country, with reference to the question of the press, which is plainly not the fact. He argues on another assumption, equally incorrect, namely, that useful knowledge cannot be imparted to the people of India without an "unrestrained liberty of publication." Sir Charles either does not see, or, like a skilful advocate, dexterously conceals, the fact, that the acquisition of the only kind of knowledge of which the natives of India are at present susceptible, must precede and prepare the way for that higher species of knowledge, upon the benefits of which he expatiates in so rhetorical a manner. Sir Charles goes on to observe that, "Those who object to it are further bound to show that it is not salutary for the government and its functionaries to have the check of a free press on their conduct." Does he intend by this remark to invite the criticisms of the natives throughout India—a community described by an advocate of a free press as semi-barbarous—upon the theory and practice of the government to which force, not inclination, has subjected them,—which is not the offspring of an original compact,—a government which, according to Mr. Holt Mackenzie, from the bare circumstance alone of their being subject to it, they hate? Are "the government and its functionaries" to be the topics of animadversion in every *zillah* in India where a discontented zemindar may choose to take upon himself the expense of a native paper? No distinction is avowedly made between a native and a European press. "To legislate in distrust of our native fellow-subjects," observes Sir Charles, "or to legislate differently for them and for Europeans, in matters of right and liberty, would be extremely unwise and unjustifiable policy." The native press being, therefore, freed, the predicament referred to by Mr. Elphinstone now exists.

The universal application of the observation that "it is salutary for the government and its functionaries to have the check of a free press on their conduct," is proclaimed at the very moment when European military officers, forming a large, an almost predominate, proportion of the public in India, are prohibited, by the revival of an obsolete order, from communicating the misconduct of military functionaries to the newspapers, on pain of dismissal!

A remarkable observation occurs in the concluding part of the reply —

You have alluded most justly to the difficulties that beset the framing of a law to restrain all excesses and injuries which may be committed by means of the Press. On this point, I fear, legislation is set at defiance. We cannot apparently enjoy the liberty of the press without being exposed to its licen-

tionousness. We must submit to the attendant evil for the sake of the predominant good. Although the boundary between liberty and licentiousness is perceptible enough in practice, it can hardly be defined by law, without the danger of encroaching on useful liberty. The laws of England have utterly failed to prevent the licentiousness of the press, and yet perhaps could hardly be made more efficient without endangering its freedom. Much, therefore, necessarily depends on the good sense and good taste of those who wield the power which the press confers.

If it be acknowledged to be the worst policy to place power in irresponsible hands, what must be thought of the discretion of that ruler who, with a full conviction of the power of the press, leaves that mighty engine, in such a country as India, to "the good sense and good taste" of conductors of newspapers,—persons who, however respectable, have not, in any country, *always* either one or the other, and whose interest does not *always* run parallel with the right ends of the government or the real benefit of the governed!

The sentiments of the community of Calcutta are too often mistaken for the "public voice" in India. But even the sentiments of the community of Calcutta do not appear, upon this point, to be unanimous. Taking the attendance at the dinner to celebrate the liberation of the press, as a criterion, we find that the number of ninety-one persons, eked out by sixteen Indo-Britons, with almost a total absence of persons in the civil and military services, represented the public spirit, the wealth, and the intelligence of such a place as Calcutta! The sentiments of Mr. Pattle, who, we presume, did *not* represent the civil service, shews to what ends the concession of a free press is to be employed as means. "Legislation with open doors" is not likely to be advocated by Sir Charles Metcalfe so long as he retains the opinion he expressed in his minute of 18th October 1830.*

However decisive our opinion may be as to the impolicy of this measure, we do not recommend its recall. The experiment may be harmless—it may even be beneficial: experience sometimes belies the most rational conclusions. At all events, there resides, *at present*, in the government of India, a power which may be exerted instantly to remedy a pressing evil.

This expression of our honest sentiments will probably entail upon us the fate of all who, at this period especially, give utterance to unpalatable truths; we shall be accused of being inimical to the press, advocates of "keeping the people of India in a state of ignorance," and such "skimble-skamble stuff." We shall be indifferent to such censure, but grateful to those who can prove our views to be erroneous.

* Papers respecting the East-India Company's Charter, 1833. No. lxx.

ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY IN FORMER DAYS.

No I

Persons acquainted with British India only as it now exists, the high degree of integrity and probity which characterizes the majority of its Christian inhabitants, and the (generally speaking) just administration of the laws, can scarcely form an idea of the state of affairs amongst the early visitors and traffickers. Yet, notwithstanding the great and manifest improvements, few, who have looked upon Anglo-Indian society with an observant eye, will deny that much still remains to be done, in order to render justice as easily attainable in India as in England. Occasionally, even at the present period, we see such "fantastic tricks" played before "high heaven," as may be supposed to "make the angels weep," but this is nothing compared with the doings of other days.

Hitherto, the main obstacle to the redress of grievances in India has been the almost total absence of public opinion. In so comparatively narrow a circle, the press has not afforded a sufficient medium for the exposure of private wrongs. Editors have observed a degree of delicacy towards persons in high places utterly unknown at home, with respect to acts unconnected with the government, and in which, before the emancipation of the press, they might have interfered without incurring any danger except that of giving private offence. Not many years have elapsed since a widow, desirous to institute an action at law against one of the great mercantile houses of Calcutta, could not get an attorney to conduct the cause, for the more nefarious the transaction to be exposed, the more unwilling did these gentlemen feel to embroil themselves with persons with whom they were constantly associated. As it was not easy to induce editors of newspapers to incur the odium attendant on the publication of any flagrant case, recourse has been had to a medium liable to much abuse, anonymous letters, containing the foulest slanders, have been published, with little scruple, and no inquiry, on the part of those who have printed them in their columns, respecting the truth of their statements. Hence a double mischief has been produced, resulting from the dissemination of private scandal, and the suspicion too often attached to innocent persons, supposed to be the authors. The proceedings of the Supreme Court have been exempted from discussion, even when it has unjustifiably refused its interference or disdained to reply to the legal claims of its suitors in matters of the most serious import. If, however, civil law has not been always open to those who have made appeals to it, the condition of military litigants has been infinitely worse, they have had only a misnamed court of honour to apply to, and it is sufficient to peruse the remarks made by judicious commanders-in-chief (when the army happened to have been blessed with such a personage), to shew the mistakes into which ignorant and prejudiced men have fallen. Though there is even yet scarcely such a thing as public opinion in India, party spirit prevails, especially in the Upper Provinces, to a serious extent. Any accusation privately circulated against an officer who has not the support of powerful friends, is apt to be instantly believed, molehills swell into mountains, he is driven to demand a court-martial, and, in consequence of the merest act of imprudence, often finds a formidable list of charges arrayed against him, and a host of enemies anxious for his downfall. He may know that half the members of the court are personally inimical to him, but to challenge these jurors would be to insinuate doubts of their honour: they

have taken an oath to judge according to the evidence, and it must not be supposed that they can be biassed by private feelings. The prosecutor may be upon the most intimate terms with the president, the deputy judge-advocate, and all the most influential persons, who are sitting in judgment, dining with them, and talking of the affair over the bottle, while the other party is in arrest; but if he were, in the course of a trial,—generally lasting many days, and often protracted during weeks,—to protest against conduct so highly indecorous, the whole court would be up in arms against him. As men of honour, they claim an exemption from the infirmities of human nature, and, with their minds laden with representations, perhaps false, or probably distorted, they pretend to be able to divest themselves of all prejudice, and to give a fair and dispassionate judgment.

An officer brought to a court-martial in India cannot have the benefit of legal advice, but at an expense which few are able to encounter, the utmost they can do is to get the assistance of a friend better versed than themselves in a difficult branch of jurisprudence. The deputy judge advocate is not always well-informed and well-instructed in his peculiar functions, and if there should be no bias or prejudice at head quarters, the injured party is not always able to procure justice at their hands. Authenticated documents essential to the case have not been forthcoming on demand, though required for the purpose of being brought before the Court of Directors at home, and persons proceeding to England, under the persuasion that every paper relative to their case has been scrupulously forwarded, have found some dreadful omission, which has been ruinous to their interests. It is necessary, in any defence made before officers and gentlemen, in order to avoid a reprimand for contempt of court, or an additional charge tacked on to the original, to adopt the device of Mark Antony, and to designate the members of the tribunal as "honourable men." The defendant must not insinuate that any of them have been actuated by improper motives in their proceedings, and in consequence, upon seeking redress in England, he is told that he has no remedy in a court of law, since, on account of the tenor of his defence, he cannot impute malice to any one of the parties. It is true that the commander-in-chief and the governor-general have it in their power to redress these wrongs, and some have gained immortal honour by reversing an unjust sentence, and exposing the irregularities and misconduct of a court martial, but, in too many instances, tardy and often insufficient justice has been left to the Court of Directors at home, who, without having half the means possessed by the local government at their disposal, to enable them to judge of the merits of the case, have either restored the injured party to the service, or granted a pension as an imperfect compensation for his wrongs.

Perhaps no colony or dependency can be perfectly exempt from evils of this nature, and most certainly the conduct of public men in India has much improved, and is still improving. It is instructive as well as amusing to look back to an earlier period of its history, and to mark the great changes since the era when English settlers were not only at war with the natives, the Dutch, and the Portuguese, but frequently with each other, and rival adventurers from the same port met in warfare upon the high seas. Before the final adjustment of the charter granted to the potentates of Leadenhall Street, various private persons obtained letters patent from the King, which enabled them to trade to India upon their own account, greatly, it was supposed, to the prejudice of the regular company. This led to much ill-will, both abroad and at home, and as persons attached to the same factory treated each other in the

most unjustifiable manner, it could scarcely be expected that they should be more considerate to those who openly crossed their interests. The government, if such it might be called, established at the different settlements upon the coast of India, was often carried on with flagrant disregard of reason or justice. The strong oppressed the weak, and licentious unprincipled men, "decked in a little brief authority," outraged every law, in the furtherance of their pursuits and the indulgence of their passions. Some very curious features of the state of society in India, as far back as the reign of Charles I., are to be found amid the pamphlets of the day, consisting chiefly of statements of wrongs, printed for the purpose of being laid before the King or the Parliament. One, bearing the date of 1644, being not unjustly entitled "unparalleled and extraordinary," is the narrative of one Richard Boothby, merchant, a man of family and substance, who went out to Surat as a member of council, with a fair prospect of succeeding in time to the office of president. He appears (by his own account) to have been a worthy and pious gentleman, very unfit to deal with the revellers and unagates whom he found in absolute rule at the seat of government. The puritanical nature of his principles may be inferred from his recommendation to the directors of the Company at home, that, before they proceeded to the election of a servant to manage their affairs in India, they should engage "some pious divine to spende an hour or lesse in godly exhortations, in a sermon, to perswade to upright dealing between all parties, as well in the differences between the Couit and their servants, one against another, as for their fidelity and industry in managing the main affaires or joynt stock of the Company, for surely," he adds, "the partiality, injustice, and ingratitude of those courts, have wrought much wrong to their best servants, being blinded with the hopes of ill-gotten goods, by bribery, and hopes to match ill deserving men in marriage to their daughters." Dreams of conquest had not, at this period, entered into the imagination of the merchants trading to India, their intercourse with native powers was purely commercial, and the ill gotten wealth, here mentioned, was not acquired by the spoliation of the country in which they were settled, but by the not accounting to their employers for all the monies which passed through their hands. Persons engaging in the service of the Company were obliged to enter into a covenant, by which they bound themselves to abstain from private trade, but, as their salaries were exceedingly small, this covenant was always broken, a consequence so inevitable, as to be connived at by the very framers of the bond. Not contented, however, with what might be entitled fair transactions of this nature, lawless and profligate men engaged in all descriptions of fraud and knavery, enriching themselves at the expense of their employers, and being cheated in turn by their executors or agents, since they were obliged to keep their accounts so loosely, that, in case of death or absence, they were wholly in the power of those who might have their money or goods in their hands.

Our adventurer informs us, that on his arrival at Surat, he endeavoured to discharge his duty with a good conscience, and therefore could not avoid being scandalized by the profligate lives of his associates. The president, Richard Wyld, who appears to have been a dare devil of the first order, carried every thing before him, one of the members of the council, George Page, being his creature, and another, one Skibbowe, so continually in a state of intoxication as to be of no account whatever. Their time appears to have been spent in devising iniquitous schemes, and in drinking to their success. Boothby characterizes their conduct as marked "with deep juglings and impostures, to the defraudment of their honourable employers," and his refusal to join in

these excesses brought upon him the imputation of being "a puritan, a spy, and an informer." Anxious to rid themselves of so rigid an observer of their actions, they commenced a series of persecutions of the most galling and intolerable nature. Their first step was to degrade him in the eyes of the people around, by compelling him to discharge inferior offices, such, as he observes, "would be almost scornful to an apprentice." He was obliged, against his conscience, to attend at the custom-house on Sabbath days, a thing the more grievous to him, as he perceived that the "heathenish idolaters" would not so desecrate their religious festivals. The native merchants, it appears, who were always very kind to him, took notice of these indignities, and consoled with him upon them. They are a quick-sighted race, and easily discerned the merits and demerits of the strangers with whom they trafficked. Their subsequent conduct, and the confidence which they seem to have placed in our friend Boothby, form strong testimonials in his favour, and the desire they manifested to serve him in his utmost distress is equally creditable to their characters. In the present instance, the respectful attentions they paid to Mr. Boothby increased the enmity of the president, which was perhaps rather imprudently augmented by some ill-timed remonstrances upon his part. Wyld and his colleagues spent their time in feasting and drinking with a promiscuous throng of Dutch, French, Italian, and Armenian adventurers, who joined readily in the sabbath-breaking orgies of their entertainers. Boothby, on the contrary, stood aloof, yielding, as he says, "mild reproof to their bacchanalian counsels," and their licentious life and conversation, which he stigmatizes as little inferior to that of the Earl of Castlehaven, a nobleman in bad repute at the time. Unwilling to have so severe a censor always at hand, the confederates devised a plan to exile him to a place which he designates as the most "uncouth, forlorn, and contemptible factory in India," and thither,—though protesting that he had covenanted for a residence at Surat, and being a member of council, was bound to remain on the spot,—"*volens volens*," he was banished. When thus removed, few pretexts were needed to involve him in ruin. They sent him two commissions so contrary in their purport, that he could not fulfil the one without transgressing the other, the first containing the orders of the government at home, the second being of their own framing. In his reply, he chose to abide by the former, and this act of contumacy, together with a visit of curiosity which he made to the city of Amadabad, afforded a plea for the execution of a scheme which was but too successful in the end, though failing in some of its objects. Their first attempt was to make him a bankrupt, and, commanding him to return to Surat in the most inclement season of the year (the rains), they seized upon his goods and papers, and obliged his native creditors to send in their accounts, though only of a few weeks' standing. Upon his arrival at the factory, he was not allowed to occupy his former apartments, but was compelled to take up his quarters in a meaner place. He could gain no admission excepting to the second table, where he sat amidst pursers' mates, inferior clerks, and cabin boys promoted to officers on shore—an indignity which struck him deeply, as he was a man of good family, accustomed to great respect at home, while the president and his abettors were low-born adventurers, who came to India without capital, and were always in danger of losing their credit. Soon after Boothby's arrival, Wyld sold off all his goods (which he had seized, upon a false pretext of money being due to the Company), below their original cost, in the hope of reducing the owner to insolvency, but in this he failed, there being a surplus left after the payment of every demand. Having authority in his hands, he

was not, however, to be deterred from further aggression, he contrived to draw up "seven foolish and malicious charges," and caused his victim to be arraigned before a senate composed of the European riff-raff collected out of merchant-vessels and counting-houses. Richard Wylde, with Page and Skibbowe at his elbows, seated himself at the head of two long tables, joined together by way of state, while the culprit was obliged to stand bare-headed at the lower end. Of course, in such an assembly, so conducted, neither law nor justice could be obtained. Boothby at first protested against the right of this tribunal to try him at all, and had he been firm in his refusal to recognize its power, he might have defeated the malice of his enemies, for Wylde, though pretending he possessed a secret commission, which gave him the power he had usurped, was unable to prove his assertion. Aware, perhaps, of the character of the person with whom he had to deal, he tried the art of intimidation, threatening him with torture and death if he refused to plead. The menace of instant execution upon an "extraordinary high gallows, at the seaport, before the Christian ships lying there at anchor," so wrought upon Boothby's fears, that he consented to make answer upon oath. It seems scarcely possible that Wylde could have proceeded to such an extremity, even though permitted by his mean-spirited colleagues to use the threat, but Boothby evidently stood in bodily fear of the result of further resistance, and submitted. Finding, upon his examination, that he was acquainted with secrets which the president and his colleagues supposed to be only known to themselves, they hastily dissolved the court, but this discovery, in all probability, strengthened their determination to compass the ruin of one of whom they had made a formidable enemy, and they subsequently brought him again before them, and found him guilty. Judgment followed, and he was sentenced to be mulcted of the arrears of his salary, dismissed from his employment, and confined in irons in a dungeon, until the departure of the fleet, in which he should be shipped as a prisoner to England. Upon this decision, Boothby was removed to the place assigned to him, a dungeon six feet square, for which a set of iron stocks, or bilboes, ten or twelve feet long, of extraordinary size (like the gallows), had been unadvisedly provided. The size of the apartment precluded their admittance, so they were set up at the door, and fetters substituted in their place. A gaoler of the most stony-hearted character being appointed to keep guard, with orders to prevent all intercourse with Christian or heathen friends, the condition of the prisoner would have been desperate, but for the conduct of two faithful native servants, peons, who insisted upon sharing their master's captivity, and clung to him with unconquerable fidelity to the last. As the president had retained his unfortunate victim's money and effects in his own hands, the poor man had not wherewithal to requite the services of his two attendants, nor to provide the means for his own subsistence. No funds had been allotted for that purpose, but at length a sum, amounting to about tenpence English money, was wrung from the public purse for the daily maintenance of the prisoner and his servants. This boon was rendered as ungracious as possible, by an order forbidding the issue of more than one day's pension at a time, and that only at the humblest solicitation. The system pursued by the president had the desired effect. Boothby found his imprisonment too intolerable for endurance, and at length, the native merchants being permitted to visit him, he suffered himself to be persuaded to write submissive letters to his adversary, and was in consequence freed from his fetters, removed to a more commodious apartment, and admitted to a seat at the second table. The native barmans, or merchants, more than ever compassionating the situa-

tion of a gentleman whom they had reason to esteem, were charitably desirous to bring about a reconciliation between him and the president. Wyld spoke them fairly, and, deceived by his declarations, they represented to their persecuted friend the policy of submission, and assured him that it would obtain restoration to his former appointment. Boothby lent an ear to these suggestions, for experience had taught him that the natives were sincere in their desire to befriend him. He was convinced that, in the attempt to make him a bankrupt, they had been constrained to call in their advances against their inclination, for, in order to shew the sincerity of their friendship, they made a proposal, which, had his European friends been equally staunch, would have retrieved his broken fortunes. It appeared that cloves, which, a very short time previous, had been a drug in the market, were suddenly in great demand, and that the ship *Jonah*, commanded by a Captain Swanly, had arrived laden with a full freight. Having stated these circumstances, they offered to advance the money for the purchase of the whole cargo, at the current price, and to sell it again at a large profit for the benefit of a person whom they desired to serve. It was computed that a sum amounting to several thousand pounds might be gained without risk, and in the course of a very few days, by this speculation. Boothby, being under duress, could not appear as a principal, but this objection the native merchants removed, by suggesting that he should write to Captain Swanly, to effect the purchase, in his own name, upon condition of sharing the profits. The affair looked promising, Boothby, however, hesitated, intelligence having been brought that George Page, the president's profligate favourite, had started three hours before, for the purpose of going down to the ship, and effecting the business for himself. The native merchants, well-acquainted with the character and habits of this gentleman, were not disposed to dread his interference, they represented the great probability of his being drunk at the half way tree, a noted watering place upon the road, and gave it as their opinion, that he was at that moment sleeping off the effects of the liquor. They were right, George Page was drunk at the half-way tree, and the prisoner's trusty peons got on board, with their master's letter, three hours before him. Thus the affair would have proceeded prosperously, but for the ungenerous conduct of Captain Swanly, who was "so much daunted by the sudden downfall" of a person whom he had left high in office, that he refused to engage in the adventure. This transaction coming to the ear of the president, enraged him still further against Boothby, whose credit with the natives, notwithstanding the condition to which he had been reduced, he perceived to be greater than his own. He dissembled, however, for the present, and continued his assurances of good intentions with such apparent sincerity, that the merchants, in reporting the matter to Boothby, swore "by their heathen gods" that he meant fairly, declaring that he must be "a devil, and no man," if he failed in the performance of the promises made to them in his behalf. Thus wrought upon, Boothby made overtures for a reconciliation, in the shape of a submissive letter, the fourth he had been persuaded to write. Richard Wyld gained the end he had in view, that of possessing documents which he might shew in his own justification, should a long series of hardships and privations bring the object of his persecution to the grave. Never for an instant contemplating any cessation of hostilities, upon the receipt of this letter, he ordered Boothby, who had at this time experienced six months' captivity on shore, to repair, as a prisoner, on board the *Jonah*, then upon the eve of its departure for Persia,—a voyage which it was to make previous to the return of the fleet to England. It was reported that the Portuguese

had despatched several ships, in order to intercept this vessel, and the president was willing that the prisoner should run the risk of an encounter with the enemy, or any other disaster which the sea might afford. In the event of Boothby's safe arrival at the place of destination, Wyldendeavoured to provide against the chance of his situation being compassionated by the English residents in Persia, he, therefore, wrote letters to the captains and merchants, calumniating his character, and directing that some money, which was due to him in that country, should be placed to the Company's credit, a body to which he was falsely stated to be in debt. Fortunately, the power of this despot did not extend so far, Boothby, continuing his narrative, tells us, that *he met with much kindness from his countrymen, who never went to visit or feast with the native sultans, or the Dutch, without inviting him to bear them company. Upon these occasions, he was mounted upon "a brave Persian horse," and attended by Persian servants, in addition to his two faithful peons, who accompanied him on board ship, never quitting him as long as he remained in the East.*

Upon our author's return to Surat, he was informed that George Page, on account of various misdemeanours, which had reached the ears of the people at home, had been ordered to England, and that Richard Wyldede, the president, having great reason to expect his recal in the course of another year, had determined to accompany him. It was but natural to conjecture that George Page, deep in the secrets of his bosom friend and patron, would not scruple at an attempt to exonerate himself by throwing all the odium on the absent sharer in his iniquities, it would, therefore, be advisable to proceed to the spot, in order to parry accusations which threatened to end in disgrace. It began now to be rumoured that Wyldede would gladly endeavour to atone for his former conduct, by a reconciliation with the man whom he had so deeply injured, and who, upon proper submission, would stand a good chance of being appointed president instead of Skibbowe, who, in consequence of continual intoxication, was very unfit for a situation of such credit and responsibility. Suspecting a snare, and moreover naturally desirous to obtain some signal act of justice from the Company at home, Boothby, who had had great reason to repent his former facility, refused to humble himself again. To avoid farther provocation and dispute he consented to deliver up the money and goods he had brought with him from Persia, and which, contrary to the president's "imperiall command," had been consigned to his own care. The poor man was thus left perfectly destitute, and, though hitherto we have been somewhat sparing of quotation, we cannot refrain from transcribing his own account of his situation. "By this meanes," he observes, "I was deprived of all helps to furnish myself with private comforts or provisions for a full yeare's voyage, but praised be God therefore, though the chief of my fare in that voyage was the ordinary ship's allowance of beef and pork of three yeare's powthering, and scraps of mouldy biscuit, too well replenished with mites and maggots, and stinking water smelt before it came near a man's head, I was not sick a day, nor ever refused one meale's meat, though I have often wished to be set on the score (i.e. have credit), for money or meanes I had none, five shillings or ten shillings a meale, for such fresh provisions, bread, and beere as my servants enjoyed at home. And though I did comply so fairly with him (for my own misery), yet had this jugling president the conscience to defraud and cheat me of part of those goods befitting his ambitious magnificency, and that was in two large Persia carpets, usuall in Persia and India for men of quality to floor their rooms they lie or sit in, or the princes of Christendome in their

chaires of state, which carpets in Persia cost me about forty pound English, and would have covered the floor of a room about eighteen or twenty feet square. For excuse of his defraudments, he pleads that he left them in the custom-house for the Company's use, and so puts me upon them for satisfaction, and they foisted me off to him, alledging they were never brought to their account, and therefore they were not liable. The time being now come to put to sea for England, the day before he (Richard Wylde) delivered up his commission to Mr Skibbowe, and a warrant was directed by Skibbowe, as president, annexed with his hand, and other new councillors, to the admiral of the fleet, for my strict imprisonment at sea, to be lodged in a very mean cabin, and to take my diet with the common men, and not to be permitted to go ashore in any country or island where we should arrive, for refreshments or otherwise. Soe I was now bound for England, a prisoner, to my adversarie's greate hopefull expectation that I should perish at sea for want of necessaries in so long a voyage, and so make an end of the troubles which they feared would happen to them for their intollerable oppressions towards me, they having provided themselves out of the abundance of their ill gotten goods (twenty or thirty thousand pounds, or near, by report) three hundred pounds in excellent provisions of all sorts comfortable for necessity and superfluous to ryotous gluttony and ebriety "

The first portion of our author's voyage was exceedingly dismal, the part of the ship allotted for his berth being drenched in rainy weather, and so situated that he never could be an instant alone, either day or night. At length, Captain Swanly, who seems to have been incapable of any generous action, was shamed into better treatment, and permitted his prisoner to share the round-house with the mate, a drunken sot, who proved to be a most disagreeable companion. In this condition he arrived at the Mauritius, where a great feast being made by the admiral of the fleet, Capt un Weddell, he was the only person of any note who did not receive an invitation, some of the guests, compassionating his situation, expressed their regret that he should sit alone in his cabin, wanting the common necessaries of life, while so much "superfluons gormandizing" was going on at a neighbouring table. Mr Wylde attempted to excuse his conduct by attributing it to the suggestions of his satellite, George Page, who, retorting furiously, from words they came to blows, upsetting the dishes and trampling the dainties under foot, "to the prey and great derision of the common men "

The convoy then proceeded to Madagascar, where it met with the fleet from England, consisting of four ships, the commodore being a man of great worth and integrity, named Morton. He brought out with him a gentleman, Mr. Rastelle, who had been appointed to the supreme command,—in fact the governor-generalship,—of all the Company's settlements in India. Rastelle had been directed to send Wylde and Page home, and to bestow the office of president of Surat upon Richard Boothby.¹ His surprise was, therefore, very great, when he saw the abject conditio to which this person was reduced by the machinations of men whose characters had preceded them to England. Both he and Captain Morton gave an attentive hearing to the relation of Mr. Boothby's misfortunes and wrongs, and the opinion they expressed seems to have wrought a considerable change in the sentiments of those who had hitherto tamely acquiesced in the persecution going on against him. Wylde now began to perceive that the period of absolute authority was at an end, and, protesting, with more sincerity than formerly, that there was nothing he so much desired as a reconciliation, a hollow sort of peace, or rather armistice,

was patched up, which enabled him and Mr Boothby to meet at the same table. Upon this occasion, a feast given by the admiral, Wyldc publicly acknowledged that he had been to blame, assuring the assembly that he heartily repented the conduct which he had pursued. Mr Rastelle, who appears to have been a true and judicious friend, now seriously recommended the emancipated prisoner to return with him to India, offering to confer upon him the office of president at Surat. Had Boothby listened to this advice, he would in all probability have retrieved his broken fortunes, but, naturally languishing for redress, and not imagining that such crying wrongs as those he had endured could by any possibility be lightly treated, he determined to go home, his object being not only to punish Wyldc for his aggressions, but also to clear his own character from the aspersions so unjustly cast upon it. Mr Rastelle was less sanguine, being better acquainted with the people who had the management of affairs at home, and knowing that Wyldc possessed a powerful friend in Sir Morris Abbott, an influential person, not of the strictest probity.

Mr Rastelle had lost no time in formally releasing Boothby from his imprisonment, he now attended to his comfort and accommodation on board ship. Having applied for a cabin to himself, Captain Swanly was directed to relinquish that which he had occupied jointly with a passenger, Mr George Clement, merchant. Expressing his willingness to yield to this demand, Captain Swanly requested "for the sake of his reputation" to be allowed to retain possession while the two fleets remained together in harbour, and permission was given to this effect, 'but,' continues the narrator, "I, knowing the ambitious spirit of sea commanders, lent my opinion that, Mr Rastelle having gone, his words and commands by word of mouth would be accounted but wind, and therefore desired his warrant or command under his hand-writing, to which he condescended, and went presently to his closet to frame the warrant for my accommodation in all things before mentioned, and in especial for the great cabin to myself, and precedence being given me, adding also thereto, that no act of consultation in fleet should pass without my consent and approbation in chief. The English fleet shortly after departed for India, but, before it sailed, Mr Rastelle commanded the four captains each to send me aboard the ship *Jonah* a barico of sack, about six or eight gallons, a-piece, for my private expense and comfort in the voyage. About six or eight days after their departure, I demanded of Captain Swanly possession of the great cabin, which he denied, slighting Mr Rastelle's command, as before fore imagined, whereat some distast befell and crosse words found vent, and the captain, taking in ill part my forcible demands, made complaint to the admiral, Captain Weddell, who stuck hard to his vice admiral and in conclusion called a consultation, aboard the *Jonah*, to question me about words that I had spoken, but misconstrued by Captain Swanly. At which consultation, I made demand again to the Admiral to fulfil Mr Rastelle's command, as he promised faithfully to perform, but the same was slighted by him as before by the vice-admiral. Then, finding it fit time, I took out of my pocket my warrant, telling him to peruse that, which, having performed, their stomachs were abated, the warrant being strengthened with words of vehemency and authority from his Majesty King Charles, substituting Mr Rastelle chief commander of all the English, both by sea and land, in the oriental parts of the world. Then they both began to persuade and entreat me to let the vice-admiral and Mr Clement to enjoy the great cabin still, being in possession, and I should have the round house solely to myself. To which I yielded, for quietness and unity, and never after lived peaceably, contentedly, and friendly together, the

captain denying me nothing, yes, tendering me more courtesies than I could desire, or would accept of”

Upon his arrival in England, Mr Boothby waited upon the chief persons composing the Court of Directors in London, and stated to them the causes of his complaint, but the reception he met with augured anything rather than success. Sir Morris Abbott did not scruple to rebuke him for coming forward with accusations against his superior, but he obtained a better hearing in open court. The recital of such heavy grievances produced a powerful impression at first, the assembly listened with indignation to the details, condoled with the narrator on his sufferings, and, promising restitution of the property so wrongfully appropriated, assured him he should receive a handsome remuneration for his past services, and be appointed again to some honourable employment in India. This fair prospect, however, did not last, after a time, the subject matter lost its interest, counter representations obtained a hearing, and, when the business had been spun out for three whole months, Sir Morris Abbott declared openly in favour of Wylde, upon the plea that it was not advisable for the Company at home to question the acts of persons whom it placed in authority. The report ran, that Wylde had obtained this opinion by a bribe to the party who volunteered it, of ‘a porter’s load of silver plate.’ The ex-president of Surat appears to have been a clever fellow, after cheating his employers in India, he comes home with a large fortune, and by throwing a little of the gold dust in their eyes which he had gathered together in the most fraudulent manner, bribes them with their own money to bear him harmless through his iniquitous proceedings. Boothby, who had been a witness of the shocking profligacy which marked the lives of Wylde and his colleagues at Surat, had the mortification of seeing these mendacious cut-throats in the enjoyment of the highest degree of credit and favour amongst men of good reputation and estate, who were dazzled by the appearance they made, and the report of their riches. Both were courted as suitors for the hands of virtuous young ladies, whose parents regarded wealth rather than character, and thought nothing of the licentious career pursued amongst dancing girls in the East, in comparison with the splendid advantages attached to a liberal income. Every day increased the credit obtained by Wylde and Page in England, and, greatly to their luckless victim’s discomfiture, a reaction occurred in the court to which he had appealed. The members took upon themselves to pass a vote of censure upon his conduct, and refused to make good his losses, or to pay up the arrears of his salary. Wylde, in the interim, had been called to account for his speculations, and fined to the amount of £2,500, but, by his influence with people in power, he contrived to get the whole remitted, thus triumphing over every difficulty, and sitting down to the enjoyment of his ill-gotten gains. Denied justice by his employers, there was nothing left for Richard Boothby but to petition the King, the matter was referred to arbitration, and, after much vexation and delay, this ill-used person obtained something in the way of compensation, though exceedingly inadequate to the losses he had sustained. Two hundred marks were allotted for this purpose, and on accepting it he was compelled to sign a release, comprehending every party with whom he was at issue, not even reserving, as it had been previously stipulated, the right to prosecute Wylde and Page in a court of law. It was not, however, in the nature of things, that he could sit down contentedly with so unsatisfactory a conclusion, and, not being destitute of literary talents, Boothby occupied himself in the composition of a pamphlet, which, though somewhat prolix, and weakened by digressions, forms a valuable addition to our stock of information

relative to the character and conduct of the early settlers in India. One passage acquaints us, that a custom, which Shakespeare declared to be "more honoured in the breach than in the observance," even at the court of Horwendillus, still prevailed in the time of Charles I. Some property belonging to Mr Boothby was burned in a ship, "set on fire by shooting guns at drunken healths, a detestable abuse and damage," continues the narrator, "to the Honourable Company"

The document which has supplied the chief contents of the present paper is to be found amongst the scarce tracts in the library of the British Museum, and, as comparatively few persons are likely to peruse the original, the abstract now given may prove acceptable to the readers of the *Asiatic Journal*

THE TEMPLE OF HARSHA, IN SHEKAWATI

THE Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal contains a notice of the temple, called Seo Bjynauth (Siva Vaidyanath), discovered at Harsha, on the hill of Unchapahar, in Shekawati, by Sergeant E Dean, with a restitution and translation of an inscription found in the ruins, by Dr Mill, principal of Bishop's College

Unchapahar, 'the High Hill,' is about five miles N E. of Sikar, and a conspicuous object, from its height, for fifteen or twenty miles. The sergeant ascended the hill by a path, or causeway, paved with stones laid flat and on edge, twelve feet wide, which takes a general or zigzag direction to the south, its length is about a mile and a-half, with an average slope of two feet in ten

"On the way up, by the side of the causeway," he says, "where the ground will admit, several small chabutras are raised, two or three feet high, on each of which is set a block of stone on end, blackened with smoke and oil, and about a quarter distance from the top, a singular building of cubical form appears, standing on a natural platform, the length of whose side is about ten feet. It is dedicated by the present generation to Devi. Its singularity consists in the peculiarly massive structure of a building of such a size. Set in the wall, opposite the door-way, are three or four stones, on which are carved in bas-relief, various symbols, among which are three figures of an animal resembling the *nyl gao*, more than the domestic cow, having no hump, a short tail, and a neck very like the former animal

"About 100 yards from the upper end of the causeway, on passing the crest of the hill, stands a *Binising Mandir*, dedicated at present to *Ganesh*. It is built of about forty-five cubical blocks of stone, without mortar or any connecting body, the side of each cube is about one foot. It forms an inclosure to the N, S and W, but open to the E, and has no roof. The stones are extremely well hewn, and without the slightest ornament. Some mutilated figures are lying on the ground at the inside of the west face.

"The surface of the top of the hill is about one mile long, by 100 yards average breadth, and shews many bare spots, where the secondary sandstone, coming to the surface, checks vegetation, there are also large masses of *felspar* scattered in an unconnected manner over it

"The whole surface of the hill, both sides and top, is covered with jungle of *Dhan* and *Sodri*, fifteen to twenty-five feet high, and thickly studded with clumps of *cactus*

" On arriving at the building which had principally excited my curiosity from the plan below, I found it occupied a site about quarter distant from the south-westerly end of the top of the hill, and on the precipitous verge of the northern face. The guide and officiating brahmans informed me, that it may be distinctly seen from the hills round Jeypore, thirty five coss S E from Sambra, thirty coss south of Midag, and when standing in relief against the dark background of a rainbow, it has frequently been seen from thence and Baudra, two villages or towns in the said territory, distant forty-five coss N E by E. Such is the native account, which I think is entitled to belief, as I have myself seen it from Taen, a distance of about forty miles, at least I imagine so, without taking much trouble to find it out. It is a plain building, of a similar though plainer style of architecture, than the Mandirs of Bindraband, Mathura, &c. It is reported to have been built by Seo Singh, a raja of Sikar, and great grandfather to the present raja, about the year 1718. Many of the stones composing its base are specimens of elaborate and elegant sculpture, the remains of buildings lying in confused heaps near it to the south west.

" These ruins, which are not visible from below, in their present unpretending state, on being discovered, entirely engross the attention, the only remaining perfect parts of them consist of two rows of columns, of exceedingly beautiful proportions and workmanship, covered with exquisite sculpture, every line and harris of which is as finely preserved as if drawn on paper or executed in alabaster. They are ten in number. These are flanked on either side by square pillars, also beautifully carved, and are brought up through (I must say, for want of a more applicable expression) a ledge, which protrudes two feet in towards the centre of the apartment, from each of its four sides, being only broken by the two door-ways. I have no idea of the use of this ledge, as it forms no necessary part of the building, neither is it at all ornamental, unless it has been used for the reception of offerings made to the deity to whom the building has been dedicated, or for sacrificial purposes, but its presence is entirely conclusive of this compartment of the original building being still complete. These columns and pillars support a stone roof, composed of a first set of ribs whose ends are supported by four columns, forming a square with a side of about ten feet. Over the point of bisection of each of these sides, another set of ribs are disposed, so that the angles of a second and of course smaller square rest on the centres of the lower ribs. The interstices of these figures are covered in with slabs, forming between each four columns a beautiful and simple figure, and taken as a whole a roof of the most primeval architecture.

" In the northern face of this apartment, a door-way (relieved by an architrave of most elaborate sculpture, divided into twelve compartments, in each of which a group from the Hindu pantheon occupies a place), communicates with an inner apartment, (the sanctum sanctorum), around which, at a height of about five feet from the ground, are ranged seventeen jogies, about three and a half feet high, executed in bold demi relief, in a superior style of sculpture. They are in a very primitive state, as regards their habiliments, and placed in lascivious postures, belonging to Devi, who herself, about six feet high, occupies a corner. This figure has no connexion with the buildings, but merely reclines against one of the walls, and has probably been brought here in latter days, although from its style evidently coeval with the others. In the centre of this room is a Jelabri, on which stands a Chaumana Mahádeo, worked in marble.

" Near the entrance to the outer apartment lies a large slab of black stone,

about three and a-half inches thick, and three feet square, in which is cut an inscription in a fine clear character, in good preservation, of which I have forwarded a *fac-simile*, taken with ink on paper from the stone.

"About ten yards in front of the entrance lies, or rather sits, Nandi, sculptured in a block of coarse white marble, with an ornamented collar, and bells hung round his dewlap and the back of his hump, and another round his neck, about one-sixth larger than life. How this immense block of stone (in itself a curiosity) was ever brought to the top of this hill, considering the imperfect knowledge of machinery possessed by the natives of the present day, is a matter of astonishment to me.

The site of the main building, if we may judge from the remains of an octagonal *chabutra*, round the whole base of which are an immense number of elephants, executed in demi-relievo, about a foot high, and each one placed in a different attitude, some of them in the act of destroying a human being, others assisting the mahaut to mount, others again destroying monsters; and from what remain, I have no doubt, the ingenuity of the artist must have been exhausted in typifying the sagacity and different uses to which this wonderful animal may be put. This base is about thirty yards south-west of the part described, and bears every appearance of having belonged to a noble building, of which Nos 1 and 2 are specimens, being the crowns or upper courses of domes, which have rested on gradually expanding courses, with the carving and style of architecture of which, I am convinced, a most intimate connexion in the buildings surrounding the court in which the Delhi town pillar stands, might be traced. I will by the first opportunity send you a specimen brought thence, and which will give a good idea of the quality of the stone, and, although much mutilated, of the finish of the carving.

"The whole of these remains have been worked in freestone of excellent quality, which is no where procurable in the neighbourhood neither have I met with it any where, but in the buildings before mentioned, at the Kuttah, which are formed of the same sort of stone, but of inferior quality, and the finish of the sculpture will not bear comparison. The natives could give me no account of whence it had been brought.

"Lying on the extreme edge of the precipice on which these ruins and temples stand, are fifteen or twenty figures, male and female, about one-third larger than life, and, although exposed to the weather, in very good preservation. The numerous (I had almost said numberless) groups, in some of which there are from twenty to thirty figures, consist of processions, dancers, male and female, and musicians. (The instruments used by the latter are generally the sitara, fife or flute, and drum.) These fragments of sculpture are scattered over a space of two or three acres, besides what from accident or design have fallen over the precipice, as well as others built in the modern structure: and I should think that the whole of the Hindu Pantheon must have been here represented in a style, the pecuniary ability to follow which has, I fear, gradually passed away with the genius which was capable of designing and executing such a work of art.

"Not the very slightest tradition concerning these interesting ruins is in possession of the resident brahmans (three in number), attached to the temples of Siva Bajnath generally, but in particular to that portion of the ancient one now remaining perfect. They say that it is possible that they were contemporary with the palace of the Hursah Murgaria Raja, the site of which is still known, and which is now level with the surface of the earth, but to the existence of which, other than as ruins, no date can be affixed. The elk,

leopard, hog, and nyl-gao, are found in, and in the neighbourhood of, this hill."

The etchings in the Journal attest the truth of Serjeant Dean's account of the beauty of the sculpture

The inscription, the date of which precedes, by a few years, the first great invasion of the Mahomedans, has been laboriously restored and translated by Principal Mill, who considers it of some philological and historical value, in illustrating the political and literary state of India at the very remarkable period to which it belongs

"The character in which this inscription is executed," Dr Mill observes, "joined with the extreme precision of its date, gives it a value beyond that of its own intrinsic information furnishing, as it does, a definite standard, from which the age of other monuments of similar or more remotely resembling characters may be inferred with tolerable accuracy The character, though illegible at present to the pandits even of northern India, presents no difficulty after the deciphering of the more ancient inscriptions, whose characters resemble those of the second on the pillar of Allahabad This stone exhibits the Devanagari in its state of transition, from the form visible in that and other yet older monuments, to the writing which now universally bears that name, and which may be traced without sensible variation in inscriptions as old as the twelfth century From the *fac simile* of Serjeant Dean, I easily transcribed all the legible letters of the inscription into the last mentioned character and the circumstance of its being in verse of various measures, (though written, according to Indian usage, in unbroken lines, like prose), with the exception of a few prosaic enumerations near the end, helped greatly to the restitution of the reading, where the stone was broken or partially defaced *

"The subject of the inscription is the erection of the temple, in whose yet splendid ruins it was found, to Siva Mahadeva, under a name by which he is not generally known elsewhere—*Sri Harsha* the latter word (joy), being still the name of a village in the neighbourhood, and apparently of the high mountain itself, as we learn from the descriptions of the site now published The inscription, however, connects this name with an event of great celebrity in the mythology of India,—Siva's destruction of the Asuri or demon Tripura, who had expelled Indra and his gods from Svarga or heaven, and his reception of the praises of the restored celestials on this very mountain whence the name of Joy is stated to have been derived to this hill, and the surrounding region, as well as to the great deity as here worshipped

"After some of the ordinary topics of praise to Siva, in which the mythology of the Puranas and the deeper mystical theology of the Upanishads are blended in the usual manner,—and after the commemoration of this peculiar seat of his worship,—the author begins, in the thirteenth of his varied stanzas, to recount the predecessors of the two Shekavati princes, to whose liberality the temple was most indebted A genealogy of six princes, of the same distinguished family whose head then held the neighbouring kingdom of Ajmeer,

* Of the forty nine verses or stanzas of which the poetical part of this inscription consists twenty three are in the measure the most nearly approaching to the freedom of prose the Iambic Tetrameter of the *Râmdayas* and *Mahabharatas* and one is in the ancient description of metre called *Arya* in which, as in the Anapestic measures of the *Greeks* the aggregate quantity of feet is preserved without regard to the number of syllables The remaining twenty five (which the great length of some of the stanzas causes to be the most considerable portion of the whole inscription) are in various descriptions of lyrical measure seven in number in each of which the number and the quantity of syllables are regulated with the same rigour and precision as in the greater part of the Odes of Horace These seven measures are interspersed with the two other metres and with each other ad libitum as in the drama and other classical writings of the Hindus

—the family of the Chāhumāna or Chohāna,—is continued regularly from father to son, and terminated in Singha Rāja, in whose reign this work appears to have been commenced, A.D. 961. Then comes a seventh king, of a totally different family, being sprung from the solar race of Raghu. The name of this descendant of Rama is Vighraha Rāja, but in what character he appears as the successor of the former prince, whether as a conqueror or as a liberator from the power of other conquerors,—and in what manner, if at all, he allied himself to the former race which he is said to have restored, is not distinctly stated in the three verses (19, 20, 21), where the succession is recorded. We find only, that in his liberality to this temple of the god of Joy, he emulated and surpassed the donations of his apparently less fortunate predecessor Singha Rāja, and that in his time it was probably completed, twelve years after its commencement, in A.D. 973. From this list of monarchs, which is not without value as illustrating the discordant and divided state of India at this critical epoch of its history, the author passes in the 28th verse to what is of paramount importance in the Hindu mind—the commemoration of the chief brahmans of the temple and their predecessors. The princes were but donors and benefactors, but these world-renouncing men are represented as the actual builders, whose spiritual genealogy, from preceptor to pupil, the author proceeds to trace. The line, when apparently degenerating, is described as reformed by the zeal and devotion of one who is an incarnation of the god Nandi himself, the greatest of Siva's attendant deities,—and who, in his mortal state, received command to erect this magnificent temple in the sacred mount of Harsha,—a work, however, which was not completed by himself, but by his pupil. After some descriptions and panegyrics, in which due mention is made of what excites the admiration of all beholders of the ruins at this day, the conveyance of the huge stones of the building to this mountain height, the poetical part of the inscription ceases, and the minute account of the year, the month and the day, in which the work was begun and ended, is followed by a list of benefactors of various degrees, kings and subjects, with their several donations of lands to the temple. The whole is concluded with a verse eulogizing benefactions of this nature, and adjuring all future princes, in the name of the great Rama, to preserve them inviolate.

“The last king Vighraha is very probably the Yaso-Vighraha of Capt Fell's Benares inscription, the head of the family whence sprung the last (Rahtore) kings of Kanakubja or Kanoj. though Wilson's calculation of only twenty-four years each for four generations would bring that chief to A.D. 1024, fifty years after the date of this monument, (*AR* vol. xv p. 461). But for the same distance of time, deduced from more certain data, I should have been led to identify Vighraha's younger brother, whose name occurs in the 26th verse of the inscription, with a prince who in the same year, 1024, in conjunction with another Indian chief called Brahma Deva, nearly turned the tide of victory against Mahmud Ghaznevi, after his rapid march from Ajmeer to Somanath, by arriving seasonably to assist his Guzeratti countrymen; and, whom Mahmud, after his reduction of that place, apprehending as a formidable enemy, took prisoner with him to his capital beyond the Indus; whence being sent back to a kinsman of his own, who had been left viceroy of Guzerat, he succeeded, by a most remarkable adventure, in possessing himself of the kingdom of that country. Certainly this prince, whom Ferishta calls (as well as his kinsman) Dabshelim,* is called by other authorities, Hindu and

* “*Dow*, vol. i pp. 74, 79, 82.—*Briggs*, vol. i pp. 70—80.—*Ajita Acharya*, vol. i pp. 88, 89.

Mahomedan, Durlabha, the same name as that here assigned to the warlike brother of Vighraha."

Then follows a translation of the Inscription :—

I —To him who has effected the destruction of all obstacles—who is worshipped by the celestial gods,—who is to be adored even by Siva herself [his female counterpart or energy],—whose birth is from abstract essence alone,—the giver of religious devotion, of liberation from worldly things, and perfection in what is of paramount and eternal concernment,—to him I reverently bow, the granter of petitions, the ever-blessed Siva.

II —May he who is thus praised even by the pure gods, their minds disturbed by his awful power the destroyer of the demon Tripura, protect you !

III.—He at whose dancing the earth bows, moved by the rapid tread of his feet, though fixed to the hood of her supporting serpent, and even the whole system of the world, though joined with its chief guardians, *the lords of the several regions of space, together with the sun and moon, is displaced*—he, under the name of Sri Haraha, conquers all, the bestower of compassion on the universe.

IV —" The three forked spear in thy left hand, the extended axe in thy right, thy head-dress the celestial Ganga herself, a serpent the necklace about thy blue throat, never was so wondrous vesture as thine, O three eyed one, seen any where by me. May Hara, who smiling was thus addressed sportively by his fair consort Gauri, protect you !

V —May the river of heaven fair as the moon which, agitated by rains, pervades with her masses of waters in thousands of lines of waves the region of the sun and planets looking down even upon the rapidly flowing seas,—may she grant your petition, bearing gentle sport, cricket-like, on the crest of the moon crowned Siva, fast bound with its shining hoird ornament [of clotted hair]

VI —May he, by whose will the moveable universe with its varied expanse of worlds, mountains, rivers, islands and oceans, all long before made internally, yet germinant with adoration, with its lords, the Pramathis [attendant deities of Siva] the most excellent Munies, the Yaties, and other immortals,—he by whose will and active power, this universe, while yet non-existent, is produced, and by whom it is destroyed, may he, even Haraha deva, the incomparable architect in the fabrication of the worlds, protect you !

VII —May Siva, crowned with the moon, the foe of Tripura,—who after consuming that demon with his fiery darts, when with joy springing thence, he was adored by the glad troops of liberated gods, Indra and the rest, on this very mountain, was thence called Haraha or Joy, the name both of this mountain peak, and of the country [adjacent], for the benefit of Bharata [or India universally]—may he be yours in the form of his phallic emblem, and with his mansion doubled.

VIII —Whose form, essentially illumined with the fiery light of the immense conflagration, that oft issues from the evil glance of his eye, audibly flashing, darkening even the bow of heaven with the multiplied dense smoke of trees consumed by that long standing flame—and which, uttering a tremendous sound at the commencement of the fiery onset, destroyed even him of the incomparable arrows [Cama or Cupid], and thus became a subject of doubt to the gods beholding it, whether his great periodical destruction of the universe was not perpetually repeated, even in this tranquil time.

IX —May this sacred mountain, possessed of the glory of the joy [above-mentioned], and thence called Haraha, on which thus sat the eternal Sambhu, destroyer of Tripura, with the base of heaven on his head, protect you !

A hero speaks the following verse

X.—" May this mountain protect you, with pure and varied splendour resting on its peak as of reddened gold, which the beauty—ah, what, is not that beauty?—of its pleasant gardens, brings delightfully to my ravished bodily sense ! Yet has this mount

of Siva no other transcendent and incomparable felicity, but this, that the eternal Sambhu sat there—that is the paramount cause of its loveliness.

XI.—To that mountain on which the Eight-formed one, the Eternal endued with eight infinite perfections, chose to sit,—no one of equal excellence exists in the world.

XII.—This temple of the blessed Harsha-Deva, splendid by reason of its complement of open chapels around, whose structure is embellished with eggs of gold, delightful for the sweet yellow flowers appended to it, formed into garlands gathered for morning offerings, a temple vying in loveliness with the peak of Meru itself; adorned with a door and sacred porch, on which is a finely wrought effigy of the bull of Siva, distinguished, moreover, as the frequent resort of various celestial songsters—surpasses all others.

XIII.—The first prince was celebrated by the name of Guvaka, the blessed, of the Chāhūmāna (or Chauhān) family, and obtained heroic eminence amidst the multitude of kings in the several worlds, from the infernal world of the blessed Nagas upward—the earthly effigy of whose glory shines forth doubly in this excellent house erected to Harsha-Deva, and is celebrated by the most excellent of beings.

XIV.—His son was Chandra Rajá, the blessed, of glory pure as the sky, arrayed in fervid splendour. And his son was again a splendid king, named like the first, Gúvaka. From him sprung Chandana, the blessed, inspiring terror into kings, of rays which [like the sun] produced showers, who, having once without repetition proudly smitten his foes in the fearful onset of war, obtained glory by this act, and was worthily possessed of the full felicity of conquest.

XV.—Then came his son the great king, the fortunate Vakpati, supremely glorious, perpetually victorious in war—foremost in battle.

XVI.—By whom, possessing a fierce army that loosed the reins altogether from their coursers, even Tantra-pala, the possessor of conquered regions from the serpent that bears the whole earth—the well-pleased governor of earth with its innumerable regions,—even he, having his elephant terrified and driven into a lake by the sounding cymbals of the hostile war elephants, was forced to wander through various countries, overwhelmed with the shame of defeat.

A hero speaks the following verse

XVII.—The son of this fortunate king, Vakpati, was the incomparable Sinha-rája, who is sung, in this terrestrial world, as equal to the great Harsachandra, whose fame was spotless in the surpassing excellency both of liberality and dominion, and whose justice was resplendent, by whom money procured without deceit was spent upon Hara (or Siva) for this sacred temple.

XVIII.—By whom was placed on the top of the house of Siva, his own appropriate emblem, the golden figure of a full moon, and also his eight proper forms.

XIX.—By whom,—when he had slain, together with Lavana, the leader of the hostile spears, proud of the command of armies,—the kings of men in every direction were annihilated in war through his victorious might, and many also, who had opposed his messengers, were detained in a capacious prison of stone—yet for the liberation of this very king (Sinha-rája) a conqueror of the world of the race of Raghu voluntarily interposed.

XX.—This was the fortunate Vighraha-rája, resembling Vasava, [or Indra], when he had performed his adoration [on this same mountain, to the same deity], by this young prince were the wealth of the race, and the prosperity of victory, both rescued from destruction.

XXI.—[For he it was] by whom, when the wealth of the kingdom, deprived of [her husband] Sinha-rája, inquired, as in terror “Who now will be my Lord?” She was peacefully answered—“Dwell thou in my two arms”—thus affording her a lasting resting-place.

XXII.—By whom also, having effected the conquest of his enemies, the whole earth on every side being overcome, as in sport, with his mighty arms, was, as a servant beneath his feet, subjected to his will.

XXIII —Whose glorious exploits, when good men hear perpetually celebrated by mankind through the world, their body becomes repeatedly encompassed as with a panoply of solid gold, arising from their extreme delight

XXIV —Who worshipped Sri Harsha with strings of pearls without end, with wanton steeds, and gorgeous garments and weapons, with camphor, with cakes mixed with the fruit of the Areca, with the best sandal wood of Malabar, with immense ingots of gold, with conspicuous gifts composed of the birds of every country and species, of herds of elephants with their mates, gifts without deceit, delightful and most numerous brought hither by his liege servants

XXV —By him, through his exemplary devotion, two villages were presented with suitable deeds of gift to the deity called Harsha, the best of these called Chha tradhári, the second Sankarínala

XXVI —Who also was adorned by his younger brother, the fortunate prince Dur labha, even as was Ráma by Laxmana, and Balarama by Vishnu, [i.e. by Krishna]

XXVII —This series of great kings had the origin of all their other virtues in devotion to Sambhu [or Siva] Sri Harsha was the tutelary god of their race hence was their genealogy illustrious

XXVIII —The spiritual teacher Visva-rápa was a happy and learned master of replies, on an infinite variety of subjects, according to the received discipline of the Pancháthala tribe of bráhmans

XXIX —His disciple was called Prasasta, who had attained the choicest mystic formulae and was skilled in the interpretation of all that were produced to him, an accomplished devotee of Siva lord of beings

XXX —His disciple twice received as such, was one attached to the earth, named Tollata sprung from a holy family of brahman of the Vargatika tribe,

XXXI —Whose origin was from the place which is known as a village in the neighbourhood of Harsha, called Rana palliká, the received discipline of which is that of the worldly tribe

XXXII —Then came in disguise Nandí, he whose rank among the votaries of Siva is most eminent He of his own accord descended to the state of mortality for the worship of Sri Harsha

XXXIII —A brahmanical student from his birth—with mere space for his pure covering, [i.e. a pure gymnosophist], with subdued spirit addicted to self torturing exercises, with his excellent mind singly bent with eagerness on the worship of Sri Harsha, having forsaken the infatuation of the external world—by him thus living, having assumed birth under the name of Suvastu the best of youthful corporeal beings,—and through his discernment of religious duty,—was this ample well compacted temple of Harsha caused to be built

XXXIV —Seeing thus by whom, on this mountain bearing the symbol of Chanda [the female energy of Siva], with its lofty peak kissing the path of heaven an incomparable temple has been raised to that Lord of Creatures, as celebrated under the name of Sri Harsha—a temple resembling the rapid car of the pure gods, encompassed with ornaments and excellent delights, the habitation of many immortals—it is clear, that nothing is impracticable even to the bodily power of sages who have renounced all selfish desire

XXXV —Of him [Nandí or Suvastu], who was thus of the form of a Nausthika or perpetual student, a splendid devotee of Siva, and who multiplied his exercise of severe self torment to that degree that the triple quantity of holiness, unholiness [or passion], and defilement no longer existed within him—

XXXVI —Of him [I say], thus similar in splendour to the great deity himself, the disciple was the eminent religious teacher Sandipita, who was likewise conformed to the eternal Siva and ended with his splendour

XXXVII —This [Sandipita], having received command from his preceptor [Suvastu] who desired to consecrate this house of Siva, obtained the consent of the deity himself, Hará, to the works as they were already commenced

XXXVIII —By whom also, in front of what was already dedicated, a third

ground-floor, including a hall for self-torturing exercises, and extending as far as the place for distributing water, was splendidly covered with well-compacted stones.

XXXIX — With the sweet water there contained, the sprinkling of this sacred hall is ever to be performed, as well as the whole of the duty attached to the watering place

XL — For the worship of Sambhu by the offering of beautiful flowers ; and also the giving of water to the cows to drink ;—these two works are alike regarded as meritorious by the choice band of men ambitious of sanctity

XLI —Ethereal vesture (i. e. nudity), clotted hair, and ashes, also habitual adherence of mind to the destroyer of Tripura, and the hand used as the only drinking vessel—to whom these things were held dear and sacred—

XLII —by that man was the ornamental area caused to be made, level and pleasant for walking, in front of the house of Śiva, having for this purpose filled up with stony heaps what was before impassable water mixed with unwholesome earth, and firmly bound the whole with the smoothest stones

XLIII.—For that architect was the famed son of Vārarudra, all-knowing and skilled in house-building craft, even as Visvakarma

XLIV —By whom was built this soul ravishing house of Sankara (Śiva),—with its chapels, and its fine portico, graced with the presence of *Gaya*, the holy *Asura*,—even as it were a fraction of heaven by the will of the Creator *Vedhas* [or *Brahma*].

XLV —In the house of the Lord of *Gangā*, what glorious easy-flowing praise, interspersed with the histories of his consort *Chandī*, was uttered by the prince of learned men, the religious son of *Urukā* !

XLVI.—As long as the lords of earth [i. e. the *brahmins*], the earth itself and sky, the river of the gods [*Gangā*], the lunar varying disk, and the holy occupation of the *Yaties*, subsist,—as long as *Lakṣmī* rests on the bosom of *Mura* a foe [*Vishnu*], or as the sun and stars shine upon the earth,—as long as *Gayatī*, the best beloved wife, remains most closely united with *Brahmā*, so long may this house of *Haraha-deva* shine in orient light, its sign not removed from sight, when the sun is shorn of its splendour !

XLVII —He who subsists when even such duration has elapsed, even Sambhu the eternal, how can he be defined by time ? The time, however, of the building of this his temple is consigned to writing, as now seen

In the *Samvat* year 1018, in the month of *Ashadha*, the first division of the month, the 13th day.

XLVIII —When a thousand years, with twice nine added, were elapsed, the sun approaching the sign of *Leo*, on a lunar day, which was the third of the waxing moon, accompanied with a fortunate conjuncture of planets, and on a Monday—then did the builder aforesaid, being commanded by the eternal Sambhu, who desired to give an undefiled site and endued with essential holiness to his own sacred name,—and having obtained the site accordingly,—commence the whole work of erecting this house to *Śiva*,—who bestows absorption on those who devoutly approach it

Hail ! in the *Samvat* year 1030, in the month of *Ashadha*, the first division of the month, the 15th day, the deeds of conveyance, as they were severally received, are written in the following order

The great king, the king of kings, the blessed *Sinha rāja*, in the 12th day of the sun's mansion in the sign of *Libra*, attached [to this temple the village of] *Sinha-protha*, with its revenues and produce, which were his own.

He likewise made over by deed of gift, as long as moon, sun, and ocean should endure, *Ekakaka*, *Kṛṣṇa-kūpa* and *Uru-saras*, in the district named in the deed, together with the hamlet of *Kanha* in the *Koṭa* district, being four villages in all, to *Śrī Haraha-deva*, the all sufficient protector, seated on the hill whose sign is the moon—on a holy day, remembering the sacred resort of pilgrims *Puṣhkara*, [or *Polar* near *Ajmeer*] for the sake of the solemn celebration of festive journeys thither, accompanied with ablutions, bodily unctions, burning of incense and lamps, [that the same may be performed by the *brahmins* of *Haraha* without loss].

Likewise, his brother, the blessed Vata-rāja, made over by deed of gift the village of Kardama-khāta, whose revenues had been possessed by himself, for the purpose of obtaining victory

Likewise, two villages were made over with a deed of gift, by the blessed Vighraha rāja, as it is written above [See verse XXV]

Likewise, the two sons of the blessed Sinha-rāja, viz the blessed Chandra-rāja and Govinda-rāja, did religiously convey a hamlet, consisting of two divisions, and a village, with a deed of gift entirely written with their own hand, even to the prescribed formal enumeration [of name, family, date, &c], having first taken the holy water; thus having made a record to all future times concerning the district described in the deed, whose revenues were (till then) possessed by themselves

The blessed Dhandhuka, though unconquered by the subjects of Sinha-rāja, did, nevertheless by permission of his liege lord, make over the village of Mayura-pura, whose revenues were received by himself, in the district of Khadga-kupa

Likewise, the young prince, the blessed Jaya-Sri rāja, religiously bestowed on Harsha-deva, the village of Koli kupaka, whose revenues were received by himself

Likewise, by Sakambari, whose husband was the blessed Harmahata, the whole of [the villages called] Lavana, Kutaka, Prativinsa, and Apaharshaka, was bestowed in the same manner

Likewise, by a lady named Tavika, one village, in a northern direction, was given through divine love to Sri Harsha

Let us behold likewise, here, the lands bestowed by holy minded personages, the revenues of which are now enjoyed by the gods - - - - -
the shade of holy pippla trees in a beautiful hamlet - - - - -
- - - - - causeway to those who approach the sacred soul of Harsha - - - - -
- - - - -

a mighty force

XLIX — Rama, the splendid, thus intreats all devout kings of the earth that are to come after him " [This common causeway of virtue and religion to princes, [viz the endowment of temples with land] is at all times to be carefully observed by your highnesses

A fac simile of the inscription, its exhibition in the Devanagiri character, arranged in alokas, and a copious collection of notes, by Dr. Mill, complete this curious paper. Speaking of the sixth verse, Dr. Mill observes. " in this verse, of which both the sentiment and expression are of a higher order than in most others of the inscription, we have the doctrine, well known among us as the Platonic, of the Universe existing in archetype as ideas in the divine mind, before the material creation, in the words of our Spenser,—

What time this world's great Workmaister did cast
To make all things such as we now behold
It seems that he before his eyes had plast
A goodly paterne, to whose perfect mold
He fashioned them, as comely as he could,
That now so faire and seemely they appeare
As nought may be conceived any where
I hat wondrous paternes, wheresoere it bee,
Whether in earth laid up in secret store,
Or else in heaven, that no man may it see
With unfull eyes, for fear it to deflore,
Is perfect Beauty, which all men adore
Whose face and feature doth so much excell
All mortal sense, that none the same may tell

THE "ORIENTALES" OF VICTOR HUGO.

WHEN noticing, in a former Journal, the poetry of Lamartine's *Souvenirs*, we translated a poem of Victor Hugo, and now add another specimen from the same volume. Without entering into any elaborate analysis of the modern French canons in poetry, we may point out what has always struck us as a singular coincidence of taste between the romantic school, as it is called, and our own metaphysical poets in the seventeenth century. Coleridge defines fancy to be "the aggregative and associative Power," to which Wordsworth objects only as being too general. But it appears to contain within it a false deduction, for the qualities of collecting—the aggregative, and the qualities of harmoniously mixing—the associative, are evidently distinct, and demand a re-union of the judgment with the invention. For it is assuming the argument to affirm, that he, who can *evoke*, can also *combine*, that he who has gathered the pearls, knows how to dispose them in appropriate order. The metaphysical poets abounded in fancy, which was constantly supplied with food by a very various and ample learning, hence, they gave us clusters of thoughts, and became obscure by the very excess of brightness. Any page of Cowley—the greatest of the school—would sustain the assertion. Let us take the first stanza of his Pindaric ode upon "Life and Fame."

Oh, I ife, thou Nothing a younger brother '
 So like that one might take one for the other '
 What a Some Body, or No Body ?
 In all the cobwebs of the schoolmen's trade
 We no such nice distinction woven see
 As tis To Be or not To Be
 Dream of a shadow ' a reflection made
 From the false glories of the gay reflected bow,
 Is a more solid thing than thou
Vain weak built Isthmus, which dost proudly rise
Up betwixt two Eternities
 Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain
 But, broken and overwhelmed, the endless oceans meet again

Every reader will perceive the grandeur of the lines in italics, and the effect they would produce if disencumbered of their companions. Now Victor Hugo has the eccentric extravagance of the metaphysical poets, without their occasional felicity. Of all modern French writers, in his verse, he is most negligent of pathos, if he purifies the heart, it is by terror. The most powerful poem in the *Orientales* is that entitled "*Le Feu du Ciel*," founded, as the reader will remark, upon the terrible catastrophe recorded in *Genesis*. Here, that rapidity and vigour of imagination, for which he is remarkable, come to his aid, and his thoughts rush along with impetuous power as Coleridge said of Dryden, his chariot-wheels warm with the motion. Our translation does not pretend to be literal, but it is hoped that the essential spirit of the original has not entirely evaporated. A few lines are occasionally omitted. The tranquillity of the scenery, over

which the Cloud of Destruction is seen passing, contrasts finely with the awfulness of the event.—

Dost thou see it rush by on the lurid sky,
 You Cloud, now red, now pale, to the eye?
 Vision of affright! on the wind of the night
 Roll the smokes and the storm of crimson light,
 With the terrible shrieks of a plundered town,
 When tower, and temple, and gates, go down!
 Whence can it be, from the hills, or the sea?
 Is it the glare of a demon-car,
 Flaming along to a distant star?
 The cloud is rent—and horribly,
 Like a serpent, the blazing mist unroll'd,
 Wreath upon wreath, and fold upon fold!

The deep! the deep! on every side
 With heavy wings the sea birds glide
 What distant shore do the surges lave?
 I urn, and look at the horizon's rim,
 A gathering Cloud, all dark and grim,
 Is hanging o'er the wave.

A lake amid the verdant hills,
 That look into the water fair,
 A pleasant sound of bows and spears,
 And music dying on the air!
 Lo! the wandering hunters here,
 The hunter-tribe, with bow and spear,
 Swift as early summer gleam
 Darting o'er the forest stream

Ever mildly shine the skies
 Upon these pilgrim-families.
 And listen! lightly on the ground
 Falls many a footstep's gleeful sound,
 Around the kindling fire they dance,
 Swayed by the breeze, and many a glance
 Of feeling beams from the warrior's cheek,
 To her whose heart is afraid to speak

The Cloud hung a moment in doubt o'er the spot,
 But a Voice from the darkness came, *Trouble them not!*

Lo, Egypt! unfolding her breast to the morn,
 Glittering, and waving, and laughing with corn,
 Plains that run darkening into the cloud,
 To the north, the broad ocean, the south the hot sea
 Of the Desert, that thirsteth for aye to enshroud,
 Queen of the earth, thy glory and thee!

The King-Star went down serene on the deep,
 Kindling the glittering waves in their sleep
 With its shadowing pinions of gold,
 A sun was in the ocean, a sun was in the sky,
 And the billow and the heaven were glowing to the eye,
 Like two Eastern kings in their pride of old.

Is it here? rush'd a Voice the ocean around—
Seek! and the mountains shook at the sound.

Sand again, a desert vast,
Monster-haunted, chaos black,
Where Horror doth for ever ride,
With Death and Silence in its track !
O fierce and restless sea, the waves
Of burning dust for ever sweep
Their surges o'er a thousand graves,
A thousand eyes that sleep !

But, hark ! upon the listening ear
The camel-tramp, the voice of man,
To Ophir, o'er the desert drear
Travels the caravan
Heavy their trailing steps, the eye
Beholds the fainting band,
Ploughing their weary way along
The heaving sea of sand !

O solitudes unknown !
By wandering mortal never trod,
What eye into that gloom hath shone—
Those dark retreats—save thine, O God !
" Over the desert shall waters flow ?
From the depths of the heaven the Thunder cried, Go !

A rock upon the ocean lone,
A heap of mighty towers o'erthrown
So Babel's blackened grandeur clumbe,
Giant-Witness of our crimes—
Still vaster in the moonlight made,
Darkening four mountains by its shade !¹⁰

But, see, what distant towers arise,
Rearing their beauty to the skies !
Cities of Death, each drunken hour
Led some new pleasure to your bower
Or brought some Cup of Sin to pour
Your faint and thirsty spirits o'er,
Till sickened by the ulcerous sore
The shuddering world hath turned away,
In horror and dismay !

Sleep dwelt within those cities now,
But still kept gliding on their brow,
Many a dim lamp's festal light,
Glimmering, and then lost in night
While softly on the silence stole
The warm sighs of a melting soul,
And sweet as song, at midnight heard,
The whispering lover's parting word

See the sable wings of night,
O'er the shadowy valley creeping,
Where the sister cities sleeping
Breathe a murmur of delight,
While in the shadowy moonshine bright,

* " Aux rayons de la lune, elle couvrait au loin
Quatre montagnes de son ombre "

Tower, and palace, and temple gleam,
 And hanging gardens, solemn bowers,
 Cool arcades of twining flowers,
 Glow faintly as a summer dream

A moment linger'd that Cloud of Fear,
 When the Voice of Death leapt out—It is near

A rent—a flame—a crash!
 The Cloud is torn asunder,
 And, see, the fiery tempest dash
 Over the city while the thunder
 O'er rocking palaces doth sweep
 Startling Riot out of sleep!
 Again! again! again!
 That burning crimson rain
 Beats on the Cities of the Plain!

O Sodom! O Gomorra! Woe!
 Of the Avenger's step beware—
 Thy walls, beneath the unnatural glare,
 Shine as in the early glow
 Of summer's radiant morn' and lo
 The burning waves of Ruin flow

Look! the horror of the skies
 Hath flashed upon the dreamer's eyes,
 Rousing him with hideous sound
 Of temples rushing to the ground
 And thousand chariot wheels that roar,
 Dashing each other o'er and o'er,
 Like surges driving to the shore!
 Now here, now there, in wild affright,
 They flee from the fiery Storm of Night
 But vain the speed of their flying feet,
 The flame rolls up through every street

Chariots, and horsemen, and children—see!—
 Dumb in the depth of their agony,
 A pale and terror-stricken crowd
 And over head the vomiting Cloud—
 Will may the warrior's head be bow'd!

Onward the flaming deluge roll'd
 And, through the misty glaze, behold
 Hands stretching to the opening skies,
 And shuddering lips, and ghastly eyes,
 Straining in awe and phrenzied wonder,
 And still you hear the blazing walls,
 The golden shrines, the marble halls,
 Rock in the storm of thunder!

Pile the marble blocks in a heap,
 Drive back the foam of the furious deep—
 Oh! idle labour and vain, when He
 Hath bent the Bow of his Wrath on thee!
 Call upon every glittering shrine—
 The flame devours each Form divine
 The arm of thy Idol is weak as thine!

No madmen'd war-horse ever swept
Before the arrowy steel so fast,
As that red stream before the blast
Of the Almighty's fiery breath—
And, crush'd within that storm of death,
The mighty Idol's limbs of brass,
Are shrivell'd into dust, like glass !

MEMOIR OF GOVERNOR BROOKE.

ALTHOUGH the subject of this memoir carries us back to a comparatively early period of the annals of British India, his services were too prominent not to deserve this tardy commemoration.

Colonel Robert Brooke was a native of Ireland, where he was born about the year 1746.

In 1764, Mr. Brooke, then about eighteen, arrived in Bengal, and was immediately appointed an ensign in Captain Ironside's battalion of sepoy (the tenth), which, shortly after the battle of Buxar, "one of the most critical and important victories in the history of British wars in India," joined the army under the command of Major, afterwards Sir Hector, Munro. In his first campaign, against Cossim Ali Khan and Sujah Dowla, Ensign Brooke obtained a small separate command, was victor in an engagement near Allahabad, taking the places he was sent against, and saving the life of Major A. Forbes Auchmuty, who was surrounded in a village by several thousand horse, by forcing his way through them with twenty-eight men of the rear-guard, and defending the place till relieved. He planted the English colours on the Fort of Calpee, in the remarkable engagement with the Mahrattas on the banks of the Jumna, in 1765, when he commanded the advance-guard. Under Lord Clive's government, when the officers resigned on account of the batta, in 1766, Mr. Brooke marched with the 8th battalion, which he commanded, from Surajepore to Allahabad, with surprising celerity, and thereby arrived in time to prevent a serious mutiny.

In 1767, he accompanied the detachment sent by the Bengal government to the aid of the presidency of Fort St. George, then pressed by Hyder Ali, and served on the coast. He led the attack against Vancambatty, driving out a battalion of the troops disciplined by French and Germans, with two Companies of Bengal sepoy grenadiers, and planting the English colours in the fort in the heat of the engagement.

Soon after, he had the command of the sepoy grenadiers of the army under General J. Smith, which distinguished itself greatly during this severe campaign. Under Colonel Wood, he served as principal engineer, on the death of Captain McLean, at the sieges of Darumpoory, Attoor, and other places. He served, likewise, under General Mathews, at the attempt to storm Mulwagul, which is described in a very picturesque manner by Colonel Wilks, in his *History of the South of India*.^{*} The rock of Mulwagul had been occupied by Colonel Smith, in whose absence, the field deputies had reduced the garrison, and Hyder Ali got possession of it. Colonel Wood recovered the lower fort, but was beaten off with loss in an attempt to carry the rock by escalade. The next day, he was led, whilst reconnoitring with a small force, so far from camp,

that he was surrounded by a body of 3,000 horse and a heavy column of infantry, Hyder's whole army advancing about a mile in front, and sending reinforcements. Colonel Wood formed his little body (four companies) into a square, and commenced his retreat, a battalion detached from the camp attacking in flank the body through which he was endeavouring to force his way. The united corps were enabled to make successive stands in their retreat, by availing themselves of the peculiar nature of the ground, which consisted of a congeries of granite rocks or stones, of unequal heights and dimensions, from six to sixteen feet in diameter, scattered, like "the fragments of an earlier world," at irregular intervals, over the whole plain, which prevented the possibility of a regular extension of a line on either side; these rocks, or masses of rocks, were contested like petty forts. In spite of the spirit and skill displayed by the English, the enemy's immense superiority in numbers not only acted against the retreating body in front, but pressed on the flank and rear of the European reserve. "Every where," observes Col. Wilks, "the tendency was retrograde, and the countenance desponding; nothing seemed to remain, but the early and too tragic close of such a scene; when the whole was saved by one of those happy expedients which bring the knowledge of human nature into the ranks of human destruction, and exemplify the proud ascendancy of mind.

"Captain Brooke had received a severe contusion in the escalade of the preceding night;* four companies of his battalion formed the baggage-guard in the lower fort, and the sick, wounded, and followers, had of course been sent to the same protection. He saw the impending peril; the enemy was too much occupied to attend to an insignificant baggage-guard; he collected the whole of his little garrison, with every sick and wounded man who was able to crawl; two guns, which had been thrown into the place, were dragged by volunteer followers, and manned by wounded artillerymen; and with this crippled equipment he moved, by a concealed but circuitous route, to the summit of a flat rock, which he had marked as the scene of his operation; his two guns, with grape, opened with the utmost vivacity on the thickest and most formidable mass of the enemy's left flank, every voice which accompanied him exclaiming, at the same instant, '*Kuzza, kuzza! Smith, Smith!*' The cry of Smith was murmured through the masses of the enemy, and re-echoed with exultation from the English ranks; friends and enemies believed that his division had arrived; order and energy revived together; regulated movements ensued; and in a few minutes, the hordes, which had pressed forward with impatience on their destined victims, were, by a spell more potent than the force of magic, driven onwards in every direction, excepting that of the supposed Smith. Colonel Wood, on discovering the stratagem to which he was indebted, availed himself of the respite thus acquired, to assume a more regular disposition: the oblong hill, which has been described, formed the centre of the new position, and the remainder of the force was disposed, in connection with it, in such a manner as to give entire confidence to the troops, the slope of the hill towards the enemy, which was tolerably free from stones, being the most accessible part of the position. Hyder was not slow in discovering the error, which had rescued the English from his grasp, and returned with indignation to resume the attack. The whole of his cannon, including those captured in the early part of the day, were brought to bear upon the position; and he even made the desperate attempt to charge up the

* He was also wounded with a pike in his hip, chin, and collar bone.

hill with his cavalry; but the day closed upon these ineffectual efforts, and left Colonel Wood in possession of the field of battle."

A report of this affair was despatched to Colonel Smith, at Colar, who immediately joined Colonel Wood's division; and, to denote the sense he entertained of the fertile mind and gallantry of Capt. Brooke, Colonel Smith presented his sword to this officer in front of the army. The Bengal government, as a mark of its special approbation, gave Mr. Brooke (December 1767) his captain's commission, although there was then no vacancy.

The government of Madras having made advances for an accommodation, soon after this, Captain Brooke was despatched as envoy to Hyder Ali, but the terms of which he was the bearer were rejected by Hyder. The Madras government expressed great satisfaction at Capt. Brooke's different negotiations with that prince, which are detailed in Colonel Wilks' History *

After the recommencement of hostilities, Captain Brooke defended Cuddahes against Hyder, who encamped round the town for several days with his whole force.

The sense which the government at home entertained of the services of Captain Brooke is evinced in their letter to Bengal, dated 10th April 1771, wherein they speak in high terms of his "very gallant conduct," and direct the Bengal government to signify their approbation to him, and "to embrace every opportunity of yielding him such advantageous marks of favour as the rules of the service can possibly entitle him to."

When in command of the two battalions lent as guards to the Mogul, he subdued the refractory semindars. In the Corah province, where he commanded, he defeated a great rebellion, whilst in command of the united forces of the King, the Company, and the vizier, stationed on the frontiers to resist the Mahrattas. When the king seceded, Captain Brooke raised and disciplined the Bengal Light Infantry, with which he subdued the hill robbers and petty rajas, who had united at the back of the provinces, and carried their depredations to the vicinity of Moughyr and Rajmah. By a forced march, he prevented the fakeers from plundering Purneah. In the latter part of the Rohillah war, he was in command of the vizier's troops, officered by the English; and at the peace, in 1773, his health having been greatly impaired by hard service, he left India.

Captain Brooke returned to Europe with an easy competency, and settled in the country of his birth. He embarked his fortune, with philanthropic rather than mercantile views, in the establishment of a cotton manufactory, upon an extensive scale, in the county of Kildare, his object being to afford employment to persons of all ages, in order that they might obtain the means of support, and of giving their children a moral and religious education. To his genuine patriotism, in this undertaking, the records of the Irish Parliament bear ample and honourable testimony. But the means of Captain Brooke were not co-extensive with his benevolent views; through want of capital and other causes, the project failed, and Captain Brooke lost his entire fortune by an act which exalted his character for integrity and philanthropy.

He now petitioned the Company for leave to return with his rank to Bengal; but his request could not be complied with consistently with the rules of the service, owing to the length of time he had been absent. The government of St. Helena happening then to become vacant, the Court without hesitation conferred it upon Mr. Brooke.

The services which he rendered in the capacity of governor of St. Helena

were important. Previous to his arrival, the slaves on the island were at the mercy of their proprietors, except as to life and limb; and, though, on their credit, this large authority was in most cases tempered with humanity, the sound axiom that, where uncontrolled power is given by one class of men over another, it is liable, if not sure, to tend to tyranny, influenced Governor Brooke, and induced him to obtain from the East-India Company the enactment of a code of laws, which, whilst they limited the power of masters, on the one hand, effectually secured their just rights on the other, and rendered the magistrates the umpires between both parties, as has been recently done in the West-Indies. Where the system of slavery had long been in existence, such an innovation, at that time, could not be expected to be popular; but the tone of public opinion soon harmonized with the humane sentiments of their philanthropic governor, and, fostered by a congenial character, Governor Walker, the slave-owners of St. Helena even outstripped the views of their first reformer, and slavery has been for some time extinguished at St. Helena.

Amongst the other humane and judicious measures of Governor Brooke, may be enumerated the substitution of hard labour for flogging in the garrison; the skilful defences and military arrangements whereby he secured the island from external attack; the establishment of a code of signals for the island; the conveyance of a current of water to the valuable lands of Longwood and Deadwood, a tract of 1,500 acres of good ground previously destitute of water; and the construction of a new landing-place, with crane, stairs, reservoir, and moorings for boats, a measure which has saved not only time and money, but the lives of seamen.

In 1791, he was directed to draft 100 men (Europeans) of the garrison to Madras, as a reinforcement, in the arduous contest with Tippoo Sultan. Governor Brooke, however, judging, from the straits to which the Madras government must be reduced, that 300 men would be more acceptable than 100, and calculating, from the state of politics in Europe, that there was but little apprehension of an attack on St. Helena, prevailed upon the council to send 300 picked soldiers, well seasoned in that medium climate. The Court of Directors not only approved of this measure, as a very sensible one, but signified its "high sense of the zeal he had, in this instance, manifested for the Company's interest." During the course of Governor Brooke's administration, upwards of 1,200 men were forwarded from St. Helena to India.

In May 1795, his Majesty's ship *Sceptre* arrived at St. Helena, as convoy to a homeward-bound fleet, and brought intelligence that Holland had been overrun by the armies of France, and that the Dutch would be compelled to join in the war against England. The quick-sighted mind of Governor Brooke instantly conceived a project of striking a sudden blow, to secure the Cape of Good Hope before this information should reach that colony. The result is detailed in the History of St. Helena.*

Shortly after his appointment to St. Helena, the Court of Directors conferred upon Mr. Brooke a commission of lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently of colonel, antedated, so as to correspond with the rank he would have held in Bengal had he been permitted to rejoin that establishment.

After holding the government of this island during a period of fourteen years, a severe illness obliged Colonel Brooke to return to Europe. He embarked in March 1801, and took up his residence in Bath, where he died in January 1811.

* Brooke's History of St. Helena, pp. 206—231. Second edit.

THE BURGAS AND MAHOMEDAN SAINTS OF HINDOSTAN.

AMONG the numerous mausoleums erected by the disciples of Islam, which attract the traveller's attention throughout Hindostan, one at Royah, a town in the neighbourhood of Dowlatabad, which eclipses that of the Emperor Aurungzebe, is particularly worthy of notice. It is raised over the ashes of a very remarkable person, named Boorhan-ood-Deen, who was regarded as a prophet during his life-time, and obtained the honour of canonization after death. This man was the follower of one of those fanatics, who, about a century after the decease of Mahomed, advanced pretensions to equal favour with the God of the faithful. A new sect was established in Arabia, under the name of Ismaeeliah, and Boorhan-ood-Deen, one of its most distinguished followers, wandered with his partisans into Hindostan, where they founded a city called after him, Boorhanpore. The greater portion of the inhabitants of this place, who are entitled Borahs, and who are remarkable for the peculiar tenets of their form of Mohamedanism, differ very widely in their manners and persons from the other disciples of Islamism settled in India. They bear to this day the marks of foreign origin, and are as widely distinguished from the rest of the inhabitants, as the Parsees, or any other tribe which have maintained their primitive habits throughout a series of ages.

It is probable that Aurungzebe, who desired nothing so much as to die in the odour of sanctity, chose that his mortal remains should lie in the close vicinity of those of so celebrated a person, although he being an orthodox Moslem, the selection must be considered rather strange. Affecting austerity of manners and simplicity in equipage and attire, Aurungzebe evinced more carelessness respecting his last resting-place than had been manifested by the most celebrated of his predecessors. He either did not construct his mausoleum during his life-time, or took little pains to render it worthy of the name which he bequeathed to posterity. The building, compared with other tombs in India, raised over the ashes of great men, is small and mean, being partly formed of wood, and destitute of the florid ornaments usually so profusely lavished on the palace-like monuments of the mighty dead, who in this bright land repose in edifices not inferior to many of the cathedrals which are the boast of Europe. *Royah*, strictly interpreted, means 'the place of tombs,' and the greater portion of the other buildings of the town having fallen to decay, it is now literally little more than a city of the dead. The mausoleum of Boorhan-ood-Deen, probably in consequence either of some rich endowment, or the liberality of pious pilgrims, still retains its ancient splendour. A considerable number of moollahs are supported within its precincts, and attend daily in the performance of religious exercises. The shrine is illuminated by lamps kept burning night and day, and the sarcophagus is canopied by a pall of green velvet, richly fringed and tasseled with gold. The doors of this tomb are plated with silver, and there is a nobut-khana, or music-room, attached to it, furnished with drums, and other instruments which are employed in the celebration of religious festivals.

The city of Boorhanpore, before mentioned, is one of the handsomest to be found in the Deccan; it is situated in the province of Candesh, and lies near the banks of the Taptée, a beautiful river, which, running westward nearly in a parallel line with the Nerbuddah, falls into the Gulf of Cambay at Surat. The streets of Boorhanpore are wider than those usually to be found in oriental cities; a large proportion of the houses are of brick, three stories in height; all are tiled, and the principal avenues open into a spacious chowk,

or market-place. The finest street in Boroahpore is called the Raj Bazar, and all are well supplied with water, which is conveyed through an aqueduct the distance of four miles, and, though suffering considerably from the effects of Mahratta conquest, the city may still be styled wealthy. The best houses are inhabited by the Borahs, who all actively engage in commerce, resembling in this respect the Parsees of Bombay; they wear a peculiar costume, somewhat approaching to that of the Arabs, and retain in their form and features the characteristic traits of their ancestors. Those who are not rich enough to embark largely in mercantile adventures, and remain in commercial dignity at home, travel throughout the country in the capacity of hawkers. Their chief commodities consist of perfumes and jewels, which they carry about in boxes, more easily portable than bales containing bulky, yet less valuable, articles; considerable numbers are settled at Bombay, Barocha, and Surat, and the latter place is the residence of the head moollah, or patriarch, of their sect. Boroahpore is famous as being the place in which the treaty made by the European government with Dowlat Rao Scindiah was signed, in 1804. A series of brilliant campaigns, under Lord Lake and the Duke of Wellington, led to this fortunate result, which rescued one of the fairest countries in the world (the Deccan) from the desolating effects of Mahratta sway. But though the chief part of western India has derived the happiest effects from the success of British arms, the province of Candeish, proved to have originally belonged to the Mahrattas, previous to the Moghul conquest, was not destined to experience the same benefit. It still forms a part of Scindiah's territory, and if not continuing to be exposed to the horrors and devastations of war, enjoys few of the blessings of peace: its once extensive towns and villages strew the plains with ruins, and there is little encouragement to till land continually exposed to the depredations of Bheels and other wild tribes. Consequently but a small part of the once rich and fertile province of Candeish is now under cultivation; traces of former abundance are every where to be seen, but the constructions for the purpose of irrigation have fallen to decay, the aqueducts have been neglected, and tigers prowl where flocks and herds in better times browsed in security.

The town of Royah lies in the immediate vicinity of those hill fortresses, which form so peculiar a feature of Western India. Dowlatabad is distant a very few miles; an immense pyramid of earth, partly natural and partly artificial, the labours of man having completed what some strange convulsion or earthquake must have begun. Dowlatabad has been likened to a compressed beehive; it stands insulated on the plain, a bare rock rising to the height of five hundred feet, and ending in a blunted point. The base is particularly abrupt, being scarped for the purpose of defence, and thus presenting a smooth perpendicular frontal, one hundred and fifty feet from the ground. A subterranean passage has been cut through the heart of this immense mass of granite to the citadel on the summit, and as the egress and regress are guarded with all the care which a skilful engineer could devise, nothing could subdue this singular fortress, if properly defended, excepting famine, a tedious process, since it contains abundance of water, and provisions for many years might be stored within its walls. Dowlatabad has been often surrendered upon the subjection of the surrounding territory, and has once or twice fallen by neglect or treachery; it is now in the possession of the Nizam, who attaches great importance to a place of so much strength. It has been doubted whether the British government has not committed an oversight in so lightly estimating the hill fortresses of this part of India.

Finally, however, we come to another decaying memorial of the former splendour of one of the greatest monarchs of the Moghal empire, the city of Aurangabad, named after him who sleeps within the lowly tomb at Royah. ¹Wary of Deihl, which had been made the seat of government by the usurper's father, Shah Jehan, Aurungzeb fixed his residence in the Deccan, giving his name to the town and province in which he took up his abode. Under the imperial auspices, the city flourished, and, though falling to decay after his death, still retains sufficient traces of its former magnificence to shew that it was once worthy of the high station which it filled. The streets are broad, and a few of them have the advantage of a pavement; many of the houses are large and handsome, and there is a considerable quantity of rich merchandise to be found in the warehouses. The groves and gardens, introduced with so happy an effect into the interior of native cities, in a great measure serve to conceal the desolation and decay which have spread themselves over Aurangabad; but the scantiness of the population shews that its glory is at an end. Instead of the throngs which usually, at nearly all hours in the day, crowd up the avenues and thoroughfares of a large town in India, the stranger meets at intervals merely a few scattered groups. The bazaars attract nearly the whole of the inhabitants, leaving a small number to perambulate the less busy quarters, where here and there a faqueer may be found wasting his lungs upon the desert air, his vociferations being answered only by the echoes of the deserted walls. There are some handsome mosques and caravanseras at Aurangabad, but the principal objects of attraction consist of the tomb and its surrounding garden, raised to the memory of Rabea Dooraney,* the favourite wife of the emperor. This mausoleum is built in imitation of the Taj Mahal at Agra, but in magnificence falls far short of that splendid fabric, being only partly constructed of marble. The garden, like that of the Taj, is beautifully planted with fruit and flowering trees and watered by many fountains, which feed a large basin in the centre. The tomb stands upon a terraced platform, and consists of a building seventy-two feet square, and constructed up to the height of five feet of marble, the remainder of the walls being of stone faced with stucco, but the whole is surmounted by a dome of white marble. The interior is very curious, differing considerably from the method generally employed in the architecture of mausoleums in other parts of India. The sarcophagus, or tomb, occupies as usual the basement floor; but, instead of being enclosed in a small covered vault in the centre, the whole of the story is formed into one large chamber, open at the top, lined with white marble, and adorned with a marble screen beautifully perforated in that delicate trellice work, which forms so exquisite an embellishment to the buildings of the Moghuls. This screen is nine feet in height, and about four inches in thickness, forming an elegant enclosure of an octagonal figure; it is entered through two apertures at the head and the foot of the sarcophagus, which is raised upon a platform, a few inches above the floor. The sarcophagus is, or was, covered with a superb pall of scarlet velvet, fringed with gold, and kept from being moved by any current of air by eight large marble knobs resting on the floor. A flight of twenty-four steps leads to the upper part of the building, which consists merely of a marble gallery running round the walls, the dome rising in lofty magnificence above. The effect produced by this mode of architecture is singularly grand, affording an idea of vastness, whether the spec-

¹ History and popular tradition are at issue respecting the occupant of this tomb. We are told by writers of authority that it was erected by the Emperor Aurungzeb in memory of his daughter, but the natives on the spot insist that it belongs to Rabea Dooraney, the favourite wife. The latter supposition, being the most interesting, has been adopted in the ensuing pages.

tower looks down upon the vault below, or upwards towards the towering dome, which adds considerably to the solemn splendour of the scene. In contemplating this memorial of departed greatness, the mind is filled with pleasingly passive recollections, for she who sleeps beneath was not more celebrated for her beauty than her worth; eminent for goodness, benevolence, and piety, even amongst those ladies of the imperial family, whose names have come down to us linked with praise and blessings, Rabea Dooraney Begum seems to have possessed every virtue that could adorn her sex.

Few monarchs have been more fortunate than Aurangzebe in their female connections; his sister, the princess Jehanara, formed the solace of her father's declining years. When imprisoned by an ambitious son, she insisted upon sharing his captivity, and by her filial cares and unremitting attention to every thing that could conduce to his comfort and amusement, went far to reconcile him to the loss of liberty and a throne, and the ingratitude of one to whom he had only been too indulgent. The remembrance of the wife of his choice, the beautiful and excellent Rabea Dooraney, still lives in the bosoms of the people, who delight in recording the various traditions handed down to them concerning her: the tomb which covers her remains is still surrounded by pious men, some claiming a descent from the prophet, and others who, having performed the pilgrimages considered to be so efficacious, are entitled to the revered appellation of *Hajjis*. These persons repair daily to the mausoleum to perform their religious exercises, and to recite verses from the *Koran* in honour of those who die in the true faith. Aurungzebe was also blessed with a daughter, who might even be said to surpass in beauty and excellence all the women of her time. A comparison has been instituted between the character of the last great prince of the Moghul dynasty, and that of Cromwell; both covered their ambitious designs with the cloak of religion, and in many of their virtues, vices, and talents, they bore a close resemblance to each other. Each possessed a daughter who, in the midst of the most devoted attachment to the person of her father, not only saw his errors, but ventured to reprove them. Aurungzebe, it is said, more than once received a severe lesson from the only lips that dared to give it, and Cromwell found an advocate for the Stuarts in the bosom of his own family.

But to return to the mausoleum, or durgah, as these buildings are usually styled in India, of the Begum. The spacious terrace on which it stands is flanked at each angle by a lofty minaret. Though somewhat formal in their appearance, these slender towers possess great beauty; they are of an octagonal shape, and about seventy-two feet in height: two galleries or balconies run round them at equal distances, the upper leading from an open lanthorn surmounted by a dome, which is finished by an ornament resembling a spear-head, on which, perchance, in former days, the crescent displayed its golden glories. The square form of the mausoleum in the centre gives it a heavy appearance, very injurious to the effect when compared with the Mahomedan buildings of the preceding reign; the smaller cupolas are too close to the central dome, and it is altogether deficient in the lightness and elegance which distinguish the remains at Delhi and Agra. The adjoining mosque has nothing very particular to recommend it; but the garden contains some interesting buildings, one especially, a pavilion, in which Aurungzebe and his consort are reported to have spent many of the hours devoted to relaxation from the cares of state; it is shaded by a grove of lime trees, and surrounded by parterres of flowers: the decorations of the interior are faded, but the remains of the carving, gilding, and painting shew that it was once the sitting haunt of royal beauty. The ad-

joining, mausoleum, is stated to have cost a sum exceeding ninety thousand pounds of English money, and, in all probability, the lady to whom it was dedicated, superintended the erection herself, it being a very common circumstance in India for rich or royal personages to construct their own mausoleums. From the summit of the minarets, a rich and varied prospect is obtained; the city of Agra is visible, which is built in a valley, rearing its domes and spires amid luxuriant groves at the feet of these towers, while fertile and wooded plains intervene between the mountain ranges which close the distance.

Aurangabad also boasts the tomb of a faqueer of great celebrity in his time; there is nothing, however, very important in the monument which covers his ashes, but it is much visited by strangers on account of its gardens. The reservoirs, fountains, and basins of water are particularly famous. The first contains an immense quantity of fish, which are quite as sacred as if they belonged to the Hindoos, and were dedicated to one of their gods. It is said that Aurangzeb stocked them, in the first instance, with his own hand, and the reverence and affection, with which his memory is regarded, could scarcely be more touchingly shewn than by the respect paid to the objects of his care. These fish are fed every day, and, like all animals who experience invariable kindness and attention from man, evince a greater degree of sagacity than the rest of their species. It is an amusing and interesting sight to watch the movements of these creatures when, rising to the surface in quest of their daily allowance, they rush in shoals to the bank, forming a dense mass, only broken by the struggles to obtain the largest share of the morsels thrown to them; the strongest will leap over the backs of others to reach the hands that feed them; and, wholly unacquainted with fear, their confidence is so great, that they approach their natural enemies without the slightest dread. These fish, which were collected at considerable cost from different parts of India, are all perfectly harmless; there is no tyrant of the stream to destroy the smaller fry; and, as they are secured from cranes and other animals which make them their prey, they usually attain to a good old age, and become, in process of time, exceedingly large, and even unwieldy. This garden is also celebrated for a water-mill, the only structure of the kind in India, hand-mills of the simplest nature, composed of two flat stones, being in general use all over the country. The grinding of corn is left entirely to the women, who rise to the occupation early in the morning, or, if unable to sleep, will often leave their couches in the middle of the night to prepare the flour for the day's consumption. The mill in the faqueer's garden is rather a fantastic affair, the streams which turn it being made to assume various forms, while the whole of the enclosure is distinguished for its aqueous ornaments, one of the lakelets boasting no fewer than nineteen fountains, discharging columns of water, or spreading out a thin surface in a dome-like form. These fountains have a beautiful effect when seen glancing through the trees, which are reflected in large basins of water extending themselves beneath their shade. The buildings interspersed throughout these flowery and watery labyrinths, if destitute of pomp and splendour, are highly picturesque, and afford an agreeable variety to the scene. The sanctity of the place, added to its other attractions, render it a favourite lounge of the idlers of Aurangabad, as well as that of the mollahs and other learned men, who resort to the durgah of the saint; and, in the early part of the day especially, and after sunset, the walks are filled with groups belonging to the respectable classes of the neighbouring city, whose flowing robes and showy turbans add another gay feature to the landscape. The shining figures, which once animated these gardens, the omrah and nobles of a stately court, all radiant with

gems and gold, are now rarely to be seen; but still, upon great occasions, one might almost fancy that Aurungzebe and his princely train had returned to earth again. Some of the descendants of men who played a conspicuous part in the court of the emperor still inhabit the mansions of their ancestors, and, though they cannot indulge in the dreams of ambition which in an oriental court lures so many eager aspirants to destruction, they enjoy security and tranquillity under the government which has risen upon the ruins of that of the Great Moghul.

The palace of Aurungzebe still occupies a considerable extent of ground, but it has almost lost its form and outline in the ruin which has reduced the greater portion to the dust. Aurungabad now forms a part of the territory of the Nizam; its chief trade is in silks, and it is a good mart for native and European merchandize. Though considered extremely healthy in the days of Aurungzebe, it is now subjected to malaria, arising from neglected tanks in the neighbourhood, which, at certain seasons of the year, is productive of dangerous epidemics. In fact, at no period is there any security against fever, which lurks in the midst of beauty and fertility, and may be found amid gardens luxuriant with the orange and grape, fruits which do not grow in every part of India, and generally indicate a salubrious climate.

The mosques and durgahs of India are not unfrequently very richly endowed, and the priests in attendance upon those, which do not possess revenues of their own, are supported by the contributions of pious pilgrims, who may be attracted to the shrine by its superior sanctity. At all the durgahs of any note, there are apartments, sometimes entitled *Baruk darre*, for the accommodation of travellers coming from a distance. These are detached from the principal edifice, as are likewise the dwellings of the moollahs or moojawirs, who have the charge of the tomb, and who divide amongst them the profits accruing from the donations of munificent visitants. One point of resemblance amid many, between the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions, in a country where the professors of both are so closely associated with each other, is that of peculiar shrines being chosen by particular classes as the favourite places of their devotions. Different gods are selected by the rich and the poor who follow the dictates of Brahma. the great worshipping the deity under some imposing attribute, while their inferiors are content with a more humble impersonation of the divine power. The Mahomedans, though affecting to abhor idolatry, do much the same thing. Men of high rank repair, either in person or by proxy, to the durgah of some holy man, who has been canonized for the memorable deeds which he performed upon earth, choosing a saint who occupies an eminent place upon the calendar for their patron, other mausoleums being only frequented by the lower orders, washermen, water-carriers, and people of no account. The inferior castes of Hindoos are often as deeply imbued with religious veneration towards a Mussulmanee saint as the true believers, joining with the latter in their offerings and adorations.

The pilgrimages to a neighbouring durgah are performed weekly, Thursday being the day appointed for this purpose. Music, even to the sound of bells, is strictly forbidden by orthodox Mohamedans, as an adjunct to religious ceremonies; but the disciples of the Prophet, in India are not so strait-laced, and they do not scruple to resort to the cymbal and drum in aid of their festivals. One of the employments of holy persons, in attendance at a durgah, is to strike a *ghurnal*, a round thick piece of brass, every day, both morning and evening. The sound which this instrument produces is usually kept up the whole of Thursday, the noise being not inferior to that of the Brahmanical shell, and

equally attractive to devotees. The performers call down blessings on the heads of all who enter with a gift in their hands, not disdaining to accept of a single cowrie from those who have nothing better to offer. The nobuts, or drums, are also in full vigour during the Thursday, which, as we have before stated, is the day of every week selected by pilgrims of all denominations to visit the shrines, those not boasting of lands or attendant priests, being usually decorated with a lamp by some pious hand upon an evening esteemed so holy. Tigers, making periodical visits, are said to guard the graves of saints only upon Thursday nights, and it is certain that hunters, who have eagerly desired to enjoy the sport which these animals afford, have been baffled in their pursuit until the evening pointed out by some neighbouring faqueer as the period of their visit. Captain Skinner relates a circumstance of the kind, which occurred to himself, and which, though doubtless only brought about by a fortuitous coincidence of events, strengthened the superstition in the minds of the native followers, if they ever dreamed of denying implicit credit to the assurances of the holy persons who shared the grim sentinels' vigils. Some saints, however, have reached to such a height of beatitude, that their savage genii, the tigers, never leave them either night or day : in these cases, even faqueers deem their attendance unnecessary; they do not object to mount guard alternately with the monarch of the waste, but they object to such constant association.

The ceremony of *Chuddur chunhana*, performed at celebrated durgahs, is very lucrative to the priesthood; it consists of the dedication of pieces of silk, cotton, chintz, or brocade, to the service of the saint. The cloths, or chuddurs, are spread over the sarcophagus like a pall, but are only allowed to remain in that employment a short time, the living taking care to appropriate the greater number to their own use, either converting the different pieces into garments for themselves, or selling them : a species of traffic which is well known, but does not excite any scandal. Persons who are exceedingly pious, or who have a boon of considerable magnitude to ask of the saints, present clothes of costly fabric, which are often of great value; some presenting the gift without hesitation at the moment of supplication, while others, more cautious, wait until they see whether any miraculous interposition is likely to be shewn in their favour, limiting themselves to a promise of some rich donation. Christian visitors are freely admitted to the interior of many of the most celebrated durgahs; on these occasions, however, they are expected to contribute to the support of the moojawirs in attendance, notwithstanding the little hope which they can entertain of receiving any benefit from the favour of a saint belonging to a religion so directly opposed to their own. The *peers*, or holy men, who spend their lives in the performance of religious exercises at the shrines of the illustrious dead, are not very particular in their method of exacting tribute from all comers; the money offered by Christian strangers, visiting the mausoleum merely from motives of curiosity, is usually given through the hands of a native, and if the sum should be considered too small for the dignity of the party, rude demands are frequently made for a more liberal donation, and abuse and even blows are sometimes lavished on the luckless agent, especially if he should be suspected of embezzling a part. Some shrines are esteemed so sacred, that, it is said, death would punish the temerity of any *kaffir*, or infidel, who should presume to intrude in the vaults in which the venerated ashes are deposited : many stories being told of the fatal effects which have followed the rash attempts of Europeans to dare the danger. The adventurers are always represented to have been in a state of intoxication at the time, a habit which unfortunately affords the natives of India but too frequent opportunities of

reproach to the Christian residents of the country. Nothing can exceed the disgust with which respectable natives view those who disguise themselves by drinking, for, though inebriety is not unknown amongst either Mahomedans or Hindoos, it is indulged in with great secrecy by those who have any respect for character, none save the veriest outcasts, or persons in higher life who are lost to all sense of decency, allowing themselves to be seen under the influence of wine

There is generally a sturdy band of religious mendicants, of a less respectable description than the regular attendants of the durgah, who are lodged and fed out of the revenues belonging to it, to be seen lounging about the precincts of every celebrated shrine. These men live entirely by charity, the divine injunction to that effect being more abused in India than in any place under the sun. They beg, or rather clamour, for alms of all who approach the tomb, and are in all respects vagabonds of the very worst description. Unhappily, hypocrisy flourishes in every country, and, in the East more especially, religion is made a cloak for every vice. It is well known that many of the most celebrated durgahs are resorted to for the purpose of carrying on intrigues—a fact which, though notorious, does not in the slightest degree affect the sanctity of the place, the priests laying claim for themselves and their saint to the reputation of perfect holiness, notwithstanding the infamy of their conduct.

Other shrines are the resort of thieves who, under the pretence of superior sanctity, entice travellers to a supposed hallowed spot, in order that they may have the opportunity of plundering them, murder being frequently added to robbery. These men have been known to carry on their dreadful practices during a series of years, escaping the punishment due to their crimes by bribes to the emissaries of the police. Many, however, of the most secluded durgahs are selected by men truly pious, according to a belief which teaches the merit of entire withdrawal from all the active duties of life. These devotees will seek some solitary tomb, supposed to contain the relics of a saintly personage, and if it be large enough will establish themselves in the interior. Should there be no accommodation, however, for the living they erect a hut in the neighbourhood, subsisting in the most frugal manner upon the trifling offerings brought by pilgrims from the scattered villages adjacent. Some of the most celebrated of these saints have obtained eminence in consequence of the success of their pious efforts in the conversion of Hindoos. They are reputed to have performed all sorts of miracles during their abode in the world, turning the courses of rivers, to persuade the incredulous, and even restoring the dead to life. This privilege is said to have been exercised very sparingly, the saint, who possessed the resuscitating power to the greatest extent, alleging that he knew of so few people who made a proper use of their existence during their career upon earth, that he could not with any propriety return them to society, since there seemed such little chance of amendment in their morals and conduct.

The performance of miracles is not absolutely essential to the reputation of a saint, the favourites of heaven being supposed to pass the greater portion of their time in a sort of trance, in which they behold visions, permitted only to the righteous of the earth. A state of religious excitement verging upon madness is looked upon with great reverence by people who entertain strange notions respecting the most effectual methods of propitiating the deity. To stand for hours up to the neck in water, abstaining from food, and either maintaining a strict silence, or uttering nothing save devout aspirations, is supposed to afford the strongest indications of piety, and to render those, who resign themselves to this sort of religious intoxication, objects of the highest favour of

heaven Wonderful and often ludicrous tales are told at durgahs which cover the relics of the early professors of Mahomedanism in India. The temptations endured by St. Anthony have had their prototype in those successfully repelled by the servants of the Prophet, and, in many cases, a spirit of rivalry has urged holy persons to the performance of exploits, which have nothing but their oddity, and the manifestation which they shew of miraculous power, to recommend them. A certain saint, happening to be sitting astride across a wall, observed a holy person, whose claims to equal sanctity were exceedingly dubious, riding up to him upon a tiger, which he kept in subjection by means of a whip formed of snakes. Resolved not to be outdone, the saint issued his command to the wall, which, obeying the injunction of so pious a follower of the Prophet, moved forward and carried him the distance of forty paces, the wall, however, happened to be one of the chief supports of a mosque, and the beholders, though edified by the display of superiority on the part of the person who had removed it, humbly suggested the necessity of repairing the damage done to the temple. It was quite as easy to move the wall back again, as to displace it in the first instance, and accordingly he commanded it to return to its former place, trusting entirely to the reputation which he had acquired to induce succeeding ages to give credit to the tale.

The funeral of a Mussulman is performed in India with a vast number of ceremonials previous to the interment. In some cases, there is a large assemblage of persons, strangers as well as friends and relations of the deceased, who are invited to a sort of wake over the body, which however, is conducted with more regard to decorum than is observed in those countries of Christendom in which the custom prevails. The corpses of great men are often carried down to a neighbouring river to be washed, and on these occasions, sums of money are scattered amongst the populace, and of course a general scramble takes place, in which, when the concourse is great, many accidents occur. The corpse, after bathing is rubbed or anointed on the forehead, hands, knees, and feet, those portions of the body which have come in contact with the earth in prayer, with pounded camphor, and it is then enveloped in a shroud formed of materials corresponding with the circumstances of the deceased, very fine white muslin being employed as the winding sheet of men of rank. These shrouds are sometimes inscribed with chapters from the *Koran*, the person for whom they are intended often superintending the preparations themselves during their own lifetime. After these ceremonies have been completed, passages from the *Koran* are chaunted by the moollahs, the body is then placed upon a bier, which is carried to the grave by numerous volunteers, anxious to evince their respect by assisting in its last transit upon earth. These persons relieve each other continually, in order that all may be employed.

On arriving at the place of interment, the procession being more or less magnificent, according to the rank and fortune of the party, the corpse is deposited in a deep and wide grave, with the face turned towards Mecca. The funeral service is then completed by the recital of a sort of catechism, propounded by the chief moollah, who answers himself the questions which he puts to the deceased, a few prayers close the ceremonies, and the grave is then filled up, but not entirely abandoned. It is customary, during the forty days of mourning enjoined by the Mussulmanee religion to watch over the spot in which the remains of a relative are deposited. Those, who can afford it, pay religious persons to perform this duty: they are engaged to recite verses from the *Koran*, and if the surviving parties should be very wealthy and very devout, a sufficient number are employed to watch over the corpse of the departed, day

and night, relieving each other in their religious exercises, which never cease during the four-and-twenty hours. Nor is this confined merely to the days of mourning, the custom being kept up very frequently during a series of years. Others are obliged to be content with occasional visits, and it is no uncommon sight to see groupes of persons, attired in dark blue habits, assembled round a newly-made grave in the Mussulman cemetery of a city or village. The pious offices of surviving friends and relatives are often, amid the corruptions of the true faith which have so much deteriorated Islamism in India, mingled with rites which savour very strongly of paganism, sweetmeats are brought to the grave, and ceremonies performed, which have much the air of incantations. It is supposed that the moment in which the chief moollah, who has performed the funeral service, quits the grave, the angels of God visit the body, and interrogate it concerning the articles of his faith, his reception afterwards into the paradise of Mohamed depending chiefly upon the confession which he makes: hence the necessity of being well acquainted with the precise answers which always form a portion of a Mussulman's devotion. He repeats them every evening, the signal for the commencement being the lighting of the lamps after sunset. It may as well be mentioned that the women are quite as strict in the performance of this duty as the men, complying at all periods with religious ordinances, with the zeal and enthusiasm so characteristic of the sex: a proof, amid many, that they at least imagine that they are possessed of souls. Women are often hired at Mahomedan funerals to assist in those lamentations and bewailments which are considered essential to the display of respect for the character of the deceased. They weep, beat their breasts, and utter declamations indicative of the most profound grief, they pray at the tombs of their departed friends, though in general their worship is confined to their own houses, female attendance at the mosques not being considered decorous, but it is certain that the *Koran*, so far from excluding the weaker sex from the joys of Paradise, has allotted a place for all who do well whether male or female, and the women, anxious to avail themselves of the promises contained in the holy book, are rigid in the observance of every outward form required of them. They fast in the most rigid manner, during the Ramazan, suffering the extreme of thirst in the hottest weather rather than disobey the injunction of the Prophet. Joining in the prevalent belief of the efficacy of prayers performed by proxy, they also devote sums of money to the hire of persons, who engage to undertake a certain number of religious exercises for those who may not have sufficient time or health for the task, and they often employ learned men to expound the *Koran* to them, it being easy to listen to the exhortations of the moollahs while sitting behind the curtain which screens their apartments.

A S S A M

THE province of Assam is worthy of our attention, not only from the prospect which has been recently opened up of its becoming a source of supply for the tea market, but also because of its extent and natural fertility, and of the character of the tribes which inhabit and surround it. It is also gratifying to find that Assam, like Arracan, furnishes an unequivocal instance of the British rule being a blessing to those who have been brought under it. Before it came under the dominion of the English Government, it had been impoverished and depopulated to a frightful extent, partly by intestine feuds, and partly by foreign aggressions on the part of the Burmese, and of the mountain tribes who surround it on all sides. But since 1825, when it was annexed to the British territories, as a consequence of the Burmese war, it has gradually been rising from the misery into which it had sunk, and the progress of improvement has been of late years an accelerating one.

Assam occupies the entire valley of the *Brumhapootra*, from *Goalpara*, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, and E long $90^{\circ} 30'$, to *Sudiya*, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, and E long $95^{\circ} 45'$. It stretches from *Goalpara* with the river, in a north-east direction, and is enclosed on either side by hills—the lower ranges connected with the Himalaya mountains on the north, and the *Garro*, *Khasia*, and *Jyntea* ridges on the south. This long strip of well watered fertile country is divided into three portions, namely, Lower Assam, Upper Assam, and the *Sudiya* country. Lower Assam extends from *Goalpara*, on the south-west extremity, to the junction of the *Dhunsiri* river with the *Brumhapootra*, above the town of *Bishanath*. Upper Assam extends from the *Dhunsiri* to the plains of *Sudiya*, and this last is described by *Lieut. Wilcox*, as a spacious level plain, terminating the valley of Assam, intersected by a number of rivers, and surrounded by mountains covered with forest. The first two divisions formerly constituted the kingdom of Assam proper, and the last was occupied by various tribes, who acknowledged the Assamese supremacy. At present, Lower Assam is entirely under British rule, Upper Assam has been committed to the charge of the native raja, *Poorunder Singh*, who has no right to the country but what the English Government have given him, and who is required to pay an annual tribute of *R. 50,000*, of much the same value as the new *Furruckabad* coinage. *Sudiya*, from the political importance of its position, on the frontiers in the direction of *Burmah* and *China*, is retained under the immediate superintendence of the British authorities.

At the close of the Burmese war, the whole of the north-east frontier, including *Cooch Behar*, *Bijnee Assam*, with all its wild dependencies, *Sylhet*, *Cachar*, and *Munipore*, was committed to the care of the late *Mr. David Scott*, who had singly to settle the new relations between the British Government and the multitude of strange and uncivilized tribes scattered through such a compass of country, and also to undertake the entire administration, revenue and judicial, of those portions which were not left in independence, and did not fall within any previously established jurisdiction of the British territories. The natural consequence was, that he was overwhelmed with labours which no human strength or ability could overtake. His incomparable temper, and the generous policy he was left to pursue in his arrangements, won the affection and confidence of the people in a most wonderful manner. Even to the present day, no Assamese can pronounce his name without blessings, and scarcely without tears. As a natural result of this impression, the poor Assamese, who

had been scattered abroad in all directions, soon began to flock back to their native land, and industry was renewed. But Mr. Scott was left without the assistance necessary for carrying his benevolent principles into action. He was obliged to depend upon native agency, and his officers were, in many cases, unworthy of his confidence, and beyond his effectual control. Oppression and injustice, therefore, were dealt to the people; and the pleasing hopes with which they had returned to their native soil were bitterly disappointed. The agriculture, trade, and revenues of the country all languished. By degrees, however, assistants were granted him from the army, and, before he died, the tide of prosperity had again begun to flow. The system of government in Assam is now entirely changed. Not only are the assistants gentlemen selected from the army, but the commissioner himself belongs to the same branch of the public service, and thus, without increase of expense, a full and efficient body of judicial and revenue officers has been obtained, to the great advantage of the people.

The political relations of government with all the tribes in Assam and its vicinity, are intrusted to Major White, as political agent, who generally resides in Upper Assam, and has an assistant at Sudiya.

The administration of civil and criminal justice, and the care of the revenue, in the part of Assam which is retained strictly under British rule, are intrusted to Capt Jenkins, as commissioner, and six assistants (three senior and three junior), who are placed under his authority. The commissioner generally resides at Gowahattee, the capital of Lower Assam, but likewise holds regular sessions at the different subordinate stations in that division of the province. His assistants are placed sometimes singly, and sometimes two together, in different places of importance in the district. The several divisions under their charge are Goalpara, which embraces the Garrow Haut, Garrow Mehals, Hydra-chokey, Bchar, and Bijnee, Gowahattee and the six purgunnahs, which, it is intended should be formed into one district, and called Kamroop, Noagong, and Doorung, which is also styled Central Assam.

When Assam was first taken possession of by the English, the revenue system of the country was adopted as in Arracan. A capitation-tax of Rs 3 was levied upon every cultivator, who, in consideration of this, received two *poras*, or about six bigas, of land for his cultivation, which he had a right to as long as he paid his tax, but could not dispose of, because the soil was held to be the property of the state. On mechanics and manufacturers, a higher tax was levied, which, in some cases, amounted to Rs 6. As the levying of these taxes was intrusted to native collectors, who were under little control, the people were subjected to exaction and oppression, which disheartened and nearly ruined them. As a natural consequence, the revenue itself suffered, and was inadequate to the expense of protecting the country and administering its affairs. The system, however, has been changed, although we are not informed in what manner, and from the excellent arrangements of Captain Bogle and his colleagues, the people are now pursuing their labours in peace and security, with a fair return for their industry. One feature of the revenue-system, we have been told, is an entire exemption from transit duties and custom-house chokeys. The population is daily increasing, and, consequently, cultivation is again restoring the fact of the country to a civilized appearance, and trade is flourishing and extending. Goalpara is rapidly rising in importance as a mart for exchanging the produce of the whole surrounding country, both subject to the British Government and independent of it; and Gowahattee has grown to a populous and well-laid out town, from being little more

than a cluster of huts. The revenue has also increased, and has begun, we believe, to furnish some surplus over the expenditure.

Upper Assam, which is the ancient seat of royalty, was given up to Raja Poorunder Singh, in 1833, as already mentioned, but for what reason it is impossible to divine, unless it were a selfish haste to escape the trouble of raising a ruined province again to prosperity. The raja had no claim to such a promotion, unless he derives one from having had a principal hand in running the country by his previous usurpation. The people had no desire to be left to the tender mercies of such a man, and the British can derive no benefit from the measure, but will, in all probability, reap annoyance and some danger from it, because they have awakened anew the raja's ambition for rule, and have put in his hands the means of filling his own people with discontent towards himself and the paramount power which sets him up and protects him, and of engendering hostilities amongst the independent or protected mountain tribes in his neighbourhood, by his attempts to bring them fully under his dominion.

The population of Upper Assam is estimated at rather more than 200,000, and, when the country was given up, the revenue had risen to between Rs 80,000 and Rs 100,000, and was increasing with the increasing security and comfort of the people. The raja, it is understood, has realized a revenue of full Rs 100,000, and, as before-mentioned, his stipulated tribute to the English Government is Rs 50,000.

The whole internal administration of the country is in the raja's hands, and he has restored the ancient system. The revenue is raised by a capitation tax, such as we have previously described. The ryots are divided into different bodies, denominated *kheis*, which may embrace from 500 to 2,000 of them, and over each *kheis* is a set of officers designated *boras*, *sykeras*, and *hasarees*, who are all under the direction of one superior, or *kheldar*, as he is called, who is generally a nobleman, or connection of the royal family. The *kheldar* remits the revenue to the public treasury.

Each *kheldar* has likewise both a civil and a criminal jurisdiction. He decides civil suits to the amount of Rs 20, and in petty criminal cases he may punish by fine to the amount of Rs 20, or by corporal punishment as far as twenty ratans. The awards of the *kheldars* are subject to the revision of district courts, of which there are four. These courts have likewise a jurisdiction of their own, in causes amounting to Rs 100. The raja presides in person in a sudder court, held in Jorhaut, his capital, in which all serious offences are tried, and civil suits of importance are decided, and to which there is an appeal from the inferior courts.

To maintain his state and authority, the raja keeps up a sort of rabble soldiery of about 500 men, who are armed with muskets, and trained after the European fashion by native commissioned officers from Hindoostan. It is easy to suppose they may be ready instruments of mischief.

In reading the narratives which have been published of the surveys made of Assam, and looking over the maps constructed from them, it is lamentable to remark how completely the face of the country is overspread with jungle, either of grass or forest, but especially the latter. Yet the soil of the whole country, and of Upper Assam in particular, is exceedingly rich, and from its diversified elevation, it is adapted to the cultivation of every variety of crop. Rice, sugar-cane, pepper, mustard-seed, cotton, and moozah silk, are the chief articles of produce at present, but even in raising these, the natives are indo-

lent and apathetic, and without some new stimulus to their industry, it is not likely to be extended to other objects. Under the administration of the raja, no such stimulus is to be expected. He is said to be oppressive, and to be already driving numbers of the sufficiently small population from his territories by his oppression. He has likewise commenced a monopoly of trade on his own account, and insists upon sellers selling only to him whatever he wants, and purchasers buying only from him whatever sort of commodities he has to dispose of. This system cannot last long, and the sooner government break it up, by resuming their grant to the raja, the better will it be both for their own interests and those of the people.

It is, however, to the country about Sudiya, that attention has of late been chiefly directed, and we are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers much interesting information respecting it, which, we believe, has not yet been submitted to the public. We have already stated, that the whole country is divided into three portions, Lower Assam, Upper Assam, and Sudiya, with the neighbouring country. Lower Assam, extending on both banks of the Brumhapootra, from Guripara to Bishanath, is retained under the full control and government of the British authorities. Upper Assam, extending in the same way in the line of the river on its south bank, from Bishanath to the point at which the Dihko, having Rungpore on its banks, falls into the Brumhapootra, and somewhat higher on the north bank, has been made over to the Raja Poorunder Singh, on condition of his paying an annual tribute of Rs 50,000, whilst Sudiya and the adjoining country, making up the entire remainder of the great valley of the Brumhapootra, until it is closed in by lofty mountains, between the 96th and 97th degree of east longitude, is kept under the immediate superintendence of the British authorities. Of the first two divisions we have already given some account, we shall now proceed to describe the last.

The Brumhapootra, in this higher part of its course, is also called the Lohit. In ascending it, we still pursue a north-easterly direction, inclining considerably more to the north than before, until we reach the longitude of $96^{\circ} 30'$ east, after which, its direction is nearly due east, as far as the point at which it emerges from the mountains, at the distance of another degree of longitude. At this point, its channel takes the form of a rocky pool, which is popularly called the Brumhakoond, and is held in estimation as a place of pilgrimage, although the unquiet state of the country for many years before it came under British authority has latterly prevented the general resort of devotees to it. The proper Brumhakoond, however, which is described in the Hindu shastras, is at the source of the river, and it is at present a question undetermined, whether it is at the source of that branch of the river of which we are now speaking or of another branch, which is believed to rise in the same mountains, but to take a different direction, and form a part at least of the Dihong which joins the Brumhapootra from the north, about twenty miles below Sudiya. The origin of both these rivers is supposed to be in a lofty mountainous range, covered with eternal snow, somewhere near the parallel of 29° north latitude, and about $97^{\circ} 20'$ east longitude, and the Irrawaddy is believed to have its source in the same neighbourhood.

The whole of the plain of Sudiya, and the neighbouring districts, which we are now describing, appears from the maps to stretch about 120 miles in length, and from forty to sixty miles in breadth, and the larger portion of it lies to the south of the Brumhapootra. It is intersected by numerous streams tributary to that river, which generally form the boundaries of the different

detracts into which it is divided, and which it is important, therefore, we should notice.

Through a great part of its course through Upper Assam, the Brumhapootra is divided into two branches (the southern having the largest body of water), which encompass a large island called Mojaolee, formerly well-inhabited and cultivated, but now a wilderness. The Dikho falls into the southern branch of the great river, about twenty miles below the upper extremity of the island, after having run a short course from the hills in the south-east and about the same place it is also joined by the Deesung, which has a longer course, and comes from a quarter more directly east. The intervening slip of country between the Dikho and the Deesung bears numerous traces of former inhabitants, but is now entirely overrun with deep grass and forest jungle. The bed of the Brumhapootra, above the island of Mojaolee, is intersected by numerous smaller islands, and, after ascending it a little way, we find it joined by another considerable river on the south bank. This is the Booree Deehing, which rises amongst the mountains to the south-east of the vulgar Brumha koond mentioned above, and flows from east to west, giving off a branch called the Noa Deehing, which, taking a northerly direction, falls into the Brumhapootra, nearly opposite to the town of Sudiya, and bringing on the rest of its waters to the west, until they are naturally intercepted by the Brumhapootra as it flows to the south-west. Its two branches, therefore, the Noa Deehing and the Booree Deehing, enclose a large division of the plains adjoining Sudiya, which is bounded by the Noa Deehing on the east, by the Booree Deehing on the south, by the Brumhapootra on the north, and converges on the west to the point at which the Booree Deehing joins the Brumhapootra. This portion of the plains, again, is intersected, in a sort of diagonal manner, by a river or nulla called the Debooroo, which falls into the Brumhapootra, about twenty miles above the junction of the Booree Deehing. The country from the Booree Deehing to the mouth of the Debooroo is entirely covered with grass and forest jungle. A line drawn southward from the mouth of the Debooroo till it meets the Booree Deehing forms the western boundary of a tract of land, which has also the Booree Deehing for its southern, and the Brumhapootra for its northern boundary, and on the east is bounded by a line drawn southward from a point on the south bank of the Brumhapootra, opposite to the Koondeel nulla, on which the town of Sudiya is situated, to meet the Booree Deehing. This extensive tract is inhabited by the people called Mootuks, or Maomeieas, or Moraees, by whom, however, it is but very partially occupied. Their principal town, at which the chief, or Bur-seenaputhee, resides, is Runga Gora, on the Debooroo, and it is chiefly on the course of this river that the population is found. The people themselves we shall describe afterwards.

We have thus described the whole country lying on the south bank of the Brumhapootra, from the Dikho eastward as far as Sudiya. Further to the south of this tract, are only the wild unsettled tribes of the hills. We shall now pass to the north bank of the great river, and travel in the same way from the west eastward. On the north bank, the district of Seesee belongs to Upper Assam, which is in a state of great desolation from the continual ravages to which it was exposed before the country came under British rule. From the termination of the Seesee district to the point at which the hills first approach the river, the country is a perfectly uncultivated wilderness. From that point to the junction of the Dihong and the Brumhapootra, the country is very thinly inhabited by the Meerees, a rude tribe totally differing from the Assamese, who

have a few villages on the banks of the river, the greatest of which is Motgong, where the chief or gaum has his residence. He has renewed his allegiance to Assam through the British Government, and sought protection both for his own tribe, and for the Abors who live in the hills to the north of them.

The Dihong falls into the Brumhapootra, near Sitlane Mookh, nearly in $95^{\circ} 25' E$ long, and $27^{\circ} 45' N$ lat, and is an object of the greatest interest, because of the large quantity of water which it brings down, and the uncertainty which hangs over its origin. It comes immediately from the north but the difficult state of its channel, which is full of rapids with great masses of rock, not *in situ*, but brought down by the torrents from the mountains, and the impossibility of travelling on its banks, have hitherto prevented its being surveyed by European officers, beyond a few miles from its junction with the Brumhapootra. Its volume of water is three times as great as that of the Brumhapootra at Sudiya, and was ascertained by Captain Bedford, in December 1825, to amount to 56,564 cubic feet in a second. It cannot be supposed, therefore, that all this water is supplied by a river of no longer course than that of the Sudiya river, and no one who reads the elaborate Appendix to Lieut Wilcox's able and interesting memoir in the seventeenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, on the subject, will find much difficulty in believing, that the Dihong derives by much the greater part of its waters from the Sanpo of Tibet, although it brings likewise the sacred stream from the true Brumhakoonk.

Just as the Dihong is about to fall into the Brumhapootra, which it does in a few streams, it is joined by the Dibong, a considerable river, also descending from the mountains to the north, but from a more easterly direction. Its supply of water, which is not included in that of the Dibong above mentioned, is about two thirds of that of the Brumhapootra at Sudiya, which Capt Bedford estimated at 19,058 cubic feet in a second. The Dibong has been surveyed only a very short distance from its mouth, for the same causes which have prevented the survey of the Dihong, but there is no reason to imagine that its course is of great extent. The triangular piece of low country between the Dihong and the Dibong is a perfect wilderness, without inhabitants, but the high lands to the north of it are thinly occupied by several tribes of the Abors, of whom the most powerful, the Bor Abors, inhabit the northern and more lofty ranges.

The Dibong forms the western boundary of the district of Sudiya proper, which is bounded likewise by the Brumhapootra on the south, and is closed in on the north and east by the mountain ranges which, at the same time, terminate the great plain of the Brumhapootra. The town of Sudiya itself stands on a small stream, the Koondeel nulla, or panee, about six miles from its junction with the great river. About twenty miles to the eastward of Sudiya, is Sonapoor, formerly a strong frontier post of the Assam government, beyond which the Brumhapootra ceases to be navigable, except to the canoes of the country. The Sudiya district has a rich alluvial soil, low, and well-watered, which is exceedingly well adapted for the growth of rice and similar crops, and furnishes two harvests annually, but the inhabitants profit but little by its advantages, for only a small portion of it is brought into cultivation. Continued peace and security, with the continual influx of new settlers, will doubtless soon work a great change in this respect.

The district of Sudiya was properly subject and tributary to Assam, and, indeed, peopled by Assamese. Its present inhabitants, however, are chiefly refugees of the Khamptees and Mooluks, who were driven from their own abodes to the south-east, by Singphos, from a still greater distance in the same

direction, about fifty years ago. These refugees at first obtained permission from the Assam government to settle in the plains on the south bank of the Brumhapootra, immediately opposite the district of Sudiya, but, during the civil wars, on the flight of Raja Goreenath, they passed over into Sudiya, took forcible possession of it, and reduced the Assamese inhabitants to slavery. Having thus placed themselves in opposition to the Assam government, they naturally took part with their enemies and invaders, the Burmese and their allies. They are subject to a Khamptee chief, who assumes the old Assamese title of the Sudiya Khava Gohein. He has fully submitted to the British authority.

To complete our survey, we have now only to notice the plains which lie on the south bank of the Brumhapootra, opposite the district of Sudiya, from the termination of the Mooluk territory to the mountainous ranges on the east and the south. These plains are intersected by two rivers, the Noa Deehing, mentioned before, which strikes off from the Booree Deehing, about thirty miles south of the Brumhapootra, into which it falls a little to the eastward of Sudiya, and the Theinga panee, which terminates nearly at the same place, after a short course almost from east to west, from the neighbouring mountains. On the latter river, the chief part of the population of the district is found. The people were once proper Assamese subjects, but these were dispossessed by the tribes from the neighbouring hills, who descended to the fertile plains which they now occupy. They are chiefly Singphos and Kakoos. They were a most dreadful scourge to the kingdom of Assam, into which they made continual incursions with fire and sword, not only plundering all the property that fell in their way, but carrying off the inhabitants, whom they either sold as slaves to the other Singphos, Khampteas, and Shaums of the more distant mountains, or kept in the same condition to cultivate their fields. Many of these unhappy captives were restored to liberty and home by the British troops, when the Burmans were driven from the country.*

* From the *Friend of India* a weekly paper published at Serampore and conducted with much ability; its political articles are written with spirit yet in a tone of moderation.

MR ROYLES "BOTANY OF THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS"

WE have just seen the Ninth Part of Mr Forbes Royle's splendid Botanical Work, which includes the orders, *Scrophularinæ*, *Orobanchæ*, *Lentibulariæ*, *Cyrtandrææ*, *Pedaliinæ*, *Bignoniaceæ*, *Acanthaceæ*, *Verbenaceæ*, *Labiata*, *Boraginæ*, *Cordiaceæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, *Hydroleaceæ*, *Polemoniaceæ*, *Primulaceæ*, *Plumbaginæ*, *Plantaginæ*, *Monochlamyda*, *Nyctaginæ*, and *Begoniaceæ*.

We need say no more, than that the work is continued with unabated spirit and ability, and promises to be one of which the nation will have reason to be proud.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT MADURA

THE scantiness of original notices of the history of ancient India renders every fragment valuable hence, we suppose, Mr William Taylor, Missionary, of Madras, has been induced to undergo the toil of translating and annotating certain MSS. in Tamil, relating to the history of "the Ancient Southern Kingdom of Madura,"* the *Pandionis Regio* of Ptolemy, the *Pandiya-Mandalam*, or Pandiya territory, of native writers

The MSS, of which the work consists, Mr Taylor states, were principally collected by Mr Wheatley, collector of Ramnad, for Colonel Mackenzie, but did not reach him, and remained in the possession of Mr Wheatley's widow They are supposed by Mr Taylor to "afford internal evidence of authenticity, but this is all the light furnished upon this important point

The contents of the volume before us are as follows The first article is entitled "Pandion Chronicle, and consists of a kind of history of Madura, in the Purana style, from the Creation of the world till the Salivahana year 1722, when it was annexed to the British possessions this history occupies twenty three pages' The next article is an abstract of the *Madura Stalla Purāna*, consisting of sixty four *Tiruvalladels*, or Sacred Amusements of Siva, the narration of which will confer all manner of happiness on the hearer a boon which every patient listener to such puerile rhapsodies would deserve The next is called "Supplementary Manuscript" It professes to contain an account of kings who reigned in the Cali yuga, and of those who ruled in Madura, the genealogy of kings of the race of the sun, and contemporary pedigree, or junior branch

The whole of these works appear to us to betray marks of modern invention or sophistication, and to contribute very little towards a knowledge of Pandiyan history Mr Taylor has given, in his Preface, a *précis* of this history, which he traces upwards from its occupation by the British

The country, which once comprehended the modern kingdom of Tanjore, the Tondiman district, and the collectorates of Ichchinopoly, Coimbatour, and Tinnevely, came into our hands in the struggles with the native Polygars and the contests in Arcot Under its princes of the Carnataca dynasty, the country had enjoyed a long rest one of the most illustrious was the well-known Trimul-Naig, of whose magnificence many memorials remain Antecedent to the Carnataca princes, there were unsettled times, about A D 1370, the Mysoreans had repelled the Mahomedans, and re-established the ancient Pandions, who were, however, set aside by the Naikers The Mahomedans had occupied the country about A D 1323, the best certain date offered by the MSS, the previous dates being reckoned from the era of the Caliyuga "From that time, upwards, we have notices of a line of Pandion kings, broken by periods of uncertainty, and apparently by incursions of foreign conquerors, until, about the beginning of the Christian era, we find the country subject to the ascendancy of the famous Vicramaditya, king of Ougein, one of the Pandions ruling for a time as his viceroy

*Oriental Manuscripts, in the Tamil language, translated, with annotations, by WILLIAM TAYLOR, Missionary Two vols Vol I Madras, 1835

Higher upwards still, we discover that the kingdom had been conquered by a neighbouring king, and re-conquered by a Pandion. Previous to the conquest by the neighbouring state, its kings had been in friendly alliance or league with the Pandions, and these last had been strengthened by friendly relations with the very ancient kingdom of Hastina-puri in the North. At a still earlier period, a famous personage, connected with that royal house, is stated to have formed an alliance by marriage with a Pandion, an occurrence which seems to be well authenticated, and could not have occurred later than 1000 years before the commencement of the Christian era. Beyond this, in the ascending series, we have mythological legends."

Some of the relations of the Pandion kingdom with other kingdoms of like antiquity, are referred to in the MSS., but the value of these notices depends altogether upon the authenticity and integrity of the original work, which is, in our opinion, apocryphal.

The Annotations are laborious, but heavy, verbose, obscure, and contain very little real information.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

Royal Asiatic Society—A general meeting was held on the 6th of February, the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston in the chair. Amongst the donations presented were, from Sir Geo. Thos. Staunton, Bart., his father's (Sir George Leonard Staunton) original credentials to the Emperor of Japan and the King of Cochin China, authenticated under the great seal of England, and the sign manual of King George the Third. It was intended that these documents should have been presented at the courts of Japan and Cochin China immediately after the termination of the embassy of Earl McCartney to the court of Peking. The unexpected breaking out of the war with France, however, rendering it necessary that H. M. S. *Leon*, in which the mission was to sail, should return to England, the opportunity of opening a diplomatic intercourse with those interesting countries was unfortunately lost, and has not since been retrieved. From Professor Rosellini, plates to *i Monumenti dell'Egitto e della Nubia*, &c., parts 20 to 24. From Robert Russell, Esq., Solvyn's Two Hundred and Fifty coloured Etchings, descriptive of the Manners, Customs, and Dresses of the Hindoos, Calcutta, 1799, folio. From Dr. Montgomerie, two Chinese coins of Emperors who reigned, respectively, about A. D. 1100 and 1225, found at Singapore, while the foundation for a building was being made. Dr. Montgomerie considers that these coins shew the high probability that the Chinese traded to Singapore at a very early period.

A paper, written by the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, missionary at Canton, was read, entitled "Remarks upon the *Yü Shê*, a celebrated historical Work of the Chinese."

The *Yü Shê*, or 'Explanatory History,' was published in the ninth year of Kang he, A. D. 1670, and is a compilation containing the sayings and maxims of the greatest Chinese sages and statesmen, from the earliest period to the end of the Chow dynasty. It is less the history of human action than of mind. Instead of details of war and bloodshed, as in the historical works of other

nations, only the moral precepts and sententious opinions of their wise men are recorded. The work treats, Mr Gutzlaff says, more fully and satisfactorily upon the origin of the world, than any other historical book he had met with. He adds, however, that *Leé tsze* and *Hwae-nan-tsze*, both of the number of the *Sshü tsze* (Ten Philosophers), expatiate upon a subject of which they obviously know nothing. The existing chaos,—the mutual operation of the dual principle, *yang* and *yin*,—and the readiness with which they explain the creation of a spiritual and material world, furnish ample proofs of their inventive genius, which substitutes opinions for facts. But, afterwards, they give their opinion, that early history is a mere fable—a distinctive deluge, however, is recorded as a fact, but no account is stated of its extent or duration. The Chow dynasty, of which Woo wang was the founder, is the golden age of Chinese history. During this period, those philosophers lived who became the teachers of all ages, and are still the political guides of their posterity. Every true Chinaman dwells with delight upon this age of his ancestry. The minute detail of events which then occurred,—a careful enumeration of the tributary states which then existed,—the lives of the great ministers and philosophers who then flourished, fill more pages in the *Yü Shê* than the voluminous writings of Plutarch would occupy.

One of the fundamental principles of Chinese philosophy, as inculcated in the *Yü Shê*, is, that virtue is deeply implanted in the human breast, and that, therefore, if the proper means be taken, it becomes quite easy to render a whole nation virtuous. Mankind need reform, say the Chinese sages, but a man must first reform himself, then his family, and afterwards the state. Whenever this natural order of reform is interrupted, no success can be expected, reform begins at home.

The principles of government form the incessant theme of the discourses of the philosophers in the *Yü Shê*. Kwan tsze, a philosopher and statesman at the court of Tse, is asked to explain the nature of a pastoral government, and replies, that he who wishes to act like the shepherd of his people, must lay up stores in the four seasons, for if a country is rich in goods, foreigners will repair to it: a small country, thus rising will attach the people to the soil. When the magazines are full, they will attend to the rules of etiquette, well provided with food and raiment, they will guard their honour and avoid disgrace. If the superiors pay respect to the institutions of the country, the relationship between all classes will be firmly established. If justice, integrity, modesty, and decorum be promoted, the royal law will be effective. If the public spirit of the people be acted upon, the statutes of the realm will be obeyed, and the penal code may be reduced. The people will be rendered docile, if the worship of gods and deities, hills and rivers, be inculcated and established.

The Chinese philosophers preferred the court to any other residence, and they usually prevailed upon the prince to make an allowance to their followers, or place them in office. Thus, the maintenance of one philosopher was a heavy burthen to the state, for, while he taught the prince how to rule the nation by virtue, and virtue alone, he emptied the royal coffers. These philosophers never dreamt that monarchy, or even despotism, was hurtful to a country. They put the weal or woe of millions into the hand of a single individual, and taught him to follow the principles of justice, to love and cherish with paternal kindness the whole nation, and to watch its interest whilst sacrificing his own. They looked upon a kingdom as nothing more than a family upon a large scale, and that it was to be governed by implicit obedience on one side, and

patriarchal kindness and dignity on the other. This theory, says Mr Gutzlaff, is natural, amiable, and appropriate, but it was too often found, in practice, that patriarchal power degenerated into tyranny, and filial love into slavish fear.

A whole volume of the *Yih She* is devoted to the memorabilia of that prince of philosophy and literature, Confucius (Kung foo-tze). Like most wise men, Confucius made little progress among his contemporaries, but his posthumous fame exceeds that of any other philosopher. The works of other sages are either buried in oblivion, or studied by a few scholars, but his writings are read by millions, recited by all classes and ranks, and considered infallible guides by a third of the human race. They are indeed well suited to the character of the Chinese people, as they have all a practical tendency, and display a plausible originality and depth of thought. In spite, however, of these advantages, they would never have gained such universal celebrity in China, had not the government adopted direct measures to establish it. The study of the works of Confucius being made almost the only road to honours and preferments, the votary of fortune never hesitated whether to declare his adherence to the sentiments of Confucius, or lead the life of a poor and despised mortal as an independent dissembler, and hence the venerable antiquity with which these writings are crowned.

The *Yih She* consigns the doctrines of the Taoou sect to contempt for their abstruseness, but it dwells with delight upon the words and actions of Confucius's disciples, most of whom rose to high offices in the state, as their master had foretold, and all exemplified, more or less, the truth of his maxims. The school of Confucius never died, though it often fell under the wrath of weak princes, who had been led to prefer the mysticisms of *Taoism* or *Buddhism* to the simple principles of the sage.

The *Yih She* abruptly closes at the reign of *Che huang te*, the founder of the Tsin dynasty, who opposed the Confucian system, and was the enemy of learning. In conclusion, Mr Gutzlaff observes, that he had given only a cursory view of a work which, he does not hesitate to pronounce, contains the quintessence of Chinese literature, and which he hopes will one day be better known in Europe.

The thanks of the society were returned to Mr Gutzlaff.

20th February, the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bt., in the chair.—Various donations to the library were presented. Richard Hope, Esq. was elected a resident member. Lieut.-Col W. Sykes read a paper, written by himself, on the *Land Tenures of Dukhun* (Deccan). This paper concluded Col Sykes' notices of these tenures published in the last number of the Society's Journal, and embraced the details of the office of that important functionary, usually called *Pateel*, or headman of towns and villages in that part of India.

The next meeting will be held on the 5th of March.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—At the meeting of September 2d, Sir Edward Ryan in the chair, the secretary brought up and read the following draft of a memorial to the Court of Directors:

"To the Honourable the Chairman and Court of Directors of the East India Company.

"The Memorial and Humble Petition of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta,

"Sheweth That the Asiatic Society, as your Honourable Court is aware, was instituted in the year 1784 for the purpose of 'Enquiring into the History, Civil and Natural, the Antiquities, Arts, Sciences and Literature of Asia.

"That, since its institution, its exertions have been continually directed to the above objects, that it has numbered amongst its members all the most distinguished sta-

dents of Oriental literature, and that it has succeeded in bringing to light many of the hidden stores of Asiatic learning, and in drawing and keeping alive the attention of your Governments in India, to the great importance and advantage of such researches.

" That it was soon discovered, however, that mere individual efforts, or even the combined exertions of individuals, might, indeed, keep alive the spirit of inquiry, but could do little to diffuse amongst the people themselves, the knowledge of their ancient languages and literature, in which the whole of the legal and religious institutions of Hindustan were embodied and preserved, and which, at the date of the introduction of British rule, were found in the exclusive possession of the priesthood, guarded with jealous monopoly, as a means of influence and emolument, and doled out and interpreted to the uninitiated, as it suited their prejudices and interests. The public aid and encouragement of the existing Government was wanting to supply the resources formerly derived from the bounty of the native princes and nobles, which had shrunk in proportion as the British dominion advanced, and the necessity of it became at length so urgent, as to force it upon the notice of the local authorities. Your memorialists have only to refer to the recorded minute of the Right Hon. Lord Minto, Governor-general, dated 6th March 1811 a copy of which is annexed.

" That the British Legislature, upon the occasion of the renewal of the Charter Act of 1813 (53d Geo III c 155), made an express provision, that a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees, in each year, should be set apart, and applied to the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India.

" That, in pursuance of the above enactment, the supreme government accordingly, set apart the amount prescribed, which was appropriated, conjointly with sums previously granted by Government and other private endowments partly towards the support or enlargement of the Sanscrit and Hindu colleges of Calcutta and Benares, the Muhammedan colleges of Calcutta and Delhi, the establishment of English schools in these and other places and partly towards the publication as well of standard works, in the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, as of translations of English works into those languages, a list of which is hereto also annexed, showing what works have been completed, and what are still unfinished. That this appropriation continued until the 7th of March 1835, when, by an order of the Supreme Government, a copy of which is annexed, the whole of the works then in progress, and of which the particulars are therein given, were suspended and the funds before devoted thereto, as well as those which should occur from the eventual reduction of the Sanscrit and Arabic colleges, ordered to be employed exclusively, 'in imparting to the native population a knowledge of English literature and science, through the medium of the English language.

" That the Asiatic Society considering the public and complete withdrawal of all support, from the funds of Government, to the revival of the ancient literature of the country, as a measure fatal to the objects and principles, the advancement of which they had so long been labouring to promote, were induced by the urgency of the occasion, to make a humble representation to the Government upon the subject but that their endeavours were ineffectual, as will appear by copy of the memorial and answer also annexed.

" That it is with regret and reluctance that your memorialists are compelled for once to step beyond the immediate objects of their institution, and to become appellants to the liberality and justice of your honourable court.

" That your memorialists do not presume, for a moment, to question, either the discretionary power of the Supreme Government to apportion the Parliamentary grant in question to such objects as to it shall appear the most deserving, or the soundness of the construction it has put upon the terms of the statute, still less as it their wish or intention to obstruct or depreciate the noble project of diffusing amongst the natives of India the knowledge of the language of their rulers, and thus enabling

them, by their own efforts, to naturalise amongst themselves the arts and the sciences and the literature of Europe. But inasmuch as the entire subversion of the national language is a project neither contemplated nor possible, they humbly submit, that the diffusion of the English language is manifestly but one step towards the common end in view, that the study and improvement of the languages of the country is a step of at least equal importance, and that no means have been yet suggested so likely to forward that study and improvement, as the revival of the ancient languages and literature, the objects still of popular veneration—the source of all that is intellectual or valuable in the mixed dialects now in use, and the only model to recur to for their amendment or purification.

“That, so long as the laws of the Hindus and Mahomedans shall continue to be the rule of judicial decision upon the rights of property, it is surely essential to the due administration of justice, to render the repositories of those laws generally accessible, so long as their religious system shall not be merely tolerated but protected, it is surely a matter of urgent consequence to facilitate the access, not of the people only, but of their rulers also, to the volumes that contain their tenets, and, if the advancement of knowledge be regarded as the introduction to a purer faith, and higher tone of moral feeling, your memorialists would urge, that no measure can be more effectual for the destruction of the sanctuaries of superstition, than that of rending the veil of mystery and ignorance, that has hitherto concealed its deformities.

“That, if the Government of India had never stretched out a helping hand to foster and diffuse the knowledge of Asiatic literature, your native subjects might have regretted the apathy of their rulers, yet could not have complained, either of caprice or of abandonment. But thus to withdraw the support which it had for so long a period afforded, appears to be such a destruction of their hopes, as the experience of British rule had by no means prepared them for. And your memorialists are well assured, that if your hon. Court shall deem it inexpedient to alter that appropriation of the parliamentary fund, which the local government has determined upon, you will readily and cheerfully devise some other means of continuing that encouragement to the cause of Asiatic literature which reflected honour on the hand that dispensed it.

“Your memorialists, therefore, humbly pray, that your hon. Court will be pleased to continue the encouragement hitherto afforded to the revival of learning among its native subjects, and to direct that such reasonable sum may be supplied from the territorial revenues, as may be sufficient for promoting amongst the natives at large the study of the ancient language and literature of their country.”

Resolved unanimously, that the draft be approved and adopted, and the memorial, signed by the president, on the part of the Society, be transmitted without delay to the hon. Court, through the local government.

CRITICAL NOTICES

The Bengal Sporting Magazine and General Register Conducted by the Editor of the *Englishman* Calcutta

RETIRED Indian Sportsmen will find an abundance and a variety of amusement in this miscellany. The September number, which has just reached England, contains an admirable portrait of the Hon John Elliot, “the first of Indian Huntmen.” Our readers will find an amusing extract from this work in our Asiatic Intelligence.

Chapters of Contemporary History By SIR JOHN WALSH, Bart. London, 1836 Murray.

THIS is an excellent “Dissertation on Parties” written with the talent of Lord Bolingbroke, and with more than his impartiality. The several topics are touched with freedom, but in that spirit of anti-partisanship which distinguishes all Sir John’s publications. He discards the distinctions of *Whig* and *Tory*, which, he justly says, belong to the last century, “to a state of things wholly different from the present.” Sir John is a Conservative but as this term is not so well defined as those of *Whig* and *Tory*, he gives a definition of it.

"I have sometimes heard it asked, What is a Conservative—what does the word mean? I think that I can give a short and clear definition. A Conservative is a man attached upon principle to the English Constitution, to the Established Church, to our mixed institutions. Well, but so is, or at least so was, a Whig of the old school. There is another characteristic—a Conservative is one who, having this loyalty to the Constitution, believes it is threatened with subversion by the encroachments of democracy, and is prepared to defend it against that danger. The Conservative party, therefore, includes all those shades and degrees of political opinion, from the disciple of moderate Whig principles to the most devoted champion of ancient usages, who agree in these two points—attachment to King, Lords Commons, Church, and State, and a belief that there is a pressing danger of these institutions being overborne by the weight of the Democracy.

Memoirs of John Howard, Esq F.R.S., the Christian Philanthropist with a detail of his most extraordinary labours in the cause of Benevolence and a brief Account of the Prisons, Hospitals, Schools, Lazarettoes and other Public Institutions he visited By THOMAS TAYLOR London, 1836 Hatchard

It is surprising that in this age of redundant writing, no person has thought of producing a popular biography of the philanthropic Howard. The memoirs of Brown and Aikin are heavy and unattractive. Mr Taylor (the biographer of Cowper and Heber) has, we think, woven his copious materials into a very agreeable and readable form, and constructed a volume which cannot fail to please and to instruct, exhibiting in a true and distinct light a character which has fewer imitators than it deserves.

Fisher's Juvenile Scrap Book By BERNARD BARTON London, 1836 Fisher

IN our notices of juvenile works, we are not ashamed to confess, that we often consult the opinions of those for whom they are intended, not with a view of deference altogether to the taste and judgment of critics whose admiration is too easily excited, but in order to estimate a book by its proper criterion. The work before us has been submitted to this ordeal, and if we can judge from eager looks and expressions of delight Mr Fisher's *Juvenile Scrap Book* is likely to be no small favourite. To be serious, the work is an elegant one—the plates (twenty in number) are very beautiful, and Mr Barton, tied down as he was to subjects and limited as to time, has produced some very pretty pieces, which will fill the minds of his young readers with pure and pleasing images, when the transports of eye delight have subsided.

Cherville's First Step to French indispensable to, and in Harmony with, all French Grammars, being a collection of *Présumé Familiar Conversations, in French and English, shewing a parallel between the Pronunciation, Etymology, Accidence, and Idioms, of the Parts of Speech in both Languages with Grammatical Observations, on a new Plan* By F. M. DE CHERVILLE London 1836 E. Wilson

We have given the full title of this book as its true description, and can justly say that it is compiled upon an admirable plan,

Hints on Etiquette and the Usages of Society with a Glance at Bad Habits By A. WYKE. London, 1836 Longman and Co

A SHORT, familiar, and useful compendium of rules, which will prevent those little solecisms in manners, which persons who have few opportunities of seeing the "best society," are apt unconsciously to commit, and which the said "best society" is apt to regard with greater horror than some moral misdeeds.

Finden's Landscape Illustrations of the Bible Part XXIII Murray

THIS part contains Jaffa the ancient Joppa, Samaria, Khonos, the ancient Colossæ, and Patmos. They are all beautiful,—drawn with taste and engraved in the first style.

Westall and Martin's Illustrations of the New Testament Part IV—Churton

SOME of these are fine specimens of Wood Engraving, the designs vary in merit

SKETCHES OF THE LATER HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA.

NO. I.—THE MUTINY OF VELLORE

THE events of an age comparatively remote are frequently better known by the readers of history than those which have taken place almost in their own day. Many, who have a minute knowledge of the wars of the Rival Roses, or of the contests between Charles I and the Parliament, are nearly ignorant of the manner in which England was affected by the French Revolution, and of the occurrences which followed that extraordinary event. The modern history of British India labours under several disadvantages in this respect, which are peculiar to itself. India and its interests are subjects almost systematically neglected by general readers, and if the prevailing disinclination were overcome, a difficulty would arise from the fact of a complete history of the last thirty years of British India being yet wanting. Down to the close of the administration of Marquess Wellesley, a history exists which may at least challenge the praise of extraordinary labour, but whoever feels and seeks to gratify a curiosity respecting events of later date, must have recourse to a variety of sources very widely scattered, and some of them not readily accessible. In many instances, all the pains that could be employed would be rewarded with at best a meagre outline of leading facts, just enough to excite interest, but altogether inadequate to gratify it. To supply an obvious deficiency in an important branch of literature is the design of the series of papers now commenced. They will not, in their existing form, present a complete or connected view of the history of India during the period to which they relate,—they will be, what they profess to be,—Sketches. The more interesting and important occurrences will be selected and exhibited in a manner which, it is hoped, will not fail to afford information to those who are in search of it, while it will not deter another class of readers, whose sole object is amusement.

The event which will form the subject of this paper occurred shortly after the retirement of Marquess Wellesley from a scene on which he acted so brilliant a part. The appointment of governor general was provisionally held by Sir George Barlow, and a later governor general, Lord William Bentinck, administered the affairs of Fort St George. It was at a station under that presidency that those disastrous occurrences took place, which at the time excited no inconsiderable alarm both in India and at home, and which are recorded in characters of blood.

The extraordinary fact, that England maintains her empire in the East principally by means of a native army, renders the connexion between the ruling powers and the military one of extreme delicacy. One great point of reliance, which is afforded by almost every other army, is wanting in that of India. The pride of country offers one of the best securities for the fidelity of the soldier, and all judicious commanders are well aware of the importance of preserving it unimpaired. In India, the case is different. The national feeling of the troops can afford no ground of confidence,

whatever portion of this quality they may happen to possess, must operate to the prejudice of their rulers. The men who govern India are not natives of India, strangers to the soil command the obedience of its sons, and if national pride entered largely into the character of the natives, that obedience, if yielded at all, would be yielded reluctantly. Generally, this feeling is any thing but strong, and its place is occupied by a sense of the benefits derived by the individual from the maintenance of the European supremacy, combined with a somewhat indefinite and perhaps almost superstitious feeling of respect for the people who, within the compass of a very brief period, have, as if by enchantment, become masters of an empire splendid beyond comparison with any other ever held in a condition of dependency by a foreign state. Yet, with all the allowances that must be made on the grounds of selfishness, and admiration, and fear, it must not be supposed that natives always look on the existing state of things with entire satisfaction. It is not easy for the Mahometan to forget that, very recently, men of his own race and creed wielded the sceptre which is now transferred to Europeans, and though the passive character of the Hindoo, and the estrangement from political power consequent upon the previous subjugation of his country, may generally be sufficient to preclude him from meditating schemes of conquest and reprisal, he is under the influence of other feelings little calculated to promote military subordination or secure military fidelity. The pride of caste, and the bigotted attachment with which the Hindoo clings to an unsocial superstition, which interferes with almost every action of daily life, have a direct tendency to foster habits which in Europe must be regarded as altogether inconsistent with the character of a soldier. Between an army composed of Hindoos and Mahometans, and the Europeans who command them, there can be but little community of feeling. Differing, as they do, in country, in religious belief, in habits of life, in form and complexion, they have not even the bond of a common tongue, the European officers generally possessing but a slender knowledge of the languages of the men under their command, and the men no knowledge at all of the language of their officers. The elements of discontent are, therefore, sufficiently powerful, while the means of allaying it are small, and it is obvious that, in an army so constituted, vigilance must never for a moment be permitted to slumber. This important truth can never be lost sight of without endangering the safety of the British dominion in India, and, by consequence, the well being of the people committed to its care.

In the spring of 1806, symptoms of insubordination were manifested by a part of the troops under the presidency of Madras. They seem scarcely to have excited the degree of attention which they called for, and, at the very moment when the authorities were congratulating themselves upon their entire suppression, Vellore became the scene of open mutiny and ferocious massacre.

The ostensible cause of the disturbance was a partial change in the dress of the troops. The old turban had been thought inconvenient, and it was

proposed to replace it by one lighter and better adapted to the military character. The alteration was recommended by two officers of long experience in the Company's service, was sanctioned by the Commander-in chief, Sir John Cradock, and finally was submitted to the Governor, Lord William Bentinck, who approved it, and ordered the new turban to be adopted by a corps of fencibles under his own especial command. The use of this turban, however, either actually violated the prejudices of the men, or was seized upon by designing agitators as affording the means of exciting disaffection to the European authorities. Acts of insubordination occurred connected with an alleged reluctance to the adoption of the new turban. Neglected for a time, it at length became impossible to avoid noticing them. They were confined principally to two battalions of different regiments,—one of them stationed at Vellore, the other at Wallajahbad. The irregularities were more general, as well as more marked, in the battalion stationed at the former place, and when they attracted attention, it was deemed inexpedient to suffer the battalion to remain there. It was accordingly ordered to proceed to the presidency, where a court martial was assembled for the trial of two men, whose conduct had been especially reprehensible. They were convicted, and sentenced to corporal punishment. At Wallajahbad, a native subahdar, who had been guilty of apparent connivance at the disorderly proceedings which had taken place, was summarily dismissed from the service, and, on the recommendation of the commander at that station, three companies of European troops were marched thither from Poonamallee. The intimations of disorder now appeared to subside at both places. The commanding officer of the battalion stationed at Vellore reported it to be in as perfect a state of discipline as any other native corps on the establishment. At Wallajahbad, subordination appeared to be entirely restored. A general order had been prepared, for the purpose of removing any apprehensions which the native troops might entertain as to future interference with their religious prejudices, but the apparent calm lulled the authorities into a persuasion of security, and it was deemed judicious to suspend the publication of the order.

The seeming tranquillity was deceitful. The assurance of the re-establishment of discipline at Vellore, conveyed from that station to the Commander-in chief, and by him forwarded to the government, reached the presidency on the 10th of July, and, on the same day, the smouldering embers of sedition and mutiny burst into a flame. Early in the morning of that day, the native troops rose against the European part of the garrison, consisting of two companies of his Majesty's 69th regiment, whom, with every European within their reach, they doomed to indiscriminate slaughter. The attack was totally unexpected, and consequently no preparations had been made for resisting it. The hour chosen by the conspirators, two o'clock in the morning, was well adapted to their murderous intentions, the execution of them being aided by darkness, and by the fact of a considerable portion of their destined victims being asleep. But, notwithstanding all these unfavourable circumstances, the British troops did not dishonour their country. For a considerable time, they maintained possession of the barracks, exposed to

a heavy fire from their assailants. When this position became no longer tenable, a part of the garrison effected their escape to the ramparts of the fortress, where they established themselves, and of which they retained possession for several hours after all the officers of the corps had been killed or disabled, and after their ammunition had been entirely exhausted.

About four hours after the commencement of the attack, intelligence of it was received by Colonel Gillespie, at the cantonment of Arcot, a distance of about sixteen miles, and that officer immediately put in motion the greater part of the troops at his disposal, consisting of the 19th regiment of dragoons and some native cavalry, of the strength of about 450 men. Putting himself at the head of one squadron of dragoons and a troop of native cavalry, he proceeded with the greatest celerity to Vellore, leaving the remainder of the troops to follow with the guns under Lieut Colonel Kennedy. On his arrival, Colonel Gillespie effected a junction with the gallant residue of the 69th, but it was found impracticable to obtain any decisive advantage over the insurgents until the arrival of the remainder of the detachment, which reached Vellore about ten o'clock. The main object then was to reduce the fort. The mutineers directed their powerful force to the defence of the interior gate, and, on the arrival of the guns, it was resolved that they should be directed to blowing it open, preparatory to a charge of the cavalry, to be aided by a charge of the remnant of the 69th, under the personal command of Colonel Gillespie. These measures were executed with great precision and bravery. The gate was forced open by the fire of the guns,—a combined attack by the European troops and the native cavalry followed, which, though made in the face of a severe fire, ended in the complete dispersion of the insurgents, and the restoration of the fort to the legitimate authorities. About 350 of the mutineers fell in the attack, and about 500 were made prisoners in Vellore and in various other places to which they had fled.

The number of Europeans massacred by the insurgents amounted to 113. Among them was Colonel Faneourt and thirteen other officers. Vellore was the only station disgraced by open revolt and massacre, the symptoms of disaffection manifested at Wallajahbad, Hyderabad, and other places, were by seasonable and salutary precautions suppressed. In some instances, the murderous proceedings at Vellore impressed the commanding officers at other stations with such an undue degree of apprehension, as to lead them to disarm their native troops without sufficient cause—an unreasonable suspicion thus succeeding to an unreasonable confidence. Indeed, the European officers seem generally to have taken but small pains to inform themselves of the feelings, and dispositions of the native troops. Looking at the events which preceded the unhappy affair at Vellore, it seems impossible to avoid feeling surprise at the unconsciousness and security displayed by the European authorities up to the moment of the frightful explosion. No apprehension appears to have been entertained, although the massacre was preceded by circumstances abundantly sufficient to justify it. But the approaching danger was not left to be inferred from circum-

stances. Positive testimony as to the treacherous intentions of the native troops was tendered, but, unfortunately, treated with disregard and contempt.

Amidst the disgusting exhibition of almost universal treachery, a solitary instance of fidelity to the ruling powers occurred, and the name of Mustapha Beg deserves on this account to be recorded. This man, who had become acquainted with a part, if not the whole, of the designs of the conspirators, proceeded on the night of the 16th of June to the house of one of the officers of the garrison, and there stated that the Mussulmans of the battalion had united to attack the barracks, and kill all the Europeans, on account of the turban. The course taken upon this occasion by the officer to whom the communication was made, was certainly, under the circumstances, an extraordinary one: he referred the matter to the native officers, and they reported that no objection existed to the use of the turban. One of the parties implicated admitted having used certain expressions attributed to him, but gave them an interpretation which rendered them harmless, and the evidence of the informant was alleged to be unworthy of credit, first, on the ground of general bad character, and secondly, because he laboured under the infirmity of madness. The charge of habitual drunkenness, which was brought against Mustapha Beg, was certainly not sufficient to warrant the rejection of his evidence without further inquiry, and the imputation of madness appears never to have been thought of before, but to have been fabricated at the moment for the especial purpose of destroying the force of his testimony. That it should have obtained the implicit belief and acquiescence of the European officer in command is inexplicable upon any reasonable grounds. The men who made the charge had a direct interest in establishing it—something more, therefore, than mere assertion was requisite before it could reasonably be credited, yet no evidence that Mustapha Beg had ever previously displayed symptoms of insanity seem to have been afforded or even required. His story was at once rejected as the effusion of a distempered mind, and thus success was ensured to the atrocious design, which a rational caution might have frustrated. The degree of information possessed by Mustapha Beg has been the subject of question. It has been said that he knew much more than he avowed, that he was, in fact, acquainted with the entire plans and objects of the conspirators, and studiously concealed a part of them. This may be true, inasmuch as, in most cases, it is nearly impossible for any degree of labour or ingenuity to draw from a native witness "the whole truth," but it must be remembered that this charge rests upon testimony in no way preferable to that of Mustapha Beg himself, and, if well founded, the fact of the informer concealing a part of what he knew cannot justify the unaccountable inattention displayed towards that which he revealed.

The communication made by Mustapha Beg was disregarded, and the massacre of Vellore followed. This event, in connexion with the insubordination displayed at other stations, demanded careful and minute inquiry as to the cause. The greatest confidence had been reposed in the native troops;

that confidence had been continued even after much had occurred which ought to have shaken it; but the disaffection of a part of the native troops was no longer matter of mere report or mere suspicion—it had been manifested too plainly and too terribly to admit of denial or of doubt. The government, therefore, now commenced the business of inquiry in earnest.

From the national characteristics of the native troops, it must be always a work of some difficulty to trace their actions and impressions to their genuine origin. The obnoxious turban was put forward as the main ground of dissatisfaction, combined with some orders which had been recently issued, by which the men, when on duty, were forbidden to wear on their faces certain marks of caste, and were required to trim their beards in a uniform manner. It appears that the latter regulations were not altogether new: they had been enforced in certain regiments and neglected in others, and the orders only required a general conformity to practices which had for some time been partially adopted. The objection to the new turban (as far as any sincere objection was felt at all) lay principally with the Mahomedans, who thought themselves degraded by being required to wear any thing approaching in appearance to an European hat. The restrictions in regard to marks of caste were applicable to the Hindoos, but the regulations relating to the beard seem to have been obnoxious to both classes. As the two officers, by whose recommendation the regulations were adopted, had been long in the Company's service, it may seem that they ought to have been better acquainted with the feelings and prejudices of the native troops than to have risked the affections of the army, and the consequent safety of the British dominion, upon a point so perfectly trifling as a change of dress. As far, however, as the turban is concerned, it is but justice to those officers to state, that they appear to have had little reason to apprehend any opposition to its introduction, and still less to anticipate the criminal excesses for which it afforded a pretext. The proposed change was long a matter of publicity. In the first instance, three turbans were made, and three men,—a Mahomedan, a Rajpoot, and a Gentoo,—wore them at the presidency for inspection. These men declared that they preferred them to the old ones. The pattern turbans were afterwards publicly exhibited at the adjutant-general's office, where they were seen by officers and men of all ranks and classes. The new turban bore a near resemblance to that which had been long worn by one of the battalions of native infantry. In another regiment, one of the battalions wore a turban little differing from a Scottish bonnet and turbans not very dissimilar were in use in various regiments, with such precedents it might have been presumed that no resistance would have been offered to an innovation calculated materially to promote the comfort of the men. On the other points, it is not perhaps easy to acquit the framers of the regulation of having somewhat rashly impaired the real efficiency of the army, from an over-anxious desire to improve its appearance. The Hindoos are, of all people upon the earth, the most alive to any interference with their superstitious observances. This fact must have been familiar to officers of so much experience as those who

proposed the offensive orders, and to outrage the feelings of the troops for no better purpose than to render their appearance more agreeable to the eye of military taste, was ill advised and imprudent. Yet, though this gave considerable offence,—and, if the religious prejudices of the Hindoos are to be respected, the feeling of offence was not unwarranted,—it was not the main cause of the mutiny, for, it appears that few of the Hindoos joined in it except by the instigation of the Mahomedans. The latter class were every where the promoters of the disturbances, and it remains to be seen by what motives they were actuated.

The Mahomedans objected to the new turban, and this led the Hindoos to dwell upon their own grievances, but the turban itself was but a pretext, artfully used by the emissaries of those hostile to the British sway, to excite discontent and rebellion. The native officers, both before and after the occurrences at Vellore, declared that there was nothing in the new turban inconsistent with the laws and usages of their religion, or in any way degrading to those who were required to wear it, and the chief conspirator, at Vellore, a few days previously to the insurrection, being questioned by his commanding officer as to the existence of dissatisfaction, offered, in the presence of the other native officers, to place the *Koran* on his head and swear that there was none, and that the whole corps were prepared to wear the turban. The feeling against it was certainly far from universal, for, in many instances, much alacrity was shewn in adopting it, and, after the mutiny, some corps requested permission to wear it as a testimony of their unshaken fidelity. Something, indeed, must be allowed for the habitual dissimulation which is one of the national characteristics, but, all the evidence tends to shew that, had no political causes intervened, the change would have been effected as quietly as others had been, which in themselves were more likely to give offence. But Vellore was, at that time, the seat of deep and dark intrigues, directed to the destruction of the British Government, and the elevation of a Mahomedan sovereignty upon its ruins. The fortress of Vellore was the residence of the sons of Tippoo Sultan, and the whole neighbourhood swarmed with the creatures of the deposed family. The choice of this place for their abode was an injudicious one, and the circumstances under which they were permitted to reside there, enhanced the dangers arising from their situation. An extravagant revenue had been placed at their disposal, which enabled them to purchase the services of a host of retainers, an advantage which they did not neglect. Many were to be found who, from old associations, possessed a feeling of attachment to the family of Tippoo, many more who, from religious bigotry, or other motives, were willing to engage in any scheme having for its object the destruction of a European and Christian power, and a still greater number ready to sell themselves to the best bidder, and to lend their assistance to any cause in the prosperity of which they hoped to participate. The Mahomedan power had declined with extraordinary rapidity, and the number of those whose fortunes had declined with it was considerable. Many of these persons had entered the army of the conquerors, and our

own ranks thus comprehended a body of men, whose feelings and whose interests were arrayed against us. Over every class of those who cherished sentiments of discontent, or hopes of advantage from change, the sons of Tippoo were imprudently allowed the means of establishing and retaining unbounded influence. The place chosen for their residence was in the immediate neighbourhood of their former grandeur—the restraint under which they were placed, of the mildest character—the accommodation provided for them, of the most splendid description—their allowances on a scale of Oriental magnificence. The imprudent bounty of the British Government thus furnished them with an almost unlimited command of the means of corruption, and enabled them to add to the stimulus of hope, the more powerful temptation of immediate reward. These opportunities and advantages they abundantly improved, and the consequence was, that, in the town and garrison of Vellore, their numerical strength was greater than that of the Government which held them in captivity.

It appears that not fewer than 3,000 Mysoreans settled in Vellore and its vicinity subsequently to its becoming the abode of the princes, that the number of their servants and adherents in the Pettah amounted to about 1,800, that the general population of the place had astonishingly increased, and that some hundreds of them were destitute of any visible means of subsistence. These were circumstances which ought to have excited suspicion—which ought to have called forth vigour; unfortunately, they were regarded with apathy. Instead of the strict and vigilant superintendence which ought to have been exercised over such a population in such a place, there is the strongest ground for concluding that the utmost laxity prevailed. It is clear that, for the purposes of security, the military power ought to have been paramount; but authority was at Vellore so much divided as to destroy all unity of purpose, all energy, and nearly all responsibility. The commanding officer, of course, controlled the troops, the collector was charged with the care of the police, and the paymaster of stipends with the custody of the princes. This was a departure from the original plan by which the whole of those duties had been entrusted to the military commander, and the change was far from judicious.

With so many chances in their favour, the sons of Tippoo were not likely to be very scrupulous in availing themselves of the opportunities which fortune had thrown in their way, and that, at least, two of them were implicated in the atrocities, is beyond question. The connexion of those events with simultaneous disturbances at Hyderabad, and other places, was not distinctly traced, but there can be little doubt of their having originated in the same cause, and little danger of error in treating them all as ramifications of the same conspiracy. The means resorted to for the purpose were invariably the same. The changes of dress, which, but for the sinister arts employed to pervert them, would have attracted no more attention than matters so trivial demanded, were declared to be part of an organized plan for forcing Christianity on the troops and the people. The turban was held up to their hatred as a Christian hat, as the turncrew attached to the forepart of the

uniform was converted into a cross, the symbol of the Christian faith. Even the practice of vaccination, which had been for some time introduced, was represented as intended to advance the cause of Christianity. As the object of the disseminators of sedition was probably every where the same, so were the means, and the reports, circulated for the purpose of inflaming the minds of the people, differed only in the greater or less extent of their demands upon popular credulity. At Hyderabad, the most outrageous rumours were propagated and believed. Among other extravagancies, it was currently reported that the Europeans were about to make a human sacrifice, in the person of a native, that a hundred bodies without heads were lying along the banks of the Moose river, that the Europeans had built a church, which it required a sacrifice of human heads to sanctify, and that they designed to massacre all the natives except those who should erect the sign of the cross on the doors of their dwellings. Superstitious feeling was assailed in every practicable way. Religious mendicants prowled about, scattering the seeds of sedition and revolt, and astrology was called in to predict the downfall of the Europeans and the ascendancy of Mussulman power.

Such means could not fail to operate powerfully upon the minds of an ignorant and bigoted people, accessible to the belief of any reports, however improbable or absurd, if addressed to their religious prejudices and the effects of the poison attested the skill with which it had been prepared. To an European, the very imputation of an intention on the part of the Government to interfere with the religion of the people of India, excluding all consideration of the means by which it was supported, can appear only ridiculous. No government has ever exercised such perfect toleration, or displayed so much tenderness towards religions differing from those of the governors, as that of the British in India. Indulgence has been pushed even to excess—the most horrible atrocities were long allowed to be perpetrated with impunity, from a fear of giving offence to the votaries of the gloomy creed in which they originated. Impartial observers have sometimes complained of the indifference of the ruling powers to the cause of Christianity, but never has there been a shadow of reason for ascribing to them an indiscreet zeal to accelerate its progress. Towards the native troops especially, the greatest forbearance has been uniformly manifested, and the strictness of military discipline has been in various points relaxed, in order to avoid offence to the prevailing superstitions. The European servants of the Company have rigidly pursued the course prescribed by the supreme authority. Their own religious observances, when attended to, have been unmarked by ostentation and unmixed with any spirit of proselytism. At the time of the unfortunate disturbances, no missionary of the English nation had exercised his office in that part of the Indian empire where they occurred. In the interior, there was no provision whatever for Christian worship, and the Commander-in-chief stated it to be a melancholy truth, that so unfrequent were the religious observances of the officers doing duty with battalions, that the sepoys had not long discovered the nature of the

religion professed by the English. These circumstances did not, however, secure the Government from a suspicion of intending to force the profession of Christianity upon the natives, for, though the originators and leaders of the conspiracy well knew the falsehood of the imputation, it was, no doubt, believed by many who were induced to unite with them. The undeviating policy of the Government ought to have exempted them from such suspicion—the absurdity of the means by which it was alleged they intended to effect their object, was sufficient to discredit the charge, had it been sanctioned by probability—but fanaticism does not reason—any report that falls in with its prejudices is eagerly received and implicitly credited.

The mutiny at Vellore may be regarded, indeed, as conveying a lesson of caution as to the adoption of any measures that may be construed by the people as an invasion of their religious feelings. But the means by which it was produced offer a lesson of another kind—they prove that it is utterly impossible for a Government, however scrupulous, to escape calumny—that bigots, and designing men who appeal to the bigotry of others in behalf of personal objects, will misrepresent and pervert the most harmless and best intentioned acts—that all undue concession, all surrender of principle, is as useless as it is weak and humiliating—that the proper course to pursue is to “be just and fear not—to do what is right and trust with confidence to the result.”

The mutineers were quickly overcome, and order was re-established in the fortress. But the difficulties of government did not end with the suppression of the external indications of dissatisfaction. Its regulations, which had furnished a pretext for the perpetration of so much crime and mischief, were still in force, and it was a matter of some delicacy to determine how to deal with them. Every course that could be suggested was open to serious objections, and great calmness and great sagacity were required in making a selection. Whether these qualities were possessed by the mind which at that period presided over Fort St George, and whether they were manifested in the decision which took place, are questions upon which different opinions may be entertained, and which it is unnecessary in this place to discuss. It is sufficient to say that, conciliation being the fashionable rule, the Regulations were abandoned and though it may be urged that this was almost a matter of necessity, under the circumstances which existed, still it was not unattended with danger, from the evil precedent which it afforded of a concession extorted by mutiny and massacre. Mutiny is a crime which, by the severity of military law, is deemed deserving of death—but the insurrection at Vellore was not an ordinary case of mutiny, grave as is that offence in itself. The baseness, treachery, and murderous cruelty, with which it was marked, give it a frightful pre-eminence over the generality of military revolts, and it is painful to think that so detestable a project should have been so far attended with success as to procure the abolition of the orders which had given rise to it. The fatal Regulations being disposed of, another question arose as to the manner of disposing of the culprits,—and conciliation again triumphed.

On this subject great difference of opinion existed, and much discussion took place. The governor, Lord William Bentinck, advised a very mild course, Sir John Cradock, the Commander-in chief, recommended one somewhat more severe. The other members of Council coincided in opinion with the Governor, while the Governor general in Council, who interfered on the occasion, adopted the views of Sir John Cradock. Ultimately, the greater part of the disaffected troops escaped with very slight punishment, and some may almost be said to have been rewarded for their crimes. A few only of the most culpable suffered the punishment of death, the remainder were merely dismissed the service and declared incapable of being re-admitted to it, and some of the officers, whose guilt was thought to be attended by circumstances of extenuation, received small pensions. The propriety of this last favour is something more than questionable. To confine within very narrow limits the instances of great severity, might be wise as well as humane, but where was either the justice or the policy of placing men, like the conspirators of Vellore, upon a level with the worn-out but faithful veteran? What claim had they upon the bounty of the Government? The only apparent one consists in their having either actively promoted, or quietly connived at, the progress of a conspiracy intended to destroy the power which they served and to which they were under the most solemn obligations of fidelity. If they were morally unfit to remain in the service, they were unfit objects of even the smallest favour. It was said that their condition, if dismissed without some provision, would be desperate, but it would not be more so than the condition of many men of unimpeachable honour and propriety of conduct. What right has disgraced treachery to demand a provision for future subsistence? To break down, in any degree, the distinctions between guilt and innocence, is one of the greatest errors into which any Government can fall, and this error was certainly committed when the faithless officers of the insurgent battalions at Vellore were deemed proper objects for the exercise of the generosity of the State. To the army, the example was any thing but salutary. By the people at large, whom this act of liberality was doubtless meant to conciliate, it was in danger of being misunderstood, and was quite as likely to be attributed to the operation of fear as to the spirit of magnanimous forgiveness. It was a proceeding which can on no ground be justified, and which, it is to be hoped, will never furnish a rule for the guidance of any future government.

On another point, a collision of opinion took place, Sir John Cradock advised that the regiments, which were implicated in the mutiny, should be expunged from the list of the army. Lord William Bentinck took a different view but, on this question, the other members in Council agreed with the Commander in chief. The former, however, attached so much importance to his own view of the question, as to deem this one of those extraordinary emergencies, in which it was allowable for him to exercise his special privilege of acting on his own judgment and responsibility, in opposition to the opinion of the majority in Council. It would appear incredible that a

question, regarding no higher or more momentous matter than the retention of the names of two regiments upon the army list, or their expulsion from it, could have been regarded as justifying the exercise of that extraordinary power, vested in the Governor for extraordinary occasions, and for extraordinary occasions only, were not the fact authenticated beyond the possibility of doubt. On his own responsibility, Lord William Bentinck set aside the decision of the majority of the Council, and determined that the regiments in which the mutiny had occurred should remain on the list. In turn, his decision was as unceremoniously annulled by the Supreme Government, who directed that the names of those regiments should be struck out. The conduct of the Governor, in thus indiscreetly exercising the extraordinary power vested in him, was highly disapproved at home. On some former occasion, his policy had not commanded the entire approbation of the Court of Directors, and this act was followed by his lordship's recall. It was at the same time deemed no longer advisable that Sir John Cradock should retain the command of the army, and he was accordingly removed from it. A calm inquiry into the course pursued by Sir John Cradock will perhaps lead to the conclusion that he did not merit very severe reprehension. He seems, in the commencement of the disturbances, to have been guided by the opinions of others, whom he thought better informed than himself. On finding that the line of conduct which he had been advised to pursue was fomenting discontent among the troops, he stated the fact to the Governor, by whose encouragement he was led to persevere. The disastrous results, however, which followed, shewed but too plainly the impolicy of doing so. The Commander in chief must, indeed, be held responsible for the conduct of the army, but the errors into which Sir John Cradock was led, admit of the extenuation arising from the fact of his being nearly a stranger at the presidency. It was thought, however, and perhaps justly, that, after what had occurred, there was little hope of his being able to exercise his authority beneficially to the army or the British Government. Still, the case of Sir John Cradock appears to have been attended with some hardship, and it is to be lamented that a course could not have been devised which might have spared the feelings of the gallant officer, without compromising the interests of his country, or the spirit and efficiency of the army of Madras. The adjutant general and deputy adjutant-general were ordered to return to Europe, but the former officer was subsequently restored.

Another change consequent upon the Mutiny of Vellore, was a very proper and necessary one. The family of Tippoo Sultan was removed to Bengal, and thus separated from the spot where they could most effectually intrigue against British power and influence. The extravagant allowances also, which they had previously enjoyed, were subjected to judicious retrenchment.

One of the most remarkable and lamentable circumstances brought to light by the transactions which have been narrated, was the want of cordiality and confidence between the British and native officers. A spirit of estrangement seems to have existed between them, altogether inconsistent

with the interests of the service to which both belonged. Whether anything in the conduct or deportment of one class was calculated to give reasonable cause of offence to the other, it might not be easy now to determine, but certain it is, that the interests of the Government imperiously require that courtesy and urbanity should invariably mark the habits and demeanour of the British towards the native officers and troops. These virtues must not, indeed, be carried to such an excess, as to tend to the sacrifice of any moral principle, or to the surrender of one tittle of the great duty of military obedience, but, short of these, it is impossible that they can be carried too far, and a systematic neglect of them by any British officer is, in fact, a breach of his duty to his country.

The clamour raised against the new turban was instigated in a great degree by political emissaries, assuming the guise of religious devotees, and who thus were enabled to exercise a powerful influence over a bigotted and superstitious people. But the mischievous labours of these persons were by no means distasteful to the native officers, though a majority of them were convinced that there was nothing in the turban inconsistent with the dictates of their religious belief, and that the reports of the designs of the British to make a forcible change in the religion of the people, were ridiculous and unfounded. The conduct of the native officers at Vellore needs neither illustration nor remark. At other places, they were found not exempt from the taint of sedition, which had infected the privates. At Nandydrog, an inquiry was instituted, and it was proved that very offensive expressions had been uttered, and various attempts had been made to excite insubordination. Seventeen persons were dismissed the service, and among them several officers. No doubt could be entertained as to the existence of a similar spirit at Bangalore, but the fact could not be established by legal evidence. At Palnacotta, where a body of Mussulman troops had been disarmed somewhat abruptly by the commanding officer, it was deemed expedient, on re-arming them, to except some of the native commissioned officers, and, after an enquiry, several were dismissed. There, as at Nandydrog, language had been used sufficiently significant and highly reprehensible. Criminality of a similar character was established against several persons at Wallajahbad, and several dismissals took place there. At Bellary, a subadar was convicted, on the clearest evidence, of having, in connexion with two sepoys, aided two religious mendicants in propagating doctrines of the most atrocious description, and he was in consequence dismissed. So striking and conspicuous was this unworthy conduct in the native officers, and so alarming their abuse of the influence which they naturally possessed over the minds of the men, that it was deemed necessary to publish a general order especially addressed to them, calling to their recollection the principles upon which they had been employed in the Company's service, and warning them of the consequences which would attend a departure from their duty.

The storm happily passed over, but it affords abundant materials for speculation as to futurity. The safety of the Empire demands that the bond of connexion between the native army and their British officers should be

confirmed and strengthened. For this purpose, the more the means of intercourse between the several classes are facilitated the better. A common language is a great instrument for avoiding misunderstanding and promoting good will, and it is to be feared that the native tongues have not always received that degree of attention from British officers to which they were entitled. Some additional encouragements to their study seem requisite, as the mastering of them so materially tends to promote that harmony and mutual good understanding, which it is so important to establish. A mere smattering of a language may be sufficient for conveying and understanding the dry details of regimental duty, but it is not sufficient for establishing and maintaining that degree of influence over the natives, which every well-wisher to the permanence of the British dominion must be desirous should exist.

Another point, of vital importance, will be to raise the character of the native troops, and especially of the native officers, as far as may be, to a British standard—to imbue them with a portion of those noble principles which the European world derives from the age of chivalry, and to give them the habits and the feeling of gentlemen. The principle of honour which feels “a stain like a wound,” should be sedulously inculcated and encouraged. By advancing the character of the native soldiery in the scale of moral dignity, we are adding to the security of our own dominion in the East, by degrading it, or suffering it to sink—nay, by permitting it to remain stationary, we are co-operating with the designs of our enemies, and undermining the safety of our Government. Where the soldier is actuated exclusively by the lower and more selfish motives, his services will always be at the command of him who can hold out the strongest temptations to his ambition or cupidity.

E

SENTIMENT OF THE LICHEN

SOLITUDE

(From the *Book of Flowers*)

Alone! alone! How dread it is,
 Always to be alone,
 In such a depth of wilderness,
 The only thinking one
 The waters in their path rejoice,
 I he trees together sleep—
 But I have not one silver voice
 Upon my ear to creep.

I'm weary of my lonely hut,
 And of its blasted tree,
 The very lake is like my lot,
 So silent constantly.
 I've lived amid the forest gloom
 Until I almost fear—
 When will the thrilling voices come
 My spirit thirsts to hear!

WILLIS.

THE RĀMSANĒHĪS OF WESTERN INDIA

THE following curious account of a sect of Hindu Schismatics in Western India, calling themselves Ramsanehi, or Friends of God, is furnished by Captain G. E. Westmacott, assistant to the Governor General's Agent, N. E. frontier, to the Asiatic Society of Bengal :*

Of the Mahant or Religious Superiors of the Order.

Rāmcharan, the founder of the Ramsanehīs, was a Rāmāvat Byragi, born A. D. 1719,† at Sorahchasen, a village in the principality of Jypur. The precise period, nor the causes, which led him to abjure the religion of his fathers, do not appear : but he steadily denounced idol-worship, and suffered on this account great persecution from the Brahmins. On quitting the place of his nativity, in 1750, he wandered over the country, and eventually repaired to Bhilwara, in the Udupur territory, where, after a residence of two years, Bhīm Singh, prince of that state, and father of the present Rana, was urged by the priests to harass him to a degree which compelled him to abandon the town.

The then chief of Shahpura, who also bore the name of Bhīm Singh, compassionating his misfortunes, offered the wanderer an asylum at his court, and prepared a suitable escort to attend him thither, while he availed himself of the courtesy, humbly excused himself from accepting the elephants and equipage sent for his conveyance, and arrived at Shahpura on foot, in the year 1767 ; but he does not seem to have settled there permanently until two years later, from which time it may be proper to date the institution of the sect. Rāmcharan expired in the month of April 1798, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and his corpse was reduced to ashes in the great temple at Shahpura.

Sadha Ram, governor of Bhilwara, a Bania of the Deopura tribe, was one of Rāmcharan's bitterest enemies. He on one occasion despatched a Singi‡ to Shahpura to put the schismatic to death, but the latter, who probably got information of his purpose, bent his head low as the man entered, and told him to perform the service on which he was deputed, but to remember that, as the Almighty alone bestowed life, man could not destroy it without the Divine permission. The hired assassin trembled at what he took for preternatural foresight in his intended victim, fell at his feet, and asked forgiveness.

Rāmcharan composed 36,250 *Sabd*, or hymns, each containing from five to eleven verses : thirty-two letters go to each aslok, which give the above total. He was succeeded in the spiritual directorship by Rāmjan, one of his twelve *Chela* or disciples. This person was born at the village of Sirsin, embraced the new doctrine in 1768, and died at Shahpura in 1809, after a reign of 12 years, 2 months and 6 days. He composed 18,000 *Sabd*.

The third hierarch, Dulha Ram, became a Ramsanehi, A. D. 1776, and died in 1824 : he wrote ten thousand *Sabd*, and about four thousand *saki*, or epic poems, in praise of men eminent for virtue, not only of his own faith, but among Hindus, Muhammedans, and others.

Chatra Das was converted at the early age of twelve years, ascended the throne‡

* Journal of Asiatic Society, Feb 1833.

† A. Samvat 1776.

‡ *Singī*. A particular caste of Hindus, so called in Rājwāra from their conducting a number of their own, and of the Mahārī and Suruogī tribes of Banias to sacred places of pilgrimage, free of all expense. The word is evidently a corruption from *सिङ्ग* a companion.

§ *Gadai* is the term invariably applied to the cushion of the superior and Mahārāj (mighty prince) the only title by which he is addressed and spoken of by the Rāmsanehīs. They approach him with profound obsequance, reverently touch his foot and lay their foreheads to the marble on which he is seated.

in 1824, and died in 1831. He is said to have written 1,000 *Saṁd*, but would not permit their being committed to paper.

Narayan Das, the fourth in descent from Ramcharan, now fills the chair of spiritual director.

On the demise of a Mahant, an assembly of the priests and laity is convened at Shahpura to elect a successor, who is chosen with reference alone to his wisdom and virtues. He is installed on the thirteenth day after the office falls vacant, on which occasion, the Byragis entertain the entire Hindú population of the town with a banquet of sweetmeats, at the temple within the city-walls, known by the name of *Ramneri* *.

The only difference between the garb of the Mahant and that of the priests consists in the quality of cloth, which is made of cotton of rather a finer texture than theirs: their diet is the same, and consists of dry cakes of coarse wheat flour, without any kind of seasoning. The superior resides at Shahpura, the chief place of their religion, but occasionally leaves it for a period of one or two months, wandering over the country, to mortify his body and accustom it to endure fatigue.

Religion

The Rāmsanehis believe in the unity and omnipotence of God, whom they regard as the Author of creation, preservation, and destruction, nor, so far as I could learn, do they hold his nature and attributes to differ materially from the doctrine professed by ourselves. They call the Supreme Being, Ram, he is the source of all good, and the averter of evil, and as none can fathom his decrees resignation to them is implicitly enjoined. Man is pronounced incapable of any exertion of himself: whatever comes to pass is accomplished through the Divine Agency, and as God alone is the bestower of rewards and punishment, the Rāmsanehis are instructed to be constant in his worship in the morning, at noon and night, and always to ask his blessing before going to meals. The soul is believed to be an emanation from the Divine Spirit, which takes flight to heaven on the dissolution of the human frame, and they inculcate, if a person commit sin, who has enjoyed the advantages of education and is versed in the scriptures, no future act, however exemplary, can procure him remission from punishment, but in the case of an illiterate man, that he may by study, devotion, and repentance, obtain absolution of his crimes.

The formation and worship of idols is expressly prohibited. The Rāmsanehis pass the Hindu gods unnoticed and no sort of images or symbols of idolatry are admitted into their temples. When I pointedly asked Narayan Das his opinion of idol-worship, he replied in verse — As to lave the body in the ocean is equivalent to bathing in all the rivers of earth, since they flow into the great deep, and to irrigate the roots of a tree is sufficient without further waste to nourish and bring forth its leaves, its flowers, and its fruits, so to worship the omnipotent God, does away the necessity of addressing all inferior deities."

The Mahant said it was a mistake to suppose the doctrine of the sect was new—it had in fact existed in the world from a very remote period, though shorn of its purity by admixture with debasing superstitions and false tenets, engrafted upon it from time to time by the ignorant and designing. Men were born in every age who held sound principles of belief, but persecution compelled them to recant their opinions, or to take refuge in the wilds. It was reserved for Ramcharan to frame a code from the most approved writings of Hindu law givers to avoid giving a shock to the prejudices of the people he deared

* *Mari* signifies an upper roomed house in the language of Rājwars.

to convert, he wisely took the Shāstras for his guide, culling that which was good, and rejecting all that he deemed mischievous—and he called those who adopted his opinions *Ramsanehs*, friends or servants of God

The Mahant wrote the first *Sadd* in an elegant hand, the rest were transcribed by the priests in a corresponding style of beauty, and red-ink marks are introduced in the commencement and end of each couplet The religious works of the Ramsanehs are written in the Deva Nagari character, and chiefly in the Hindu language, with an admixture of Rajwara provincialisms—but there are also a great many Sanskrit and some Panjabi verses, and Arabic and Persian words likewise find a place

Of the Priests

Priests are called either *Byragi* or *Sadd*, and are divided into three classes, the two last of which, denominated *Bidehs* and *Mohans*, I shall notice presently They are enjoined to study the holy writings, and to disclaim all merit in their works to observe celibacy, chastity, humility, abstinence, and contentment to put a restraint upon the tongue to sleep little to accustom the body to hardships and fatigue and to exercise charity, liberality, and mercy. Anger, brawls, avarice, selfishness, usury, gaming, lying, theft, lust, hypocrisy, and all kinds of luxuries, are strongly denounced Priests are commanded never to look at their face in a glass, nor to use snuff, perfumes, or ornaments, as such things savour of vanity to go bare footed, and on no account to ride on any kind of conveyance never to destroy anything animate, nor to live in solitude, nor to ask or receive money Dancing, music, and other frivolous amusements, are forbidden, and to taste of tobacco, opium, and all intoxicating drugs and spirits They are not permitted to prepare medicines, but do not object to receive them in time of sickness at the hand of a stranger

It may be right to mention, in this place, that many of the reasons given for the institution of particular rites were received from the chief of the Ramsanehs, to whom I made three visits he usually delivered himself in Sanskrit verse, which he afterwards explained in the local dialect, for the instruction of his hearers

It was a maxim of Ramcharan, that woman and gold, in the present vicious state of society, were the principal sources of mischief in the world he therefore enacted a strict ordinance for priests to shun both of them The founder, a married man without a family, set the example of putting away his wife, and this sacrifice, with the desertion of one's children, are essential to obtain admission to the order but the families of these Byragis are, I believe, in all cases comfortably provided for So strictly is the rule of continence enforced, that a priest is only permitted to converse with females on matters connected with religion, the smallest approach to levity would involve the dismissal of the culprit Dulha Ram, the third hierarch, was affianced at the time he became a Ramsanehi, and of course broke troth and cast away the *kaagha*, or thread bound round a bridegroom's wrist, hence his name *Dulha* or the Bridegroom A *Turan*, representing a bunch of flowers in stone, is suspended under the porchway of his shrine at Shapura, in commemoration of the circumstance

Gold is supposed to beget avarice, and to accept of it destroys the integrity of all previous acts of piety and virtue I combatted its interdiction on the plea that the misuse, as of every thing else, was to be guarded against, but it was capable of working much good—and inquired, if women were thought so ill of, why the sect admitted female converts "The touch of gold," said

Nārāyan Das, "is a lure to sin, and marriage is prohibited to ecclesiastics (not to the laity), because the cares of a family would interfere materially with their holy meditations. The heart should be fixed on one alone (God), he who places his affections on anything mortal, ceases to be a Byragi." It is related, in example of the little value set on lucre by the Rāmāṇḍhis, that a man presented Dulha Ram, on some occasion, with a philosopher's stone, which the sage received in silence and cast into a well. The author of the gift, indignant at the contempt shown to his offering, preferred a complaint to the Raja of Shahpura, who asked the superior the motive of his conduct. The man having acknowledged he bestowed away the stone, the Mahant inquired how he could in reason complain of the loss of what did not belong to him—"Your motive," said Dulha Ram, "in presenting the stone, was to tempt me to evil, but I covet not gold, nor is the transmutation of metals fitting employment for a mendicant take ye twenty rupees and begone."

A Byragi, convicted of receiving money, is branded on the forehead with a metal coin, heated for the purpose and ejected from the community. Yet this interdiction, however strict, must be regarded as nominal, since lay followers receive money for the use of the order—and two Banias of the sect, residing in Shahpura, are appointed expressly to receive remittances, lend out money, and carry on trade, on account of the holy fraternity.

A woman may become a priestess, as in the instance of Sūrup, a devoted adherent of Rāmcharan, by abandoning her husband and offspring, and by conforming strictly to chastity and other statutes. Females are forbidden, under pain of chastisement and excommunication, to approach places of worship after dusk, as they form the residence of the priesthood. It is considered prudent to guard them from temptation although they are supposed to have acquired absolute control over the passions and all unlawful desires, before they are admitted to the sect. The sexes sit apart in the temples, and never sing together.

In regard of the injunction to sleep little, and to follow habits of industry, they say there is enough of sleep in the grave. Life is evanescent and of too much value to be passed in repose, and by wasting the precious hours in slumber, man degrades himself to an equality with the brute. Their aliment is poor, and taken sparingly, because abstinence induces watchfulness, while a surfeit of food and sleep makes the soul heavy. Priests reside away from the habitations of man, as the turmoil of cities would interrupt their meditations, but they are at the same time commanded to live together, to correct the foibles and relieve the gloom of each other. 'A solitary lamp, added the chief, "however brilliant, casteth a shadow beneath it—[lack another lamp in the apartment, and the darkness of both is dissipated."

The priest changes his name on admission to the order, to denote he enters on a new state of life, and the hair of his face and head (with exception to a small tuft on the crown) is shaved close, there are several barbers on the establishment, whose business it is to perform this office, they are wealthy, and receive occasionally valuable presents. I heard of a Charan who, in a fit of liberality, presented five hundred rupees to one of them. The only covering worn by the Sadh is a cotton cloth, of coarse texture, seven feet and a-half long, with a small piece for a waistband, and another for a percolator, water being always strained before it is used for culinary or other purposes, to guard against the destruction of animalculæ. The sheet is coloured with *Gurū*, a kind of red-ochre, emblematical of humility, they add a second in the winter

season, and sometimes a third, when, if warmth be not obtained, they throw off all clothing, to mortify feeling, disdaining, as they express it, to be overcome by the wintry elements. This sheet is brought over the head, and forms its only covering, but woollen cloth of similar dimensions is sometimes substituted for cotton in the cold months. They all go bare footed, and never ride on any description of animal or wheeled conveyance.

A perpendicular mark of white clay, called *Siri*, imprinted on the forehead, is a distinguishing symbol of the sect, denoting belief in the unity of God, and they have a rosary of small beads used in prayer about their necks. Metal utensils are proscribed. The Sadh drink from wooden goblets and eat off stone, china, and earthen-ware, the latter, it is well known, are forbidden to orthodox Hindus. They abstain from animal food, and what is singular considering the extraordinary anxiety shewn to provide for the safety of insects, partake of nothing unsubdued by fire, fruits and vegetables not excepted. They have no objection to touch the element, but refrain from preparing their own food thus, it should seem, however fearful themselves to incur the deadly sin of robbing a creature of life, they do not view the act in others with the same antipathy. Even the most loathsome vermin are held sacred whenever a Rāmsanāhi kindles a light, he covers it with a shade, and lamps are excluded from the temples, from apprehension they may lure insects to destruction. Influenced by a similar feeling, the priests look on the ground before they walk, and never move out of doors, except on very urgent business, during four months of the year, or from the middle of Asarh* to the middle of Kartik the insect population being most active in the wet months, they fear to crush them under foot in passing through the rank vegetation, and should they be on a journey, halt, without reference to situation, till the season is over.

The total number of Sadh, so far as I could ascertain from inquiry in various quarters, does not exceed eight hundred. No census has ever been taken they are dispersed over the country, frequently at a great distance from Shahpura, and never attend the festival of *Phul Dol* together, so it is obviously impossible to arrive at a correct estimate. The number at Shahpura constantly varies, and about a hundred are sometimes met with in the temple at one time, the visitors who come to make their respects to the superior, to consult him and receive his blessing, usually remain for three days, and give place to others.

The priests may be considered wealthy, their few wants considered, and the laity subscribe liberally to their support. Two of them visit the town of Shahpura daily, to collect ready dressed victuals from lay members of the community and Hindus of the better class, who contribute readily to fill their wallets. They do not accept food from other sects, and the custom is observed, it should seem, as an act of humility, certainly not from an avaricious motive. The fraternity make their evening repast off these offerings, and purchase materials for a simple breakfast, the only other meal, out of their own coffers.

Ramcharan had twelve pupils or disciples, called *Chula*, whom he selected from the priesthood, filling up vacancies as they occurred from the most virtuous of the elders, and this custom is continued by his successors. They are called the *Barah Thumbe ke Sadh*, or 'disciples of the twelve pillars.' The middle hall of the temple, where the Mahant sits and prayers are read, being supported by that number of columns, three on a side, beneath which the

disciples range themselves. The openings between the columns are hung with cotton cloths, dyed with *Gīra*, let down at night to exclude the air, and here the priests take their repose, the pavement of the hall is elevated above the outer terrace, and is the only part of the structure laid with mats, and dry grass is spread upon the terrace in the winter, the only time of year such a luxury is permitted, to serve as a cushion to the laity and visitors who are not admitted inside.

Another of the body called *Kapradar*, 'keeper of the wardrobe,' has charge of various kinds of clothes presented by the laity and strangers for the use of the brotherhood: these include coarse cottons, blankets, and other woollens, but no coloured or rich stuffs are accepted. The cloths supply the *Sadh* with raiment, and, when cast off, are bestowed in charity, and some of the brotherhood are constantly employed preparing dresses for the poor. The same individual keeps the vessels of the refectory. A third fills the office of censor, and maintains strict watch over the manners and moral conduct of the fraternity. A fourth teaches the priesthood to read, and a fifth instructs them in writing. Another is appointed to teach reading and writing to men of all persuasions who apply to him, while a seventh, usually selected for his age and saturnine temper, instructs females in the same employments. The remaining five, with three disciples chosen indifferently from those mentioned above, form a council of eight, appointed by the Mahant, to investigate into offences and infringements of the rules of the order. The elder ecclesiastics have usually several disciples, who are *byrigis*, and in the event of the absence of a member filling an office in the establishment at Shahpura, a trustworthy follower officiates as his deputy.

Of the Priests called Bedehi and Mohani

Bedehi, compounded of two words *be* 'without,' and *deh*, 'body,' implies that the persons so denominated are dead to all corporeal feeling, and accordingly they go stark naked. The *Mohani*, as the term indicates, feign insensibility and unconsciousness of all that passes around them. Priests who have not sufficient command over their tongues become "*Mohani*," not for life, but a period of years, and when they have brought their hasty tempers into complete subjection, they resume the use of speech. They repeat "*Ram, Ram*," the watch word of the sect, in acknowledgment of a salutation, and permit themselves to converse and answer questions on subjects strictly confined to their religion. With exception to the particulars noted, the *Bedehi* and *Mohani* differ in no respect from the other priests.

The hungry, be their creed what it may, are never sent away empty from the temple, and the ragged are provided with suitable raiment. During *Chyt*, *Bysakh*, and *Jeth*, or from the middle of March to the middle of June, the hottest period of the year, the mahant stations a brahman,* with water-carriers, at a distance of two miles from Shahpura, on the different roads leading to the city, to minister to the wants of the thirsty traveller. And all the cattle of the town receive a certain allowance of fodder and water during the above season, from the same bountiful source.

It will be seen, that the doctrine of the *Rāmsanehīs* inculcates the mortification of the passions, with entire abstraction from the world, and the renunciation of all its pleasures and enjoyments. The two sins held in most abhorrence are incontinence and avarice, and are never forgiven. The dress of the

* It is barely necessary to mention that a brahman is chosen because Hindus of inferior caste and I might include foreigners are gratified to accept the beverage from his hand while they might hesitate to take it from a man of low tribe.

priesthood is kept scrupulously neat and clean, and changed, I believe, every day, or second day, and their modest quaker like demeanour, as they respond "Ram, Ram" to the salutation of the traveller, prepossesses him strongly in their favour

Of the Laity

The laity, known by the general name of *girkut*, are at liberty at any time to enter the hierarchy, and the office of *mshant* is open to them. They are particularly enjoined to speak the truth, to be constant in their affections, and just and honest in their dealings. I omitted to inquire, if females are forbidden to become *Sati*, but rather think they are not, as two of the wives of the late Raja of Shahpura, who was a Rámsanehi, burnt in 1825. It might be that the force of ancient custom was in this case too strong to be overcome, and the noble often indulge licenses which would not be countenanced in the peasant.

The *girkut* celebrate their weddings with none of the pomp and rejoicing usual with the brahmanical Hindus, but conduct the ceremonial in a quiet unobtrusive manner. Like the *byragis*, they are forbidden to mourn for the dead, as an act answering no purpose, since death is the doom of all, and also because it implies a want of resignation to the divine will. They burn their dead, and chaunt *Sabd* over a corpse.

Neither priests nor laymen observe *Tiya*, *Dashakra*, *Dewali*, *Holi*, nor any other Hindu festival, that I am aware of, they keep a strict fast from sun-set until sun-rise, nor even when sick are they permitted to take any nourishment, but medicine, during those hours.

The laity at Shahpura are in number about two hundred, of which perhaps 70 hundred and twenty are of the male sex, and they are interdicted turning *Bedehi* and *Mohani*, as attention to the rules of those orders is incompatible with the discharge of temporal duties.

Converts

The Rámsanehis are composed of all castes of Hindus, and although no members of other sects have been converted, nor, so far as I could learn, have any applied for admission to the order, the tenets are characterised by so much of liberality, that I see nothing to oppose it. Both Christians and Muhammadans are freely admitted to their places of worship, all that is required of them being to remove their shoes; but in the matter of diet, the force of prejudice and ancient custom are so strong among the sectaries, that I doubt if they would allow apostates of any other faith to eat with them.

Converts can be admitted to the society by the superior alone in the temple at Shahpura, and they are conducted for this purpose by the priests from different parts of India. The superior makes the novice over on his arrival to the twelve *Sadh* of the pillars, who are directed to examine him on the soundness of his belief, and to make him thoroughly conversant with the tenets on which their religion is founded. Should their report be favourable, the name of the convert is changed, supposing he enter the hierarchy, but not otherwise, and he is received into the order, after undergoing a novitiate of forty days. Some brahman have enrolled themselves, but converts have been made principally from the *mahesri* and *agarwal* tribes of *baneas*. There are no certain accounts of the number of Rámsanehis dispersed over western India; they abound chiefly in Rajwara and Gujarat, are met with in the neighbourhood of most large cities and towns, such as Bombay, Surat, Hydrabad, Punah, and Ahmedabad, and there are some at Benares.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The unsatisfactory state of our relations with China, since the abolition of the Company's establishment at Canton, was predicted by every well-informed and disinterested witness examined by the Parliamentary committees on the subject of the China trade. Unhappily, it was more expedient to listen to those who, upon theoretical grounds, speculated upon a different result, and who depicted, in such glowing but delusive colours, the eagerness with which the Chinese government and people would welcome the apostles of free trade. It now appears that the former were most to be trusted, and that the British and other foreign traders at Canton are placed, by the removal of the Company, in a very uncomfortable and helpless condition.

To devise a remedy for this state of things is not very easy. No doctrine appears clearer than that a nation has a right to prescribe what regulations it thinks proper for its commercial intercourse with other nations, and if the latter are dissatisfied with those terms, they may either act upon a reciprocity system, or abstain from trading with it altogether. Nothing can be more monstrous, than that one nation should prescribe to another the conditions upon which it may be convenient to itself to trade with that other nation.

The latter principle, however, is the one adopted by all the pamphlet writers who, one after another, have professed to be able to illuminate the British public on the subject of our relations with the Celestial empire. Being traders themselves, they take a narrow, one-eyed view of the question, their object is essentially of a selfish character: they look to the vast profit, which they expect to gain from an unrestricted traffic with the Chinese, and they regard all considerations of convenience or policy, which prevent them from having their own way, as impediments which ought to be removed.

Many of these pamphlets we have suffered quietly to pass us and to increase the constant supply of waste paper, but a publication by Mr Hamilton Lindsay, on this subject, has arrested our attention.* The Report published by this gentleman on the voyage of the *Amherst*, though it did not impress us with a very high notion of his prudence and discretion, or his fitness to be intrusted with such a delicate office, induced us to think that he was not destitute of intelligence.

His letter, however, which makes a pamphlet of nineteen pages, is one of the most meagre things we ever read. It communicates to the public scarcely anything which it has not been told in every one of the score of pamphlets already condemned.

Ad vicos vendentes paper et thus et odores,

and it is, therefore, too severe upon Lord Palmerston, because it implies that he is ignorant of what is known to every body else.

His Lordship, it appears, afforded Mr Lindsay "an opportunity to lay before him in writing, a brief outline of his opinions as to the present

* Letter to the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston on British Relations with China, by H. HAMILTON LINDSAY (late of the Hon. East India Company's service in China) author of the Report of the *Amherst's* Voyage to the North East Coast of China. London, 1836. Saunders and Otley.

state of our political relations with China," and of "adding to it his idea of the mode of remedy which appears to him lies in our power." He states that he is now returning to that country as a *merchant*, and "it must, therefore," he says, "naturally be my sincere wish to see affairs placed on such a secure basis, as to ensure that peace and tranquillity, so essential to establish confidence in commercial affairs."

The picture which this gentleman has drawn of "the present state of our political relations with China" is gloomy enough. Had the Company's trade and establishment been preserved, he admits that no change in our political relations would probably have been requisite, now, however, "those immense interests, over which the Company's representatives formerly held individual sway, are broken into numerous fractions, without any bond or community of interest." Since the death of Lord Napier, we have "continued to maintain an establishment at Macao, at an expense of more than £20,000 a year, without any assignable duties whatever."

The remedies he proposes are two, the first is, "by a direct armed interference, to demand redress for past injuries, and security for the future," the second, "the withdrawal of all political relations from a country which obstinately refuses to acknowledge such without insult." The last he considers first, and he suggests the withdrawal, at once, of all his Majesty's Commissioners, and that, to mortify the Chinese, a person of no pretensions should be sent out as agent for the customs. Our opinion is, that this would be playing into the hands of the Chinese authorities, who would make no scruple of treating such a representative of the British interests with contempt.

Direct hostility, however, is evidently the end which Mr. Lindsay contemplates, though he recommends "non interference until circumstances have occurred which give us a right to assume another tone, and *dictate terms*." He qualifies this, indeed, by saying, "in advocating resistance to what I cannot help considering the unjust and oppressive system adopted by the Chinese towards foreigners, I am in no way prepared to dispute the general principle, that if a stranger goes to reside in a foreign country, he is bound to obey its laws and conform to its regulations, but, on the other hand, it always presupposes that your intercourse is with a civilized nation, that the laws and regulations to which your compliance is required are clear and defined, and that they give a reasonable protection to life and property, now, in China, this is not the case."

Presupposing, therefore, that "sufficient provocation has been given to justify coercion," Mr. Lindsay proceeds to enlighten the noble foreign secretary "as to the *points* we should demand, the force requisite, and the most efficient mode and time of its employment." He expects that, as we have so often used threats and then retracted them, the Chinese will refuse all concessions to mere negotiation, and thus render necessary (which he deems desirable) an appeal to arms. The proposed demands are, "a commercial treaty on terms of equality, giving us liberty of trade at two or more of the northern ports." Mr. Lindsay "would on no account advocate the

"taking possession of the smallest island on the coast," considering this a most impolitic step. Amongst the terms of equality, he includes "the discontinuance of all those insulting expressions, implying national superiority, in which the Chinese have indulged so largely" and he labours to prove, by reference to a classical Chinese author, that, in the time of Confucius, the term *E*, which we translate 'barbarian,' denoted "those out of the pale of the Chinese empire," and is "almost always used in a derogatory and contemptuous sense." There can be no doubt that, when Confucius lived, "foreigner" and "barbarian" were convertible terms, because the Chinese then knew no foreigners but the Tartars,—the *Man*, and the *Jung* and the *Meiou*,—who were clothed in skins and lived in caves and holes, and that hence the two ideas have been blended in the term. So it is with respect to the Greek word *βάρβαρος*, as we have once before mentioned, St Paul* used the word "barbarian" in the sense of "foreigner." But, after all, is this so serious a grievance, and worthy of being made the subject of an article in a treaty? Does it not look like childish pride to attach so much importance to it? Do the lords of India feel degraded because some of their native servants would think themselves polluted by drinking out of the same vessel?

The other grievances which Mr Lindsay considers necessary to be removed, in order to establish an equality of terms, are the use of opprobrious epithets in edicts and proclamations issued by the government, imputing to foreigners crimes and profligacy, the undefined state of the duties, the interdiction to hire warehouses, and to trade legally with any but the Hong, the exorbitant port charges, the prohibition to trade anywhere but at Canton, and the regulations relative to homicide.

The force " requisite to coerce the Chinese empire, with its countless millions of inhabitants," Mr Lindsay gravely calculates at one line-of-battle ship, two large frigates, six corvettes and three or four armed steamers, with a land force of about 600 men total under 3,000, although he admits that, "poltroons as the Chinese appear to be, yet were we to arouse the spirit of the nation against us, they might and would prove more formidable than we imagine." In this latter remark we fully coincide with Mr Lindsay. This gentleman, it is true, does not contemplate subduing and taking possession of any part of the country, his aim evidently is to excite the people against their government, which, as a trader and utilitarian, he, no doubt, thinks perfectly justifiable. He is convinced that, in three or four months, the object would be effected (in the interval of the trading season), and "he feels satisfied that the French and Americans would gladly see us adopt such a line of conduct towards the Chinese." Mr Lindsay concludes with making a tender to Lord Palmerston of his services.

Our hope is, that his Majesty's Government will take a calmer and more statesman-like view of this important subject than Mr Lindsay and his fellow-traders. The nation has been infatuated enough to cast away the shield and bulwark of the valuable China trade, the government, we trust, will have sufficient prudence and firmness not to be forced to cast away the trade itself.

No 1 CHOWRINGEE

At the extreme angle of the Chowringee road, the fashionable suburb of Calcutta, stands a large square building, enclosed by walls of very moderate height, and having so little the appearance of a prison, that few of the passers-by would discover its precise purpose were they not told that this is the great gaol of Calcutta. Extravagant young men, who, perhaps, have entertained some remote suspicion that they might at one time or other be compelled to take up their residence within its walls, have entitled this mansion "No 1, Chowringee," a fashionable appellation, which may be justified by the situation in which it stands, and which sounds far more agreeably to the ear than the bare undisguised name. Imprisonment, in such a climate as that of India, might be rendered intolerable even by an act of carelessness or inattention on the part of those who have the planning and construction of the place of confinement, but the gaol of Calcutta seems to have been erected on the purest principles of philanthropy, and can scarcely be called a place of punishment. The situation is excellent, occupying an angle of the wide *meidan*, or plain, which intervenes between the river and the before-mentioned suburb of Chowringee, from which it is divided by a broad road, shaded with fine trees. The whole of this *meidan* is distinguished by great beauty, perhaps a little deteriorated by the formal straightness of the roads cut through it, leading to Fort William and the race-course, both of which, together with a large sheet of water, or tank, and trees occurring singly, or in scattered groups, add considerably to the effect of the landscape. To the left, towards Allipore, a village which may almost be termed a continuation of Chowringee, the country becomes more wooded, affording an agreeable relief to the eye from the brightness of the city, plain and river, by its large masses of dark foliage. Nearly opposite, to the left, on the other side of the road, running down towards the river, is an hospital, of a very palace-like appearance, and the scene is diversified by one or two small pagodas of some antiquity, and of great sanctity. Altogether, there are few more delightful situations to be found in Bengal, and "No 1, Chowringee" has been so admirably adapted to form an agreeable retreat in a hot climate, in consequence of the pains which have been taken to secure the constant admission of fresh air, that there is no mansion in the whole city in which, excepting for the name of the thing, it would be so pleasant to spend the three most sultry months of the year. The prison is entered through a plain but handsome gateway, leading to a court yard, in which stands the house of the warden, or head gaoler, a moderately spacious building, containing some good apartments, which have occasionally been occupied by debtors of rank, who possessed the means of paying for such superior accommodations. The advantage of lodging in this house, however, is comprised merely in the greater degree of privacy which it admits, for the apartments belonging to the prison, and appropriated to the Europeans who have been incarcerated by their creditors, are much better situated, being at the very summit of the building, and enjoying an atmosphere which can only be found at an equal height.

The rooms in the centre of the mansion have grated unglazed windows, looking out upon wide passages and broad staircases, all are sufficiently light, and, while there is a free circulation of air, neither sun nor rain can enter, some of these are tenanted by the poorer classes of debtors, but there is a criminal side, which is equally comfortable, the only very dismal portion of the

whole building being the condemned cell, a rather small apartment, occupying a corner of one of the court-yards, under a high wall. It is said that the respectable part of the inhabitants of "No 1" owe the excellence of their accommodations to the liberality and benevolence of a civilian of rank, who built the range of apartments running along the top of the mansion, opening through a closed verandah to the roof. In point of space and appearance, these apartments are little, if any thing, inferior to the quarters allotted to military men in Fort William, while, from the extreme loftiness of the building, they are much more desirable residences. Being judiciously constructed to face the north, they are never exposed to the broad glare and scorching rays of the sun, and they are certain of enjoying the full benefit of every breeze that blows a most fortunate circumstance, since, though every other article of furniture is allowed, no prisoner can be permitted to have a swinging punkah in his or her apartments. No good reason has been assigned for this exclusion, because, if suicide should be apprehended, prevention by one solitary means, that of the punkah rope, would be of little use, and escape by such a method must be quite impracticable. Mechanical contrivances are happily very little wanted to secure a pleasant temperature even in the hottest weather, and while the inmates of some luxurious mansion in the neighbourhood are panting for fresh air, the poor prisoner is enjoying the most delightful atmosphere imaginable. The expense of building to so great a height could alone prevent the adoption of a plan which would render any open situation in the neighbourhood of Calcutta equally eligible, but, though towers and castles of so lofty a description are not attainable, it is strange that northern aspects for the principal apartments are not more commonly sought after, for the difference which they make in the comfort of the occupant is very considerable. To those who are desirous of enjoying any portion of daylight, it is absolutely necessary that the room which they inhabit should face the north, as it is otherwise impossible to have a single venetian even partially unclosed, but Anglo-Indians, those who dwell in Calcutta especially, may be said to "love darkness better than light." This, perhaps, may be one cause of the extreme paleness of all the European inhabitants of the city, who are blanched like plants by being constantly immured in gloom, a delicacy of appearance to which custom has so reconciled the eye, that gentlemen are often shocked and disgusted by the rosininess of new arrivals. The upper windows of "No 1, Chowringee," command a very extensive and beautiful prospect, exercise sufficient for health may be taken within its precincts, and, as to many exiles India itself only appears to be one wide prison, a calm contemplative spirit will find little to depress it during a confinement of not very tedious duration within the walls of the great gaol of Calcutta.

Before the introduction of the Insolvent Act in India, nothing could be more dreaded than an arrest. Native creditors are proverbially inexorable, and those who were unable to pay their debts could entertain little hope of leaving their prisons with life. Some fearful stories are told also of the inhumanity shewn by Christians to each other, to whom the dreadful power of shutting up a fellow-creature during year after year was entrusted. All who could escape in time fled to Serampore, where, under the protection of the Danish government, they were secure from the cruelty of unrelenting creditors. Others, less fortunate, have either lingered through a dreary period, awaiting, sometimes almost hopelessly, the tardy arrival of the act of legislature, which had been so long called for by the necessities of the community, or have died with curses on their lips, denouncing the inhumanity of those who made their wives

widows, and their children orphans. One memorable case of this nature is often told within the prison walls. The health of the captive had suffered so materially, that his medical attendants pronounced their opinion that nothing save immediate change of scene and of climate could rescue him from the grave. It was, however, in vain that these representations were made to the merciless creditor, he would not consent to yield up his bond without the payment of the uttermost farthing, and, as it had been predicted, his unfortunate victim died, and with his last words poured a malediction upon the head of him who had carried the enmity of a vindictive mind to so frightful an extreme. Happily, such manifestations of unrelenting cruelty can no longer be exhibited, and though some unfair advantages may be taken of the Insolvent Act, even in India, perhaps in no other country was it so necessary. The payment of a comparatively small debt, contracted in all probability under the prospect of almost immediate discharge, was in many cases rendered impossible by the enormous accumulation of interest. The amount of the original debt has in numerous instances been paid twice over, and the debtor has still been as inextricably involved as ever, feeling, in sad despondency of spirit, that all his sacrifices, all his privations, have been insufficient to free him from pecuniary difficulties. So long as they can obtain payment of the interest, the discharge of the original debt is of little consequence to the persons who have laid out their money or goods to great advantage, in lending them to a party able to pay a yearly stipend for their use. It was the policy of both natives and Europeans to reduce those who had pecuniary dealings with them to this predicament. It has frequently happened, that a young writer, almost immediately upon his arrival in the East, has fallen into the hands of a crafty sarkar, one of those cunning Hindoos who are well acquainted with all the weak points of the European character, and know how to turn them to advantage. These men profess to serve without pay, taking only a small percentage (allowed by the vendor of any purchased article) for the trouble of conducting a large establishment. Inexperienced persons, unaccustomed to the country, and nearly ignorant of the language, are delighted to meet with a native agent, who has English at his command, and who undertakes to supply them with every thing they want. They know little of the value of money, and fancy that they have all *El Dorado* in perspective, consequently, although the allowance given to them previous to their becoming qualified to hold some permanent appointment is very small, they are too easily induced to live at an imprudent rate of expense, especially as the sarkar has plenty of money at his disposal, which he is only too happy to lend. When the day of reckoning arrives, they find that a very considerable proportion of even a handsome income must be set apart for the payment of the interest of a debt, which has swelled up to an enormous extent. If not taught caution by early experience, recourse upon future emergencies is had to similar means, and in a few years they find themselves, though nominally possessed of splendid allowances, limited in fact to a narrow stipend, and having besides a heavy debt, which the enormous rate of interest demanded every year must always prevent them from paying. European tradespeople and houses of agency formerly acted much in the same manner, nothing was so easy to obtain as either money or credit, and the system of booking and of borrowing was carried to so great an extent, that by far the larger portion of the civil and military servants of the Company were saddled with incumbrances, which could only be paid by insurances on their lives, and which effectually prevented them from returning to Europe or providing for their families. The Insolvent Act, although it can be rarely

resorted to by persons who hold very lucrative appointments, has been productive of much good, not only by relieving those who must otherwise have gone on doubling and trebling their original debt from the impossibility of paying the yearly interest demanded upon it, but also in checking and restraining the desire to tempt thoughtless people to purchases beyond their immediate means.

The debtor side of "No. 1, Chowringee," is chiefly, if not entirely, occupied by persons who have made up their minds to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, others who may be deeply involved in pecuniary difficulties, but who are either unwilling to incur the odium supposed to be attached to such a method of relief, or who hope to satisfy their creditors by different means, keeping at too great a distance from Calcutta to entertain much apprehension of arrest. In consequence of the slow rate of travelling in India, the expense of serving a process upon persons residing in the Upper Provinces would be very great indeed. Hitherto, all the legal functionaries belonging to the European community have only practised in Calcutta, none have been permitted to settle elsewhere, and, therefore, it would be necessary to send up a bailiff from the presidency, whose pilanquin or boat-hire must be paid, as well as other charges, which, though ultimately falling upon the party arrested, might only increase the amount of a debt of the most hopeless nature imaginable. One of the first persons who availed himself of the benefit of the Insolvent Act was a gentleman whose situation had long excited considerable interest and compassion. He had been a partner in a mercantile house of great respectability, which had failed owing to some rash speculations engaged in by another member of the firm, a man who possessed more talent than prudence, and who had the misfortune to embroil himself and his connexions with a rich native, who at first had some share in the concern, but afterwards became its principal creditor. Long and anxiously did this gentleman look out for a boon so eagerly desired by our Eastern colonies, and which could alone restore him to liberty. It was thought that the example of so respectable a person would induce others similarly situated to resort to the same means of deliverance from their creditors, and that a man might openly avow himself in court perfectly unable to meet the demands made upon him, without incurring public disgrace. Many attempts, however, were made to intimidate and deter those who were supposed to entertain a desire to venture upon the experiment. One, and at that period, one of the most influential, of the Calcutta newspapers belonged to parties deeply interested in keeping the doors of the Insolvent Court shut against petitioners, and with the exception of the *John Bull*, the other periodicals were more or less indebted to the houses of agency for their support, and therefore inclined to take the view most agreeable to them. An outcry was made against all military claimants for the benefit of the Act, in which the commander-in-chief very injudiciously joined. So many circumstances happen, which prevent debt from being disgraceful, that nothing can be more unjust than to stigmatize all who have contracted it, thus making no distinction between those who are unfortunate and those who really merit the dishonour cast upon them. Military men, however, had the good sense to laugh at a remark published in Government Orders, intended to prevent them from taking a course which they thought themselves fully entitled to pursue, and subsequently the people at head-quarters struck out a better method of influencing the conduct of the army. An order was issued, compelling officers to quit the service at the end of an imprisonment of two years' duration, and as a sentence of this nature would only be passed by the presiding judge on

account of some flagrant dereliction of principle developed in the course of the examination, no one could question the propriety of preventing the army from being farther disgraced by persons proved to be so unworthy to belong to it. Perhaps, in consequence of the narrow spirit manifested by the high military functionaries at the period in which the Insolvent Act first came into operation at Calcutta, the bench considered it incumbent to treat applicants belonging to the army with particular courtesy, but whatsoever might be the motive, the latter were upon many occasions deeply indebted to the liberality of sentiment expressed by the judges, who, upon all occasions, interposed to prevent the continuance of vexatious opposition, and to neutralize the effect of any acrimonious observation from the counsel employed to conduct it. At this period, the military occupants of 'No 1, Chowringhee,' experienced the effects of the intolerant spirit which prevailed at the head of the army, in the promulgation of an order which was calculated to wound them through the feelings of their relatives at home. Hitherto, it had been the custom, in gazetted leave of absence granted to officers, to state simply that they were allowed to remain at the presidency on urgent private affairs, but, all at once, the form was altered, and it was asserted broadly, that Major, Captain, or Lieut. *Blank*, were in confinement "in the goal of Calcutta," or words to that effect. Upon a remonstrance, this alarming notice was so far amended, as to give the cause, namely, 'under imprisonment for debt, but still it seemed hard that the private involvements and embarrassment of military men, serving under circumstances sometimes of peculiar difficulty in India, should be published all over the world. Relatives and friends in England where the military gazettes of the three presidencies are always reprinted *verbatim*, were thus, in the most abrupt and distressing manner made acquainted with a fact which might either have been concealed from them, or communicated in a more delicate way. The exposure, to say the least of it, was certainly unnecessary, while it might lead to the most serious consequences, not only in the anxiety and apprehension created in the breasts of innocent parties, on account of persons deservedly dear to them, from whom they have long been separated, but from the danger of provoking some act of injustice, by which a luckless individual, who has unhappily fallen under the stern dominion of the law, may be deprived of his expected patrimony by being suddenly cut out of a will. There are many harsh and severely judging dispositions, which, unless every extenuating circumstance should be placed before them, will act upon a hasty conclusion, and the gazettes published in Calcutta frequently reach England long before the arrival of any explanatory letter from the parties most deeply concerned in them, thus affording an *ex parte* statement of the most dangerous description. Though the originator of this offensive measure did not long remain in India, succeeding authorities have not abrogated an order, which cannot by any possibility be productive of the slightest good, and which is calculated to do a great deal of mischief. It will not prevent thoughtless and dissipated young men from entering into expenses beyond their means, and it will add to the sufferings of those who have already experienced the frowns of adverse fortune.

Although the great houses of agency were either avowedly or covertly adverse to the introduction of an act which, while it did not absolve their debtors from the payment of the sums borrowed, whenever they should possess the means of discharging them, yet prevented the accumulation of interest from the period in which they passed through the court, they were some of the first who took advantage of its provisions. One after another, the establish-

ments of these princely merchants failed, and though many have little chance of paying a single anna in the rupee, all, by depositing what, according to the valuation, was supposed to be half the amount of their debts, in the Insolvent Court, remained at large without even the necessity of taking up a temporary residence in "No 1, Chowringee." When the insolvency of these gentlemen was declared, their assignees commenced an active campaign against those who had the misfortune to be in debt to them. It offered a glorious opportunity to many to go into the Insolvent Court, pleading so high an example, and showing that they were forced to such a measure of getting rid of their liabilities, by the failure of parties to whom the enormous sums which they had paid for the accommodation originally granted them, had proved of no avail. Few, however, if any, took advantage of so favourable a posture of affairs, and though a small number of the persons who have taken the benefit of the Act, in Calcutta, may have placed themselves in the predicament of authors by imprudence of a very unjustifiable nature, by far the greater proportion have been impelled to the measure by actual necessity, and are deserving of pity rather than blame.

There is not only no difficulty, but nothing unpleasant, in visiting those friends or acquaintance who may be confined for debt in "No 1, Chowringee." Few questions are asked at the outer gate, and the keepers of the prison, both European and native, are particularly courteous and obliging, the former are not viable unless especially inquired for on the part of those who wish to procure some indulgence for friends or relatives who may be confined within the walls. The loungers and idlers are very circumscribed in number, and, in fact, the few persons who may be encountered in the court or passages, are principally those engaged on the same charitable errand, that of visiting the prisoners. Strangers are required to write their names upon a slate, but, as the superintendence of this duty is entrusted to a native, he cannot by any possibility know whether the right appellation be given or not, being destitute of all acquaintance with the English language, whether it be spoken or written.

Nothing can exceed the quietude of the place, the discipline of the prison being merciful, and its inmates, both European and native, peaceable persons, yielding to circumstances, and enduring, especially the latter, almost hopeless imprisonment, without any of those manifestations of feeling which render the goals of a great metropolis such dens of outrage and horror. A large and unswaidy caravan, tolerably well guarded, is employed for the conveyance of the prisoners who are to be tried for criminal offences to the Supreme Court. This equipage may be seen returning at sunset, just as the gay inhabitants of Calcutta are commencing their evening drives, and the encounter may perhaps cast a gloom over those who survey the guilt and degradation of their fellow-creatures with pity, rather than with scorn. The place of execution is situated near the goal, in an open space of ground, upon which a gibbet is temporarily erected. Capital punishments are fortunately exceedingly rare in India, a Calcutta jury especially ever feeling disposed to lean to the side of mercy. In some instances they have been perhaps too lenient, since they have screened parties from punishment who were far more deserving of death than many who have suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Occasionally, an example is made, and if the party be European, it is generally a soldier convicted of the murder of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, and executed to impress the army with a severe lesson upon the necessity of attending to its discipline. The fury of intoxication, or the irrepressible desire to quit the scene of exile for the more temperate climate of Australia, have usually been the

motives which have induced European soldiers to commit a capital offence, and though not impugning the justice of their sentence, it is scarcely possible to regard these unhappy persons, knowing how acutely many feel their expatriation, without a sentiment of compassion. The execution of a European, partly owing to the smallness of their numbers, and partly to the unwillingness of a jury to condemn them, is very rare, nor is a native ever hung except on account of some aggravated case of murder. All who have died upon this fatal spot have met their fate with great fortitude, the lower orders of Hindoos and Mahomedans especially shewing an indifference to life amounting to contempt. The strong feeling of predestination, which pervades all castes, reconciles them easily to their fate, and they are never without some religious consoler to smooth the way to Paradise.

A publication of the trials of all those who have been placed at the bar of the Supreme Court, during even the last twenty years, would furnish an exceedingly interesting document, for in few places under European government have there been crimes of so singular a nature perpetrated. One, which occupied public attention a short time ago,* was committed by a female in a respectable station in life, who made no scruple of owning to her counsel and those with whom she associated, that she had resolved to shoot the person through the head by whom she considered herself to have been aggrieved. She was tried for the attempt, which failed in consequence of both the pistols, which she had loaded for the purpose, missing fire, but in all her communications with the persons who were desirous of saving her from the severest penalty of the law, she declared her determination not to accept life if it should be coupled with transportation. This person, having dressed herself in male attire, walked into the mess-room of a regiment where a party of officers were assembled at dinner, and presenting a pistol close to the head of the gentleman who had offended her, drew the trigger, and would most assuredly have shot him but for the circumstance before-mentioned. She tried a second, which also failed, the first attempt having passed unheeded both by the person at whom it was aimed, and those who were sitting next her. The click of the trigger, however, attracted the notice of one of the guests, and, turning round, he seized the delinquent, who struggled and fell, carrying chairs, hookah, and the officer who had laid his hands upon her to the ground. Another of the cases lately brought before them presented still more extraordinary features. A fire was discovered in the cabin of one of the country vessels trading from Singapore and Penang, it was happily extinguished, but upon examination, it proved beyond all doubt that the utmost pains had been taken by the occupant of the cabin to procure the destruction of the ship. The whole of the floor had been excavated, and apertures made into the places below, in which gunpowder and other combustibles had been deposited. The train or fuse shewed that the party who constructed it must have been an adept in the art, but, as the best-laid plans sometimes fail, an accident prevented the success of one which had been devised by no ordinary degree of skill. The passenger who had thus endeavoured to destroy the vessel was a jewel merchant. He had brought what he represented to be an exceedingly valuable cargo on board, consisting however of false stones, which he had shewn very ostentatiously to the people with whom he associated, and which he had insured to a very large amount. The discovery of the imposition which he had practised, respecting these jewels, left little doubt of his guilt, and it afterwards appeared that this was not the first time in which he had attempted to enrich himself by similar

* See vol viii p 66 Asiatic Intell

means. People recollected that the vessels in which this accomplished incendiary had sailed, had been destroyed by fire soon after their arrival in port, but as the scheme had been carried into effect in different places, and no suspicious circumstances had attached themselves to him at the time, he had escaped all imputation, until the failure of another attempt attracted attention to his previous history. Though the facts were clearly proved, he escaped with transportation, a sentence which at a former period had been passed upon a young officer, who had, entirely through ignorance of the existing law, set fire to some building in his own compound, which could not by any chance communicate to others, and which, being his own property, he imagined he had a right to destroy in any manner which pleased him best. This latter case was esteemed a very hard one, but the judge proving inexorable, the convict was compelled to serve the specified time, seven or fourteen years, in New South Wales, but afterwards returned and lived in great credit in India. The circumstances of the case were taken into consideration by the authorities in Australia, and the gentleman suffered little more than the disgrace and inconvenience attached to a sentence which compelled him to relinquish his pursuits, and to reside in a distant country for so long a period.

The pretended jewel merchant was an European, and as his schemes involved the lives as well as the property of his fellow-creatures, the degree of his guilt was much greater than that of a native, who, about the same period, contrived to possess himself of the treasure accumulated by a person whom he called his friend. A well known dealer in pearls had proceeded to distant countries for the purpose of collecting the finest gems of the kind which were to be procured in any part of the East, his object was well known, and it tempted a cunning, unprincipled man to devise the means by which he might be deprived of the whole of his treasure. This man attached himself to the seeker of pearls, following him on various pretences from place to place, until they both embarked on board the same vessel for Calcutta. During the voyage, he had often seen the bag which contained the pearls, which the merchant always kept about his own person. Upon the arrival of the ship in the river Hooghley, our adventurer entreated his friend to entrust him with the care of this precious bag, if it were only for a single instant. The merchant, suspecting no wrong, or imagining that no robbery could be committed in the presence of so many witnesses, in an evil moment complied. The knave held the bag in his hand, pretending to weigh its contents, and then, as if by a sudden jerk of his body, let it fall into the water. His consternation and terror at such an accident appeared to be excessive, he beat his breast, tore his hair, and appeared to be inconsolable for the mischief which he had unwittingly caused. Meantime, the merchant was somewhat consoled by the assurance, that there were such expert divers in the service of the master attendant, the late Sir John Hayes, that he ran every chance of recovering his property. Application was immediately made to that excellent man, who was at all times ready to assist any person in distress, and he immediately gave orders for a proper search to be made in that part of the river where the bag had been seen to fall. The efforts of the divers proved successful, the bag was found exactly in the same condition in which it had fallen into the water, and it was conveyed to the Bank-shall, the residence of Sir John Hayes, to be opened in his presence, and that of his family. The pearl merchant, a fine, venerable-looking old man, with a long beard, and an eye full of intelligence, gratefully declared, that in return for this piece of service, he would present the lady of the mansion with a necklace of the finest pearls which the bag contained. Every eye was directed to

the depository of the treasure, but to the surprise and dismay of all present, and to the deep affliction of the unfortunate merchant, when it was opened, its contents proved to be utterly worthless. The villain, who had in so cold-blooded a manner devised the means of robbing his unsuspecting companion, had constructed another bag of the same material and dimensions with that which had held the pearls, which he dexterously substituted on the proper occasion, and securing the one which contained the valuables, cast the other into the river, thus concealing the fact of the robbery, and enabling himself to escape with the prize. The deluded pearl merchant retired in great distress of mind, lamenting over the utter failure of years of industry and travel, quitting Calcutta in the vain endeavour to seek the perfidious wretch who had deprived him of the fruits of all his toils. The divers, who were the means of bringing this nefarious transaction to light, are employed chiefly for the purpose of getting up anchors which have been lost from the ships in the river, but, as in the present instance, they not unfrequently recover other articles. They are scarcely less celebrated than those of the same profession employed in gathering pearls in the Gulf of Persia and at Ceylon, not being daunted by the presence of alligators, or any other danger of the deep.

"No 1, Chowringee" may be said to belong exclusively to the Supreme Court, all the criminals who are confined in it, whether native or European, being tried before that tribunal. Every British subject is entitled to seek the redress of his grievances in this court, and natives who live within the parochial limits of Calcutta, which are defined by the Mahratta ditch, are subjected to its cognizance, and must submit to its judicature. In suits brought by one native against another, the judges are directed by Act of Parliament to respect the usages of the country, but many natives resident at the presidency, preferring the practice at the courts of Adawlut, inhabit houses beyond the Mahratta ditch, and the suburbs of Calcutta are so rapidly extending, that it may be necessary to extend the boundary which at present limits the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. There is another gaol in Calcutta, not nearly so agreeable a residence as the mansion in Chowringhee, which is sometimes tenanted by Europeans belonging to the Court of Requests. Any sum not exceeding Rs 400 may be recovered in this court, and the party, if unable to pay, may be sentenced to imprisonment at the pleasure of the commissioners. It is a disagreeable tribunal to have any thing to do with, the decisions frequently being very severe, military men, whose debts, though numerous, may not exceed the stipulated sum, to any one individual, are particularly alarmed at it, since the period of imprisonment might exceed the term allowed by the tender mercies of the commander-in-chief, and they are thus in danger of losing their commissions. A tax upon the pay and allowances would be more advantageous to both parties, as in the case of officers of the army who take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. The sums deducted by order of the presiding judge at the latter court have lately given occasion to great discussion, especially as a high authority, having been applied to upon the subject, gave it as his opinion that a field officer could live upon half his pay. Formerly, the high functionary alluded to, was exceedingly popular throughout the army, military men seizing every opportunity to mark the difference of their feeling towards him and the person to whom they owed the loss of their batta, but since this unfortunate representation, he has fallen at least a hundred per cent, and both private letters and public journals have teemed with the manifestations of military wrath.

Near to No. 1, Chowringee, stands a monarch of the wood, which has been

emphatically, and deservedly, entitled "the great tree" This spot is to Calcutta what Chalk Farm and Kensington Gravel Pits used to be to London, the fashionable place chosen by gentlemen to shoot each other upon Duels, however, are not so prevalent in Calcutta as might be expected from the nature of the society, so much resembling that of a watering-place in England, or of a large English colony in France, but of the few which have been fought, a fair proportion have been fatal, and that perhaps is the cause of such a mode of adjustment not being resorted to upon trivial occasions At one period, scarcely a morning passed at Bath without its duel, but all were bloodless, which accounted for the great eagerness of the martial youth of the place to test their spirit by such an ordeal In Calcutta, the expounders of the law have been most frequently its violators, many challenges at least having sprung out of those warm discussions which frequently take place in court Upon these occasions, the bar has shewn no desire to obtain shelter behind its privileges, being ready to defend, support, and maintain, by sword or pistol, the words which its members have used in the discharge of their duties to their clients, or against attacks made upon themselves Fortunately, no unlucky shot has deprived the Supreme Court of any of its ornaments, though a distinguished member of it bears the marks of more than one well-fought field Notwithstanding the liberal patronage which has been extended to all the profession in Calcutta, No 1, Chowringhee has more than once had an attorney for its tenant From the litigious spirit manifested by the natives of India, it might be supposed that every gentleman belonging to the law might obtain a handsome income, but in some cases it has proved inadequate to the expenditure, and clients have been compelled to resort to the great gaol in order to obtain professional advice So few, comparatively, however, have been the inmates of No 1, Chowringhee, that though the existence of such a place may be known, not one person in fifty who visit Calcutta have been induced by motives of curiosity or private friendship to visit it

THE VIRTUE OF PATIENCE UNDER WRONG

"A DISPUTE one day arose betwixt Omar, son of Khattab, and one of his friends The latter, exceeding the bounds of civility, annoyed Omar by the terms he used Omar, however, bore them with patience The Prophet was present, and listened without speaking a word Finding that his friend's tongue grew intolerable, Omar began to retort, whereupon, the Prophet turned his back, and withdrew Disturbed at this, Omar followed him, and said, 'Prophet of God, wherefore, when this man was pouring abuse upon me, did you remain quiet, and, as soon as I began to reply to him, why did you go away?' The Prophet answered thus 'As long as you listened patiently to that man's outrageous speech, angels were by you, each of whom made him ten replies, but the moment you began to reply to him yourself, the angels disappeared at once, and left you alone with him' "*

* Selections from Arabian Writers, by A Pichard *Journ Asiat* for September

MR. HUTCHINSON ON INDIAN JAILS *

To endeavour to lessen the sum of human misery, in whatever shape, and upon however small a scale, is praiseworthy, where the class of sufferers is numerous, and their circumstances place them, too often, beyond the pale of common sympathy, the action is the more meritorious. Mr Hutchinson, a member of a profession which is familiar with the physical ills that flesh is heir to, has bestowed his humane attention upon the unhappy inmates of Indian jails, a class more numerous than is commonly supposed. "at any given period, there are not fewer than from 36,000 to 40,000 persons under confinement in various jails throughout the presidencies of Fort William and Agra. There was a time when disease and other incidents of imprisonment were thought to be part and parcel of a criminal's sentence, and even now, Mr Hutchinson observes, "there are some who believe that this class of persons are unworthy of consideration, and that, as convicted criminals, they are already too humanely treated." This error has been exploded at home, and it is time that it should be corrected in such a climate as India, more especially if Mr Hutchinson is accurate in stating that "a great number of those under confinement in the various jails are incarcerated, not for offences of a deep moral dye, but for such as, in other countries, we are apt to consider as emanating from the high and warlike spirit of the people, in short, for asserting or defending those rights, which the miserably tardy course of civil justice has proved insufficient to protect.

The mortality in Indian prisons is represented as appalling. In a jail containing less than 600 prisoners, in 1829, the number of deaths was 166, whilst the highest rate of mortality in the native army has been only a little above two per cent, and during the past year scarcely one per cent, a mortality of twenty five per cent is not unusual amongst convicts. Nor is the rate uniform amongst the prisoners in the Benares circle and to the west of it, the rate has been less than four per cent, during the past year, amongst those in Bengal Proper, it has been upwards of ten per cent. The mortality amongst debtors, females, and convicts not sentenced to hard labour, is much less than amongst those of whose sentences hard labour on the roads constitutes a portion.

These facts, which indicate a defective system of jail management, attracted the attention of the Medical Board, which issued, in December 1833, a circular to the superintending surgeons of divisions, requiring them to obtain from the medical staff within each division an explanation of the great rate of mortality prevailing amongst the convicts under confinement in the various jails, and of the influence which the mode of working, dieting, clothing, and housing them might reasonably be supposed to exert on their state of health.

* A Report on the Medical Management of the Native Jails throughout the Territories subject to the Governments of Fort William and Agra. To which are added Some Observations on the Principal Diseases to which Native Prisoners are liable. The whole compiled in a great measure from Documents in the office of the Medical Board. By JAMES HUTCHINSON Esq., surgeon on the Bengal Establishment. Calcutta, 1835. Thacker. London, W. H. Allen and Co.

From the answers to this circular, and from his own experience in the management of jail-hospitals, Mr. Hutchinson (the secretary to the Board) was enabled to compile this report on the management of jails and jail-hospitals.

He first considers the statistics of Indian jails, and the evils, necessary and contingent, attending incarceration.

Confinement in jail (he observes) may be said to be almost the universal punishment in India. For all crimes of a more heinous nature, it almost necessarily forms a portion of the penalty, and for those of the slightest nature, it is almost impossible to dispense with it, corporal punishment having been abolished by law, and the natives of India being either generally so poor, or so addicted to money, that it is impossible to get the lower orders of them to pay a fine of even the most trifling amount. Though imprisonment in jail would thus appear to be forced on our adoption, as a mode of punishing offenders against the law, there can be little doubt that it is not a judicious one. A numerous class of persons are thus removed from the management of their families, and of their private affairs; they are employed on works, and in a mode, by which their labour is rendered comparatively unproductive; there is too much reason to believe, that our convicts, by the time they come to leave our jails, are not improved in their morals; the punishment is too frequently had recourse to, to be attended with great disgrace; and, finally, it possesses the great disadvantage of inflicting a much greater degree of suffering than it appears to others actually to do.

He enumerates the sources of misery, some of which are peculiar to India, and confined to some classes of its population. Their families are reduced to beggary, which causes the depressing passions to exert a powerful and deleterious influence upon the health. The extreme changes of climate and mode of life is another agent, the incarceration of a mountaineer of Ramghur and Bhaugulpore in a jail in the plains, being tantamount to condemning him to death. The inmates of the jails change their domestic habits, and addict themselves to the use of spirituous liquors or opium.

The housing of prisoners is the next topic considered. It appears that, in very few of the jails of India, is the allowance of air to each prisoner above 500 cubic feet, and in some instances less than 300, whereas, in the military hospitals in Europe, from 600 to 900 cubic feet is deemed necessary. In respect to ventilation, the wards are generally well-provided with door-ways, "and were the side-walls on each side of the beams generally perforated, so as to allow the heated air to escape, and to occasion some little current, perhaps little, in this respect, would remain to be desired." The Indian jails are generally surrounded by a high outer wall or enclosure, and if this is built too near it obstructs perfilation. A wall is necessary to prevent escape, and admits more liberty to prisoners: at Maldah, where there is no wall, "the prisoners are strung every night, in a body, in an iron chain."

Although the jails are palace-like structures, they are ill-adapted for their purposes, and are but "splendid sepulchres." The floors being of stone, tiles, or plastered masonry, the convicts (who are accustomed, in

their huts, to sleep on the bare ground, which rapidly becomes of the same temperature as themselves) sleep on these floors with no covering but a *dholee*, and all the three kinds of floor attract moisture from the atmosphere in great quantity, the little animal heat of the natives is carried off by them as speedily as formed, and their health suffers proportionably Charpoys are disliked, and are otherwise objectionable *Muckauns*, or raised platforms of bamboo, have been introduced into some prisons, but they are apt to conceal dust and dirt, and, like the country *charpoy*, harbour vermin Mr Hutchinson recommends the use of boarded cots He suggests several other minor improvements

The working of convicts is one of the most important points connected with their management The hired labourer of India commences work about half an hour after sun rise, continues it till 11 A M, resumes it at 1 P M, and continues it till 5, or he begins at 10 A M and continues uninterrupted till 5 P M The convict is taken out of the jail at sun rise, or before it labours uninterruptedly all day, with the exception of an hour, *perhaps*, at noon, when he eats a little grain or rice, and then labours on till 4 P M, when he returns to jail, which may be at some distance, when he has to prepare his sole meal all this while they are heavily-ironed "The impression is strong on my mind," observes Mr Hutchinson, "that the convicts are over worked, and that many of them are destroyed in consequence This opinion is founded upon the replies of the medical officers, and upon the returns of comparative mortality amongst working and non working convicts This disparity, however, must needs early happen, and those who are sentenced to hard labour incur a variety of risks from exposure This risk, however, it would appear, is greater than need be

From the replies of medical officers, it would likewise appear, that sufficient attention is not paid to the seasons, in the working of convicts In the rains, they are generally, if not always, taken out, unless it actually happens to rain at the time they would otherwise be leaving the jail they frequently come home drenched with rain, and few of them, I should suppose, are very well prepared with a change of apparel Again, in the hot season, too little attention is paid to the excessive heats that frequently prevail, and sporadic cases of cholera and *coup de soleil* are not unfrequent, in consequence

Of the classification of prisoners, Mr Hutchinson says no more than that "it scarcely appears to him to be a judicious one The weight of the fetters varies from 7lbs to 14lbs

On the subject of diet, he states that the allowance (from two to three pice* per day) to prisoners is too scanty to enable them to cook twice daily Mr Hutchinson says that the lower classes of agricultural labourers in India do not realize less than two annas per day We are persuaded, however, that Mr Hutchinson has as much overrated the earnings of the agricultural labourer in India as he must have underrated the allowance to the prisoners

* Mr Hutchinson states that this is a little more or less than one penny But three pice is the fourth part of an anna, which is but 1½ so that it is under a halfpenny

Convicts are badly clothed in the wet and cold seasons, between which the jails are in the most sickly state; fevers and their sequelæ prevail, and, as the cold season comes on, pulmonary affections appear and carry off several victims. One coarse blanket is allowed to each convict, but this scanty provision is often delayed till the season is too far advanced. Mr. Hutchinsson considers two blankets necessary.

The rest of the work consists of an account of the diseases which infest jails and jail-hospitals, and of the modes of treatment; with illustrative tables.

THE "KITÁB ALÁGHÁNÍ," OR BOOK OF SONGS.

Abu'lfaraj Ali ben Hossayn Isfahání, author of the *Kitáb Alághání*, was born at Isfahan, A.H. 284. He descended from Merwan, the last khalif of the Ommyyah dynasty. He was brought up at Bagdad, whither he was removed at an early age, and he fixed his residence there. He took his place amongst the most celebrated scholars and authors, being profoundly versed in the knowledge of the famous battles amongst the Arabs, as well as in genealogy and biography. In traditions and jurisprudence he was equally skilled, and he was remarkable for a prodigious memory. He had, moreover, acquired a perfect knowledge of grammar and lexicography, and was no stranger to falconry, the veterinary art, medicine, astronomy, and other branches of useful knowledge. His poetry unites solid erudition to the graces of an elegant style. Although of the family of Ommyyah, he was an avowed partizan of the descendants of Ali. He left various works; amongst them, the *Kitáb Alághání*, a collection of songs, to the composition of which he devoted fifty years, and which is acknowledged to be the best of its kind.

Abu'lfaraj passed his time with the vizir Mohalleb, whom he has repeatedly eulogized. He died on Wednesday, the 14th of the month Zul'hijjah, A.H. 356. Some time prior to his death, he lost his reason.

The title of his principal work, "The Book of Songs," seems at first sight to denote a work of a frivolous character; but we should be much deceived by such an inference. In fact, it is proper to observe, that, amongst the Arabs, originally, there were few songs properly so called, or even poetical compositions intended for music: the ancient songs, generally speaking, are fragments of various lengths borrowed from different poets anterior or posterior to Islamism, to which airs have been adapted. The author of the *Kitáb Alághání* having intended it, as he informs us, as a complete collection of the best pieces of the kind, with the lives of the poets and the musicians, a grammatical explanation of difficult terms and proverbial expressions, and circumstantial details of all the historical facts connected with each fragment, it is manifest that such a work, executed with care by a skilful and learned writer, must comprehend a mass of valuable data concerning the civil and literary history of the Arabs, especially in respect to the period antecedent to Mahomet, and concerning the events of his life; and the confidence which these records inspire is the greater, inasmuch as the author lived in the beginning of the fourth century of the Hejira, when, consequently, the memory of the events was fresh, and there existed means of verification more numerous and more certain than were at the command of later writers.

Whatever be the merit of the work, it must be confessed that the manner in

which it is composed is not in harmony with the taste of Europeans, and with our notions of the qualities to be expected in an historian. The author, instead of hastening on his narrative, frequently stops to dwell on a multitude of minute particulars utterly devoid of interest. He repeats the same fact in different ways, for the sake of some trifling variation. With the view of showing his veracity, and of inspiring his readers with confidence, he transcribes a long list of all the known persons through whom the fact he relates has been transmitted to him. Such a method, it must be evident, however laudable it may be in the eyes of Arabians, cannot but be insufferably tedious to Europeans. Moreover, some anecdotes are recorded of so revolting a licentiousness, that, although they may be tolerated by Orientals, they cannot be read by any European, who has the least sense of decency, without disgust.

After these remarks, it will be apparent that a complete literal translation of the *Kitāb Alaghāni* would be an undertaking not only herculean, but almost impracticable. I have imagined, however, that an extract of the work would be read with pleasure and that, with judicious retrenchments, and retaining all those anecdotes which paint the manners of the Orientals, a work might be produced which, possessing often the interest of a romance, would present a body of historical and literary facts, respecting the age anterior to Mahomet and the early centuries of the Hegira, which would be equally instructive and agreeable. This project I formed long ago, I have never remitted my application to it, and I propose now to realize it.

The *Kitāb Alaghāni* was not known in France till after the memorable expedition to Egypt. On the evacuation of that country, M. Rage brought away a MS. of the work (now in the Royal Library), which appears to be complete, and forms four folio volumes. These volumes were not all written by the same hand. In some of them the character is not so legible as in the first, and there are more inaccuracies. M. de Hammer has, in his collection, a large MS. in folio, which contains the third and fourth part of the *Kitāb Alaghāni*. In the library of Gotha, amongst the MSS. collected by the unfortunate Seetzen, is a copy of a work entitled *Kitāb Alaghāni*, also by Abu'lfaraj Isfahani, but it is smaller than the one before me, and differently arranged.

Oriental writers concur in eulogizing this work. The celebrated Ebn Khaldun describes it as "a work which is essential to the Arabs, comprehending all the interesting details known at that period, and which were disseminated in a multitude of works, concerning the various kinds of poetry, history, music, and other sciences,—a collection which is a perfect model, and to which no other is comparable," and he states that the basis of it is the collection of a hundred songs made for the khalif Rashid. The work is cited and commended by other writers, and one of them (Makarrī) states, that the Ommiyah khalif, Hakam Mostanser, testified his sense of the merits of the *Agħani* by presenting the author with a thousand pieces of gold for a copy before its publication.

In the Introduction prefixed by the author to the first volume, he explains the motives which induced him to take up the pen, the plan he proposed to himself, and the means he had recourse to in order to give his work that degree of perfection of which it was susceptible.

The *Kitāb Alaghāni*, he says, speaking in the third person, is the work of Ali ben-Hossayn ben-Mohammed Korashi, the writer, known by the name of Isfahani, who has endeavoured to include in it all the Arabian songs he could find, ancient and modern. He has pointed out the authors of the verses as well as of the music, he has explained difficult terms, grammatical forms, and rules of prosody, the knowledge of which is indispensable in order

to distinguish the metre of the verse and the measure of the air. He has carefully recorded all the facts which concern the poet or the musician, and the circumstance which gave rise to the poem or the air. Under each article he has introduced parallel examples, analogous traits, and various fragments, which constitute a whole that may afford the reader a series of instructive details, the serious diversified by the light, comprising biographical data, pieces of poetry, narratives of famous battles amongst the Arabs, their most authentic histories, the lives of Pagan kings and Musulman khalifs, in short, whatever persons of good breeding ought to pride themselves in knowing, and young people ought to study with attention. The author has derived all his facts from the most authentic histories, and the narratives of the most learned persons. He goes on to state that the work commences with some particulars respecting the collection of a hundred songs made for the prince of believers, Rashid, by Ibrahim Mauseli, Ismayl ben Jami and Fodayh ben-Aura, whom the khalif had commanded to make a selection of the musical pieces extant. This collection having subsequently come under the observation of the khalif Wathek, he recommended Isak, son of Ibrahim, to improve it by replacing those of inferior merit by others which appeared to him of greater excellence and more worthy of preservation. Ishak complied with the wishes of the prince, and he added to this compilation such songs as had been previously collected by ancient musicians and men skilled in the art, the airs which combine the ten tones, in which are comprised all the modes of vocal and instrumental music, the three select metres, and such pieces of vocal music as had obtained a high reputation, together with the songs composed by the khalifs or their sons, and such pieces as had some instructive anecdotes or interesting facts connected with them.

"I was prevailed upon to undertake this work," says the author, "by the pressing solicitations of an eminent personage, who represented to me that, according to the statements he had met with, the work attributed to Ishak was regarded as spurious, and was likewise of little use. He added, that, in fact, he doubted the authenticity of the work, and Mohamed ben-Khalf Waki declared that he had heard Hammad, the son of Ishak, protest that his father was not the author, and had never seen the work, which was composed after his death by his bookseller, except the first piece, which was written by his father. Ahmed ben-Jafar Jahadah stated that he knew the bookseller who was the real author of the collection, whose name was Sindi, and whose shop was at Bagdad. I devoted myself," he adds, "to this work in spite of the difficulties I experienced and the repugnance I felt to leave behind a work, on such a subject, under my name, which was destined to survive for so many ages, which ought to contain many useful matters and valuable facts on points of literature."

On the Collection of the Hundred Songs

"Abu Ahmed Yahia, son of Ali the astronomer, related that his father had made the following statement to him

"This is what I had from Ishak, the son of Ibrahim Mauseli. According to what he heard his father say, the khalif Rashid commanded the musicians, who were at that time very numerous, to select from all the existing songs, the three most remarkable ones. Their opinions concurred in respect to the three pieces, which I shall produce by and bye. Ishak added, 'one day, when I was in the presence of the khalif Wathek, this anecdote was mentioned, and the prince directed me to collect a number of songs by ancient musicians. In obedience to this order, I selected, from amongst the songs of each age, those of

which connoisseurs concurred in praising the merit and excellence of the method, and the composers of which were well ascertained. I then examined the pieces of a later period, and those produced but a few years ago by composers of our own times, preferring those which resembled the ancient, being formed after an analogous method, which I copied into my collection, not being willing that they should lose the reputation due to them merely because they were of a recent date. Men of every age, in fact, aspire to perfection; although the ancients possess the advantage of having taken the lead of succeeding generations in all kinds of merit.

"Ahmed ben Jofar Jahadah related, after a tradition traced to Mohammed ben-Ahmed, surnamed Ebn-Dakkak, that the khalif Rashid commanded the musicians of his court to make him a collection of a hundred songs; which they executed. He then required them to reduce the number to ten, and then to three songs; which orders were successively complied with. Ishak ben-Ali confirms this statement; except that the two writers agree only in respect to one of the songs of which the collection consists; they differ in opinion regarding the other two. According to Yahia, the selection included, first, the air of Mabed on the verses of Abu Khatifah, which begins thus:—

The castle, the palm-tree, and the land of Jemna, which separates them, are more pleasing to me than the gates of Jyroon.

Secondly, the air of Ebn-Sorajj on the verses of Omar ben-Abi-Rebiah, which commence thus:—

The bay courser would complain of the painful journey I impose upon him, and would express his discontent if he could speak.

Thirdly the air of Ebn-Mahrez on the verses of Nasib, which begins thus:—

The sight of an ancient abode has revived your passion; yes, and there may be perceived the traces of her who is the cause of your grief.

If we believe Johadah, or rather those who cite him, the three songs which formed the collection were, first, the air of Ebn-Mahrez, on the verses of Mejsnoon, beginning:—

Oh, Omm-Melik, when fortune shall crush thee, take refuge with me and the cruel fates.

Second, the air of Ibrahim Mauself on the verses of the poet Arají, beginning:—

They have sent to that fair one with beauteous neck, a messenger with sad news: may he find no companion on the way!

Third, the air of Ebn-Mahrez on the verses of Nasib already mentioned. According to the writers whose testimony is appealed to by Jahadah, these three songs unite all the attractions of melody which music can furnish.

"According to Abu'l-kâsem, son of Mahdi, Rashid, having ordered the musicians to select for him the finest song which had been ever set to music, they gave the preference to the air composed by Ebn-Mahrez, which is the third in the collection."

Then follows an anecdote of Ishak, who, paying a visit to his father, Ibrahim, requested he would introduce him to Ebn-Jami, then in extreme old age, that he might hear for once the strains of his music. Ibrahim complied, and Ishak was so ravished with the old man's performance, that he told his father, that, however high his esteem for his talents, he thought his skill in music weak and

almost nothing in comparison with that of Ebn-Jami. Ibrahim, next day, gave his son a considerable sum of money, asking him why he supposed it was given. Ishak replied that he doubted not it was to reward the frankness with which he expressed his opinion of his merits and those of Ebn-Jami. "Thou hast well judged," said his father; "go in peace."*

(*To be continued*)

* Abridged from a *Mémoire* by M. Quatremère, *Journal Asiatique* for November

PROPERTIES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN JAVA

"Q. UPON what tenures are lands held by Europeans (in Java)?—A. The principal conditions on which lands are held in full property are, the payment of a land-tax, or rather property-tax, of one per cent. upon the estimated value of the property, taken periodically; that no more than one-fifth part of the yearly produce of the land shall be taken by the proprietor from the native occupant of the land in cultivation at the time of the purchase, that the roads and bridges shall be kept in repair at the expense of the proprietor. The free cultivation of every article of produce is allowed, with the exception of opium or the poppy.

"Q. What may be the extent of estates held throughout the island upon this tenure?—A. The extent of estates held in property may be about 5,000 square miles

"Q. How many proprietors are there?—A. I should think about twenty to thirty European proprietors, and about seven to ten Chinese proprietors.

"Q. Are British-born subjects allowed to hold lands upon this tenure?—A. They are

"Q. How many British proprietors are there?—A. I believe about eight.

"Q. What is the extent of their land?—A. I should think, on a rough estimate, that, out of the 5,000 miles, they hold about 1,800 square miles

"Q. Can you state the names of the proprietors, and the extent of the estates which any of them hold?—A. I have a rough estimate of the extent of the properties held by British subjects in Java and the names of the estates:—Pamawachan, the property of Sir C. Forbes and others, 1,200 square miles; Chikandie Iler, Palmer and Cockerell, 130 sq. miles, Chikandie Udik, Traill and Young, 90 sq. miles, Jessunga, Addison, 80 sq. miles, Bolan, Drury, 90 sq. miles, Koripan, Menries, MacLaine and Thomson, 70 sq. miles; Zegal Warn, Frazer and others, 100 sq. miles, Bucassie, Traill, and Young, 60 sq. miles. Total 1,820 sq. miles.

"Q. What do you suppose to be the population upon this extent?—A. About 100,000. Sir Charles Forbes's property alone has upwards of 40,000

"Q. In what condition are the native occupants who held the land prior to these leases being granted to foreigners?—A. They may be considered as a kind of copyholders, paying a quit-rent, and they cannot be removed as long as they pay the stipulated rent"*

* Ev. of G. MacLaine, Esq. before Sel. Com. of Commons on East-India Affairs, 10th March 1831

MOFUSSIL STATIONS

No XIII—Saugor

SAUGOR is a station possessing features widely different from any in the Gangetic provinces. Berhampore, Dinapore, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, it is well known, are on the banks of the "sacred stream," and a description of the general features of any one will apply to all. Not so with the European stations of Central India, there is an essential difference about them, which would furnish ample materials for a distinct notice of each.

The station of Saugor is distant upwards of 250 miles from the nearest point of the Ganges, and situated on the table land of Central India, at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by a range of basaltic and other volcanic hills, which give to it a wild, and, until the eye becomes accustomed to their aspect, a dreary appearance, producing, at the first view, an unfavourable impression on the mind. These hills form an amphitheatre, not in one continuous whole, but still sufficiently connected to form a basin in their centre, embosoming a beautiful piece of water, on the eastern side of which the city or town stands. This lake is five miles in circumference, and affords a source of the highest gratification to the native residents of the place, many of whom are fully entitled to the appellation of amphibious, as well as to the European sahibs of the neighbouring cantonments, who do not fail to take advantage of the recreation which it offers. At favourable seasons, its sparkling bosom is covered with numerous pleasure-boats, their white canvas sails, silvered with the light, contrasting powerfully with the black and barren hills which overshadow its deep waters. Oftentimes, at the close of one of those days, when the hot sun has poured down its fiercest beams, withering nature's vitals, and giving to the Anglo Indian sufferers a very lively idea of the torments of purgatory—or, upon escaping from the din and heat of a crowded mess-room,—the Saugor sentimentalist repairs to the lake, and seeks, in the cool and refreshing air of night, a solace for the fever in his veins, and that delicious tranquillity of mind which the scene is so well calculated to bestow. No person can truly appreciate the luxurious feelings which the nights afford in India, excepting those who have enjoyed them by sojourning in the open air. So delightful is the change from the glare and heat of the day, that, were it not for the danger to the health to be encountered by exposure to night air, the whole of the European inhabitants of Saugor would avail themselves, especially when the moon lights up the scene, of the gratification to be derived from a cruise upon this delicious piece of water, but India, unfortunately, does not possess a climate which admits of such indulgences with impunity.

The lake, as we have before stated, is upwards of five miles in circumference, and an excellent road has been made, encircling it, which is planted on either side with mango, neem, peepul, and other trees, which, when they arrive at maturity, will form a shaded drive, equal in beauty and grandeur to the delightful one between Calcutta and Barrackpore. The road and plantations, as well as other improvements in the neighbourhood,

are the effects of the good taste evinced by the local magistrates of the district, in the disbursement of the town-dues. Saugor, however, has now to lament, in common with every town in India, the parsimonious spirit of Lord William Bentinck's government. It was during the liberal and upright administration of his predecessors, that the town-duties were applied to the express purpose for which they were, in the first instance, raised, and from which they could not be diverted except by an act of the most arbitrary nature, and of the most signal injustice. The native inhabitants of Saugor, when called upon to pay a municipal tax, considered to be necessary for the public service, were told that the money would be wholly expended in making improvements in the town and its neighbourhood; improvements which could not be effected by any other means, and which no individual, however public-spirited, could compass alone. These assurances were fulfilled in the construction of new roads, the planting of trees, and the new-paving and widening the streets. A spacious and elegant ghaut was also erected for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Saugor, at a convenient part of the bank of the lake, a distribution of the tax which was calculated to afford the highest degree of gratification. Moreover, a city dispensary was established, and, with that liberality of spirit, so characteristic of the medical profession, both in England and its dependencies, the surgeon attached to the political agency volunteered and gave his gratuitous services to all the poor and infirm who applied at the institution for relief. At the period when an order, containing an absolute prohibition of the appropriation of the municipal fund to these legitimate and useful purposes, was received, and the authorities were directed to pay the money in future into the public treasury for the use of Government, a particular request was made by the local officers, that so valuable an institution as the dispensary might be spared. This entreaty, however, met with a peremptory refusal, the poor were left destitute, but a saving of thirty rupees per month was thereby added to the millions which, by these and similar methods, have been placed at the disposal of Government!

By the census taken in 1829, the population of Saugor was 50,000, the villages in the district are not very numerous, nor does the population appear to increase, although, the cause of so great a decrement to human life, the Mahratta and Pindarree wars, which ravaged this part of India for so many years, having long ceased, it might be supposed that the whole country would be covered with habitations. Notwithstanding its close proximity to the British frontier of Bundelkhund, Saugor was very little known until it came into our possession in 1818, during the Pindarree war; it was subsequently ceded to us by the Peishwa, and the surrounding country being very strong, it was deemed necessary to render it a garrison for a considerable number of troops. The Europeans form a very extensive community at Saugor, besides a government mint* and a large civil establishment, there are four battalions of infantry, a company of European artillery, and a regiment of local horse. The station is perfectly

* This has just been abolished.

isolated, and, excepting in the cold season, the residents are never surrounded with the sight of a new face. This circumstance has contributed not a little to the promotion of a greater degree of sociability of feeling than is to be found in any other station, not similarly situated. Honourably exiled as are the greater number of Europeans who resort to India, it would add considerably to the happiness and comfort of the whole community, if a similar bond of union could be more widely extended. In too many places, unfortunately, the efforts of the well-disposed are often counteracted by the strife of party, and hatred and malevolence are found raging where harmony and good-will ought to prevail. The society at Saugor is large enough to admit of every kind of amusement, and yet not so extensive as to divide into particular cliques. Every body may be acquainted, without the slightest inconvenience, with all the members composing it, and though, of course, congenial dispositions will associate more closely with each other, one spirit, and that of a very benevolent nature, appears to animate the whole. The theatre is pretty and commodious, and the station can generally boast of a respectable *corps dramatique*. The performances (and the selection shews strong evidence of the best taste) are chiefly limited to *petites comédies*, melodramas, and farces; for it cannot be denied that a five-act piece rarely tells, in consequence of the impossibility, at a Mofussil station, of procuring the aid of the fair sex. When there are no females to hold the mirror up to Nature, the task is inadequately and awkwardly performed by the bearded substitute; and though, in a short and lively piece, the bluntness may not be so visible as to excite a feeling of dissatisfaction, a lengthened representation, destitute of its brightest ornaments, never fails to weary even the best-disposed audience. In order to promote a love for the histrionic art, a Sock and Buskin Club has been established at Saugor, the qualification for admission being the circumstance of the candidate having once smelt the lamps, and made his bow upon the boards. In addition to the Sock and Buskin, another club, entitled the "Gridiron," affords an opportunity for the cultivation of good fellowship amongst the bachelorhood of the place. The meetings of the latter are held twice a-month, the second and fourth *Frydays*,—a selection which ought to have induced the members to change their badge, which is a silver gridiron, suspended by a white satin ribbon from the left button hole, to a still more humble implement of cookery. The number of persons composing the club is limited to sixteen, and a single black ball is sufficient for exclusion. The object of this institution, in addition to the gay meetings on the ordinary club-nights,—in which the jovial bachelors who support it may be supposed to sacrifice largely to the rosy god, while enjoying amongst each other an unrestrained intercourse of thought, brightened by sparkling effusions of wit and fancy,—is the promotion of festivity throughout the station. For the furtherance of this purpose, the members frequently give entertainments to the ladies, an example which leads to a great deal of gaiety of every sort. Fancy dress-balls form a very favourite species of fête, and though persons unacquainted with the spirit of Anglo-Indian society, might suppose that, in so secluded

and out-of-the-way a place, the getting up of an affair of the kind would be almost impossible from the difficulty of procuring materials for so motley an entertainment, the reverse is the case. The fertility of female invention, as we have before had occasion to remark, is never displayed to so much advantage as upon an occasion of this nature. An opportunity is given to shew how much may be effected from native manufactures, and as silks, brocades, silver and gold trimmings, from the most costly and valuable down to the merest frippery, may be procured from the bazaars, the difficulty of composing an effective costume is in reality not so great as might be at first imagined.

A slight outline of a fancy dress-ball, given by a party of gay Irish bachelors, at Saugor, will afford the reader a correct idea of the manner in which these things are managed in the remote wildernesses of Central India. The government house, a mansion belonging to the civil authorities, was kindly lent for the occasion, and, during several preceding days, the most active preparations were carried on, both within and without. On the night of the ball, at the foot of the hill on which the building stands, a lofty illuminated arch-way, formed of bamboo, attracted the eye of the visitant, who, passing under it, entered a road brilliantly lighted by persons bearing torches, and leading to a second illuminated arch-way, half-way up the hill, and distant about two hundred yards from the summit. Thence to the gate of the mansion, on either side of the road, numerous lamps were suspended from railings erected for the purpose, and ending in a third lofty arch-way, blazing with light. While the company were setting down, a grand display of fireworks of various descriptions took place, and as the house could only be approached by this road, it might well be termed the "fiery way." The animation of such a scene could scarcely be increased, yet it was certainly heightened by the military evolutions of the sentinels, who, placed at certain distances apart, presented arms to all the military visitants, the clash of their muskets as they glanced in the light producing a very striking effect. The interior of the house was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, and banners, and, in the different niches of the principal apartments, were well-executed transparencies of the Irish harp, and other appropriate devices. Five Irish bachelors, elegantly and characteristically attired in mantles of green silk, lined with white satin, were in attendance to receive the ladies. The motley groupes soon mustered strong, and when curiosity on the one side, and admiration on the other, were fully sated, dancing commenced to the animating strains of martial music. Some of the gentlemen were content to appear in uniform, but every lady wore a fancy dress. The costumes adopted shewed that great attention had been devoted to their selection, many were splendid, and all were formed to grace the wearers. To give a critical history of each fair one's attire would require the powers of a Maradan Carson, but a quotation from the report of a male spectator will, perhaps, afford even a more lively idea of the captivating appearance of the belles: "There was," says our enamoured correspondent, "the lady matron and her three lovely daughters, the sylph-

like Française, the beautiful broom-girl, the bewitching Genoese lady, the high-born but soft smiling Castilian maid, the angelic rose-lipped paysanne, the sweet little bergere, and numerous other lovely creatures, who, drawing solely upon their own taste, offered specimens of a brilliant fancy as delicate as their own sweet imaginings. On the other side, was Half-Batta, cleverly personified by a parti-coloured uniform, half-scarlet and half-black, from the cocked hat down to the boots. It may be necessary to say, that fancy balls in India differ from those in England, inasmuch as character as well as costume is frequently assumed by the male visitants. A Major Sturgeon, who equalled in size "three single gentlemen rolled into one," performed his part to admiration. An old orange woman, whose barrow of sour oranges attracted many a fair customer, proved another entertaining disguise, while two jolly hay makers, with their *delicate* help mates, redolent of health and red paint, threaded with agility the mazes of the dance, notwithstanding the incumbrance of their rakes. Two Chinese mandarins, whose attentions to the fair sex in the tea way were so handsomely acknowledged as almost to animate their stiff features and imperturbable countenances with an expression of delight, proved capital figures*. Shortly before supper, a quaker couple dropped in, for the purpose of making an endeavour to stay the gay revels of this Vanity Fair. In a well-turned admonition, Obadiah begged the assembly to withdraw from such frivolities, pointing out, to the numerous hand maidens who gathered round him, the impropriety of engaging in worldly pleasures, and exhorting them to practise the virtues of meekness and humility at home. But, as it might be supposed, Obadiah's advice was thrown away upon his auditory, whose beating hearts did not respond to such grave doctrine. The whole afforded a picturesque and brilliant spectacle, not inferior in any of its adjuncts to the displays made upon similar occasions in places of considerable note in England.

The climate of Saugor, partaking of that which prevails throughout the Nerbuddah territories, is damp and obdurate, and the difference of its effects upon European constitutions is very striking. With some persons, it agrees perfectly, and it is no uncommon thing to see men, who have resided during the period of ten or fifteen years in Central India, as sound in constitution as if they had spent the whole of their lives in the most salubrious part of the world. While with others it proves equally destructive. Those who suffer from the prevalent disorders, have much to contend with, not only from the malignity of the fever, but the necessity of combating against it in one of its strongest holds, since the patient cannot leave the place in which it rages, until he shall be sufficiently convalescent to bear the fatigue of travelling to some distance, in order to avail himself of the advantage of a change of air. At all the river stations, the lives of many invalids have been saved by their being enabled to leave their places of abode, often close, and surrounded by an impure atmosphere, and to embark on the Ganges or Jumna, either for a temporary cruise, or, should the state of

* These gentlemen wore masks, made of ivory, and exceedingly well-executed.

their health require it, a voyage to Calcutta, whence they may proceed to sea. This important resource is denied to the residents of Central India, who, if labouring under disease, cannot possibly travel, excepting at one season of the year. They are obliged to make a journey of two or three hundred miles by dák, in their palanquins, or by daily marches of ten or fifteen miles, both extremely fatiguing to an invalid, and of course it is only from November, until the middle of February, that this can be effected by a person who is suffering from any severe attack, while those persons stationed near a river, who are in the greatest danger, can be conveyed to a boat and attended upon as well while inhaling the fresh breeze from the water, as if they were in their own chambers at home. For these reasons, the greater number of old Anglo Indians prefer a river to an inland station, and perhaps there is nothing more dreary to the mind, especially when depressed by illness, than its feeling the impossibility of getting away from any place which may become distasteful, excepting at a given time. Where there is a water conveyance, it is only in the hot winds that any difficulty can be experienced in travelling, and the contemplation of such a resource must always exercise a beneficial effect upon an invalid.

Although Saugor is on the parallel of the tropic of Cancer, yet, owing to its great elevation, it can boast, in common with Mhow, Neemutch, and other stations, similarly situated, the blessing of cool nights. Towards morning, in the hottest season of the year, a blanket is necessary, and those who are so fortunate as to obtain the repose permitted by a temperate atmosphere, during the hours devoted to the couch, feel equal to any kind of exertion in the course of the day. It is to the enervating effects of profuse perspiration throughout the night, that much of the disease prevalent in India may be attributed. The sufferer finds the system in the morning unrefreshed, and the body fatally predisposed to the pestilential influence of malaria. Merely to enjoy the luxury (and a great one it is) of sleeping at night, in a cool temperature, these inland stations are much sought after, especially Mhow, by persons who either are unacquainted with, or have overlooked, the disadvantages already mentioned. Notwithstanding, however, this and some other apparently favourable circumstances, these stations by no means deserve the reputation they have gained, and the favourite one, Mhow, has been for the last two years exceedingly unhealthy. There is no possibility of accounting for the changes which so frequently take place in the salubrity of the climate in different parts of India. An epidemic will suddenly spring up in some district hitherto perfectly free from such a visitation, without any apparent physical cause, and the place will become unhealthy during a series of years. Medical professors, of very distinguished acquirements, have devoted their time and talents to the subject without avail, all their attempts to penetrate this hidden mystery of Nature having as yet been wholly unsuccessful.

A wide, and to the scientific inquirer a captivating, field for research has of late been laid open by the discovery of highly interesting fossil remains in the trap hills of Central India. They were first brought to notice by

that accomplished officer, Captain Sleeman, who found them in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, and subsequently the attention of the public has been more particularly directed to those occurring near Saugor, by an equally indefatigable and intelligent observer, Dr Spry of the Bengal medical establishment, who, in two papers published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Nos 15 and 24, 1833), has described them at full length. These remains consist of large and perfectly whorled palm trees, which are now to be found on or near the surface, while, at the depth of seventeen feet, a bed of shells occurs (univalves reversed), in a high state of preservation. Dr Spry has brought some of the latter with him to England, where they have deeply engaged the attention of conchologists, who are undecided at present whether they are to be referred to the *Ampullaria* or *Dholium* species, or, in other words, whether they are fresh water or marine shells—a question of great importance, as leading to a correct knowledge of the geological history of the whole of Central India.

There are three jails at Saugor, and seldom less than nine hundred prisoners, principally Thugs, who are brought here for trial. These wretches are men of all castes and denominations. To give them exercise, and at the same time to render their maintenance less expensive to the Government, small parties are told off in the morning and sent to work upon the roads. Of late years, a great improvement has been effected on the public thoroughfares about the city and cantonments, by the substitution of different kinds of basalt for stones. This material works into a cement as hard as stone, forming a surface as smooth as a bowling green, which has this advantage, that in the rains it does not yield a deposit of mud, nor is it liable to be ground into dust in dry weather. Formerly, the roads at Saugor were repaired with hard sandstone, a material which always proves exceedingly destructive to carriage wheels. Basalt, or as it is termed *terra puzzolana*, was in ancient times applied to the purpose of road making in Italy, and the excellence of the highways, constructed of this material, has at all periods called forth the warmest commendations from those who have travelled over them. The drives round Saugor stretch for miles in every direction, offering in their smoothness and hardness a most agreeable contrast to many of the thoroughfares in the neighbouring provinces, those particularly which have not had the advantage of the superintendence of people of science.

The native inhabitants of Saugor are principally Mahrattas, and the females do not observe the precaution of veiling on going abroad. The queen of Saugor, who is now a pensioner on the British Government, takes the air in an open palanquin, and, to judge from her present appearance, she must have been a beautiful woman in her day. The town is a hot bed for pundits, whose sole occupation appears to be the endeavour to discover by what means they may practise on the credulity of the public. The queen's pension of Rs 90,000 per annum (£9,000) is swallowed up by these harpies, who are constantly employed in persuading the poor woman that she is ill, in order to extort money for their *pooyahs* and feasts. The high opinion they have gained, by their impudent pretensions to all sorts of

knowledge, has produced a still worse effect in preventing her, when really labouring under a serious malady, from availing herself of European skill. This unfortunate person being worn down by intermittent fever, the political agent of the British government recommended her to place herself under the care of the medical gentlemen attached to that department of the public service. He succeeded so far as to induce her to receive some packets of quinine, but these were thrown aside on the representation of her counselors, who assured her that they were slow poisons, intended to reduce her by imperceptible degrees to the grave. Little, if any, intercourse takes place between this lady and the European residents of Saugor, an occasional visit from the wife of the political agent before-mentioned, being almost the only opportunity afforded for a meeting.

The fort of Saugor is in good repair, and now serves as a dépôt for the ordnance stores, it overlooks the lake, on the edge of which it stands, forming a picturesque object from many of the surrounding points of view. This fortress, though perfectly insufficient to stand out against European artillery of any kind, even to a few field-pieces, is stronger than many in the neighbourhood constructed for the purpose of repelling the attacks of the Pindarrees. A simple wall of a brick-and-a-half thick, perforated with loop-holes to admit of the discharge of musketry or arrows, was usually alone deemed necessary to defend a town from the incursions of these predatory troops, the marauding habits of the Pindarrees requiring that they should divest themselves of every thing that would be likely to encumber them upon their long and hazardous forays, which they preferred carrying on by scouring the open country. It was their policy to avoid all places where they were likely to encounter such resistance, and they, therefore, seldom ventured to attack even the more weakly fortified garrisons by which the inhabitants of these districts endeavoured to protect themselves from their invasions. The fort of Saugor, however, as we have before stated, is not destitute of some pretensions to the appellation, it boasts regularly-formed bastions, and, city-wards, there is a scarpment, which evinces no contemptible acquaintance with the art of engineering. It has also a ravelin, but no ditch or glacis, and not being at all calculated for the modern system of warfare, it fell, together with all the hill forts and strongholds in the neighbourhood (sixteen in number), without firing a shot, at the time when Saugor and the surrounding territory was taken possession of by the Company's forces.

Saugor and its adjacencies, after the total suppression of Pindarree marauding, became infested by those bands of robbers, whose exploits have lately attracted so much attention both in India and England, numbers of Thugs, apprehended in the pursuit of their dreadful trade, have been executed at this place, and Dr Spry selected the skulls of seven from amongst a party of a hundred criminals, which he presented to the Phrenological Society at Edinburgh. It is the opinion of Dr Spry, that the generality of Thugs are not called to the profession by a barbarous delight in the murder of their fellow-creatures, but merely from the influence of example, and the per-

unacity with which persons of the same caste cling to the pursuits of their predecessors. He is disposed to think that many boys go out upon the roads as Thugs, merely because their fathers did the same, and not from any inherent ferocity of disposition. Amongst many curious particulars concerning these people which he has communicated, he has remarked their great predilection for the partridge, one of their birds of omen, which, appearing on the left or right hand, the first thing in the morning, is supposed to influence the fortunes of the day. "So attacked," he tells us, "are they to the partridge, that they keep these birds in cages, and, when a Thug is brought in a prisoner, he prays to be allowed to retain his partridge."

It is not generally known that the goldsmiths and working jewellers of Saugor are adepts in their art, the fame of many manufactures being very often confined to the places in India in which they are carried on. The artisans of Saugor are particularly skilful in the construction of chains, which in delicacy of workmanship vie with, and may be even said to excel, those of Trichinopoly. Indeed, the rose chain, as it is called, may be considered to be the exclusive production of the ingenious mechanists of this place. It is a matter of astonishment to all who are acquainted with the rudeness and paucity of their tools, how the artisans of India can contrive to fashion and turn-out work of so perfect a description, and had we no other proof of their ability to compete with the most expert operatives of the western world, the fineness of their jewellery would place the matter beyond a doubt. The charges made by these people are very moderate, and their arrangements simple. A *sonar*, or jeweller, is sent for, and the *sirdar beater* is told to give him from nine to twelve gold mohurs, according to the weight of the chain which may be desired. He takes the coin away with him, and at the end of a fortnight returns with the chain, and is then paid one gold mohur (£1 16s) for his labour. The metal being imperishable, the goldsmiths are not allowed to plead wastage, and the chain when brought home is expected to correspond closely in weight with that of the gold mohurs given for the manufacture. The artisans are usually trustworthy men, and little fear need be entertained of their tampering with the purity of the metal by mixing alloy with it, and of course an assay would immediately detect any fraud of the kind. Rose chains are highly esteemed in England, and very justly so, since nothing to compare with the delicacy and finish of these ornaments is to be found amid the costly *bijouterie* of a London or Parisian shop.

It is a generally received, but very erroneous, opinion, that both precious stones and Cashmere shawls may be obtained in India at a much lower price than they can be purchased for in this country. The sums paid for shawls in India would astonish the most lavish of our fine ladies, and the greatest avidity is shewn for gems, particularly pearls, the keenness of competition appearing as strong amongst the trading community of India, as it is in Europe. The following fact, which occurred at Saugor in 1831, will go far to prove the correctness of this assertion. When the govern-

ment of India first entered on the formidable undertaking, which had the total extirpation of the Thugs for its object, the police officers and sepoy, who were sent out to apprehend these miscreants, invariably searched their reputed dwellings, and brought away whatever appeared to be suspicious and corroborative of the charges against them. By this means, in a very short period, property to the amount of many thousand rupees was accumulated, and, after due notice had been given to all those whose friends and relatives had been murdered, to come forward and prove their claims to the articles of which these unfortunate persons had been plundered, a large portion remained at the disposal of Government. Amongst the treasures thus obtained, were a considerable number of pearls, which, with other goods and chattels, were advertized for sale by auction, by the nazir of the court, at the residence of the cutwal, or chief native officer of the police of the town. This announcement brought a large assembly to the scene of action, and competition ran so high, especially amongst the jewellers, that biddings were made far beyond the real value of the articles put up for sale. When the excitement and turmoil of the day had subsided, and time had been given to the purchasers to reflect coolly at their own homes upon the nature of their bargains, they all discovered their mistake, and repented their precipitancy. The next day, innumerable petitions were sent in to the officer who had the controul of these matters, praying for permission to retract, but, of course, such a request could not be granted, and the good *sonars* were taught a lesson calculated to render them more cautious and circumspect for the future. From the contiguity of Saugor to the Punnah mines, diamonds may now and then be met with at a moderate price, and those who are good judges of their value, while in a rough state, may obtain a handsome profit, either by selling them to the jewellers of Calcutta, or by sending them to Europe. They are, however, dangerous commodities to have any thing to do with, and the necessary experience is often too dearly purchased, in the outset, to render subsequent knowledge available in producing an adequate return.

The East India Company are empowered to make an annual outlay of £10,000, in the promotion of learning and literature. Fortunately for the country, this is secured by Act of Parliament, or the Government school of Saugor would, in all probability, have shared the fate of the dispensary. The committee of Calcutta allot £100 yearly for the support of this establishment, and the money is expended in providing for the machinery of the school, the average number of pupils being three hundred. The necessity of avoiding any direct interference with the religious prejudices of the natives, has caused the Old and New Testament to be prohibited, but translations of the most approved of our school books, on morals, are in common use amongst the Mahomedan and Hindoo students. Moreover, they are provided with the best authors of their own country, as well as with translations of the most instructive and popular English works on history, geography, mathematics, &c. Annual examinations take place before the chief authorities, and the most diligent and praiseworthy are rewarded

by a present of books, handsome turbans, and sweetmeats, according to the different degrees of merit displayed. Many clever lads have been educated at this school, which fully deserves the encouragement it receives. Krishen Rao, who officiated as head master, a highly respectable man, the son of Nanor Dewan, who was a person of considerable influence under the late government of Saugor, has shewn, together with a love of science, a very strong degree of attachment to the English. Lord William Bentinck, when attending an examination of the scholars during his visit to Saugor, was so much pleased with him, that, believing that such an act would promote the interests of his government, and render it popular in the eyes of the natives, he paid him the compliment of an invitation to Calcutta, offering him at the same time a grant from the public treasury for the payment of his expenses. Krishen Rao availed himself of this invitation, and, upon his arrival at the presidency, he was placed under the best masters, and admitted as a student at the Hindoo college. The rapid progress he was making in his studies, in the early part of the year of 1834, fully justified the high expectations which had been entertained of him, and, should his life be spared, no person seems to have a fairer chance of rising to eminence, in science and learning. In conjunction with Mr Trevelyan, he has published a useful elementary book for the schools, and will, doubtless, should his health permit, engage in other works of importance, but his constitution is very delicate, and it is to be feared that mental vigour will not long remain uninjured by the corporeal debility under which he has so long laboured.

From the foregoing sketch, it will be seen that Saugor is by no means destitute of objects of interest to those who may require something more than mere amusement to engage their attention. A large civil establishment always gives importance to a station, and, as at other places, the residences of persons belonging to this branch of the service are of a superior kind. The houses of military officers in cantonments are for the most part small, and, being tiled instead of having thatched roofs, the heat is allowed to penetrate the interior, which makes them in very sultry days nearly insupportable. The drives, as we have before stated, are numerous, and afford a pleasing variety, the one most frequented being the main cantonment road, in which, twice a week, a gathering of all the fashionables takes place, attracted by the dulcet sounds of two native bands, which play alternately. At these *alfresco* reunions, the gay Philanders and Lotharios of the station fit round the carriages of the ladies, whispering tender flatteries, or retailing those important nothings which are considered to be so attractive to female ears. About dark, the mess bugles are heard summoning their respective clans, and "God Save the King" proves the signal for the dispersion of the assembly.

HISTORY OF SHE-HWANG-TE,

OF THE TSIN DYNASTY OF CHINA.

GENERAL readers of history in Europe scarcely know, even by name, the great She-hwang-te of China,—who gave this designation to the Middle Empire,—who built the Great Wall, conquered the surrounding nations, and raised his own to a pitch of greatness which it never knew before nor has attained since. The name *She hwang-te*, which implies ‘first august emperor,’ is uncouth, or at least unmusical, to European ears possibly, had it been latinized, like those of Kung-foo-tsze and Mäng-tsze, and mellowed into *Cevantius*, the great monarch who bore it might have been better known to Western readers.

The dynasty of the Chows, founded by the celebrated Woo-wang, which ruled over China from B C 1122 to 248, was verging to decay when Confucius appeared. The empire was parcelled out into separate principalities, owing to the unwise policy of Woo-wang, who created fiefs, which he distributed amongst his partizans, many of which, in time, grew into independent states. The efforts of the great philosopher of China, who was an apostle of peace, perhaps retarded the great civil strife for supremacy amongst the states of the empire, which took place about 200 years after his death.

The state of Tsin, situated in the modern province of Shen-se, was given by the emperor Woo wang to a chief who claimed a descent from Hwang-te (B C 2698). The succeeding princes augmented the state by conquests from their neighbours, so that, at the accession of the emperor Heen-wang (B C 361), when the power of the vassal princes had reduced the authority of the emperor within very narrow limits, the prince of Tsin grew so formidable, that his neighbours raised great walls in their territories, as barriers against his encroachments, and when he came to the imperial court, to go through the mockery of doing homage, he brought with him a large army, which overawed his suzerain. The Tsin state continued to augment, under its able princes, till the year 256 B C, when Nan wang, the last *de facto* emperor of the Chow family, terrified at the gigantic power of Chaou-seang, the prince of Tsin, which had now absorbed a large portion of the empire, ordered the other vassals to attack him. Chaou-seang sent an army into the emperor's territory, deposed him, and, seizing the archives of the empire, declared himself independent.

There is a curious piece of secret history connected with the birth of She-hwang-te. Whilst Chaou-seang was enlarging his territories and consolidating his power, his grandson, E-jin, was kept as a forfeited hostage at the court of Chaou, another state, the prince of which determined to put him to death. A wealthy merchant, named Leu-puh-wei, united himself to the interests of E-jin, and by his contrivance he escaped from Chaou. This merchant had a beautiful concubine, named Hea-ke, with whom E-jin fell desperately and irretrievably in love. The merchant, with the magnanimity of an Alexander, surrendered his mistress to his friend, and she was

soon afterwards delivered of a son, who became the renowned She-hwang-te. The Confucian historians, who detested this monarch as the bitter enemy of their sect, and who were, therefore, desirous to hold up to execration one who inflicted so severe a loss upon their literature, have recorded that he was really the son of the merchant Leu-puh-wei, who relinquished his concubine to prince E-jin, knowing her to be pregnant, in the hope of giving an heir to the empire. Sze-ma-tseen, the prince of Chinese historians, who was born about 100 years later than the event, has adopted this story. It seems to be improbable, for these amongst other reasons when Leu-puh-wei relinquished his mistress to the prince, the latter had no certain prospect of attaining the throne of Tsin, much less that of the empire, the Chow dynasty was still reigning, and E-jin had elder brothers. He was, however, declared heir-apparent of Tsin, and the death of Chaou-seang, B.C. 251, and that of Heaou-wün, his son, immediately after, opened an unexpected path to the imperial throne, the nominal representative of the Chows having been deserted by all the vassals.

E-jin, who took the name or title of Chwang-seang-wang, with the concurrence of the rulers of the six other great kingdoms, assumed all the authority of emperor, though he at first declined the title, calling himself simply King of Tsin. He created Leu-puh-wei a prince and his prime minister, but, too suddenly disclosing his real design of becoming absolute master of the empire, a powerful confederacy of the other states was formed against him, his army was defeated, and he died of vexation, leaving a tottering throne to his real or reputed son, then only thirteen years of age.

This youth declined any other name than his real one, Wang-ching, or Ching-wang. He retained Leu-puh-wei as his minister, till he detected an intrigue between him and his mother, whose paramour he had been, and he supplied his place by an individual whom he met with accidentally, and who seemed formed to be a fit instrument for the stupendous projects of his master.

It was, at this period, the custom in China for men of talents to travel through the different states in search of employment. Owing to the disorganized condition of China, the capital was thronged with these adventurers, many of whom were suspected to be spies, and a proclamation was issued commanding all "foreigners" to depart forthwith. Amongst the persons included in this proscription, was a native of the state of Choo, named Le-sze, a man of great abilities, who, having already had some employment in Tsin, obtained permission to take leave of the prince, upon which occasion, he set before him so forcibly the impolicy of excluding ingenious foreigners, that the prince not only recalled the edict, but, struck with the character of Le-sze, he took him into his service, kept him near his person, honoured him with his confidence, and finally made him his chief minister.

These two congenial spirits applied their thoughts to the grand scheme of erecting a powerful absolute empire, by destroying the other states of China, and conquering those in its vicinity. Their scheme contemplated not merely

the subjugation of the kingdoms, but their permanent union with Tsun, by the extirpation of the families of the rulers, and they resolved to employ intrigue and corruption as well as force.

The confederated sovereigns, lulled into treacherous security by the pacific demonstrations of the king of Tsun, instead of preserving their union unbroken, began to quarrel amongst themselves, their disputes being fomented and exasperated by the intrigues and bribes of Le-sze. The king of Tsun, at the invitation and by the aid of the weaker party, subdued the stronger, and, after some vicissitudes of fortune, in about seven years, all the other states were overcome and united to that of Tsun, the chief of which was ensured against rivalry by the marriage of all the royal families. "The Tsin," says a Chinese author, "acquired the mastery not by their virtues or the force of good government, but by craft, treachery, corruption, and wholesale murder."

In the year B C 221, the contriver and executor of this great scheme, then in the thirty-ninth year of his age, and the 26th of his reign as king of Tsun, thought himself now entitled to assume the imperial dignity, and which he resolved should take place in a solemn and imposing manner. After long consultations with Le-sze, as to the title which should denote the greatest of Chinese emperors, they fixed on *Tsin she-hwang-te*, or 'First August Emperor of the Tsin.' Convening the grandees and ministers, the prince told them that, since his virtues and power equalled those of the Three Hwang, or August Ones of Antiquity, and his martial valour and success surpassed those of the Five Emperors or Absolute Masters, he was entitled to and claimed the epithet of *She-hwang-te*. According to another account, more consonant with the ordinary practice, but less suited to the lofty pretensions and innovating spirit of this prince, the title was adopted at the suggestion of his grandees, ministers, and sycophants.

The capital of his empire was Heen yang, situated on the river Wei. This city he began to decorate with palaces, temples, and pleasure-gardens. The population was augmented with its increasing dimensions by 120,000 families transported from other parts, and whatever was rare, curious, and costly in the capitals of the vanquished states was conveyed to Heen-yang, the magnificence of which was increased by twelve statues of genui, fifty feet high, like to those which the emperor had seen in a dream, and which were cast from instruments and weapons of war, the spoils of the conquered kingdoms.

The mild doctrines of Confucius, which set bounds to the political ambition of princes, and prescribe a rigid but wholesome system of self-restraint, were naturally regarded with repugnance by one with the genius and the temperament of She-hwang-te. From the first, he conceived an aversion for this sect, though they appear to have willingly joined the rest of the nation in burning incense upon the altar of his vanity. Soon after his assumption of the imperial dignity, the emperor made a personal survey of the empire, and, in passing through Loo, where Confucius was born, and

and which was the chief seat of the sect, a deputation of the Confucians waited upon him, who having indiscreetly mingled with their compliments some allusions to ancient times and the usages of the early emperors, he dismissed them in anger, telling them "to go to their empty studies or to their business, if they had any, and, should he ever need their advice, he would send for them."

A more decided token of his hostility appeared seven years after, when he aimed a death-blow not only at the sect, but at the classical literature of China. This event, the "Burning of the Books," is one of the most memorable in the annals of the empire. She-hwang-te and his minister, Le-ze, sensible that the innovations which they had introduced and meditated would excite the ill will of the Confucians, and of all who were attached to the study of the *king*, or canonical books, came to a resolution to destroy them, and thus extinguish the resources whence the literati (as the Confucians are termed), and the nation in general, could derive the means of throwing discredit upon their measures. The emperor and his minister were, moreover, too keen sighted not to perceive the certain effects of intellectual refinement, and that spirit of inquiry, which was springing up with the multiplication of books, upon the despotism they were labouring to establish. These were the secret motives for the act, the ostensible pretexts were, that the literati, under the mask of extolling antiquity, and disseminating the doctrines of Confucius, were sowing the seeds of disloyalty and disaffection, that the Confucian books were adapted to a different condition of things, being written when the empire was divided into separate states, governed by separate interests, and it was added, with a view of enlisting the prejudices of the vulgar, that science nourished idleness, or, at least, diverted the people from agriculture, their most useful pursuit.

This step was, however, a critical and hazardous one, and it required the sanction of the great. At a solemn assembly of the grandees, convened by the emperor, in imitation of the august meetings summoned by the founders of dynasties, She-hwang-te, seated on his throne, invited all present (the majority of whom had been prepared for the scene) to deliver their free and honest sentiments respecting his government and policy. One of the grandees, amidst the plausible murmurs of the assembly, delivered an elaborate encomiastic harangue, in which he exalted the emperor far above his predecessors. A literary noble, one of the few who adhered to the doctrines of the sage of Loo, taxed the orator with base adulation, and was proceeding, with that boldness of which there are many examples in Chinese history, though in the presence of the emperor, to show how far he fell short of the virtues of Ching-tang and Woo-wang, when She-hwang-te interposed, and desired to hear the sentiments of his prime minister. Le-ze, without scruple or restraint, attacked the Confucian sect, ridiculed their maxims of policy, inveighed against their concert, and characterizing them as either fools or rebels, recommended that they should be deprived of the aliment which nourished their folly or their discontent, and proposed that the

classical and historical books should be collected together and burnt. The assembly were, or affected to be, startled at this proposal, and the emperor feigned surprise. A sentence of proscription, however, soon went forth. The provincial governors instituted a strict inquisition in every house, and a death was the penalty of concealment, few were disposed to evade the order. Books, at this period, before the invention of paper or printing in China, were formed of thin tablets of bamboo, on which the characters were cut with an iron style, and which were tied up in bundles,* they were, therefore, readily consumed, and we can imagine many a Chinese Jack Cade and Weaver Smith, exulting with barbarous mirth over the bonfires which were consuming the *She-king*, the *Shoo-king*, the *Yih-king*, and the *Yü-king*, hailing the time when knowledge would be equalized,—by all becoming equally ignorant.

The rational and sober part of the empire were horror-struck at this atrocious deed. The Confucians cast off their habitual reserve and decorum, and attacked the emperor and his minister in the bitterest satires. She-hwang-te availed himself of this excuse to endeavour to exterminate the literati as well as their books. It is said that, in the capital alone, 450 were put to a cruel death.

His antipathy to the Confucian sect might be either the cause or the consequence of the attachment of She-hwang-te to the Taou-sze, or sect of Laou-tze, who preceded Confucius in the career of moral and intellectual reform, and who is the author of the *Taou-tih-king*, or 'Book of Reason and Virtue,' teaching a kind of Spinozism, a system of ethics too spiritual and mystic to be of practical utility as a rule of human actions, hence it was easily superseded by the system of Confucius, which is more intelligible and more suited to the exigencies of society and the constitution of mankind, and hence, too, it became a convenient basis upon which the ancient superstition of the spirit worshippers could be wrought into something like a rational theory. Although the *Taou-tih-king* does not appear to have been expressly excepted from the proscription of the books, it is confidently asserted by the sect, that none of the copies of that work were burnt, and it is easy to conceive that the executors of the barbarous decree might have been privately instructed to spare them.

This emperor's weakness on the side of superstition affords a striking contrast to his enlarged views in other respects, and the general firmness of his character. In his journey through his territories, in the year B C 219, he proceeded to the eastward as far as the sea, and in passing through the mountainous country of Tae-shan, the chief seat of the Taou sect, the monarch suffered himself to be seduced and practised upon by the reveries of these fanatics, who professed to be in possession of various miraculous secrets, and in particular told him of three islands in the eastern sea, inhabited by spirits, who were the guardians of a precious drug which conferred immortality. They produced a man, either knave or enthusiast, who

* The ancient character *tsih* is a *fine simile* of one of these bundles tied up with a cord, and the modern character retains a remote resemblance thereto. Our word *volume* is derived from the ancient form of a book in Europe, which was a *roll* of parchment or papyrus.

declared that he held communications with these geni, and knew the secret of propitiating them, and offered, if he were provided with a certain number of youths and virgins, to take a voyage to the dread isles, which were inaccessible to ordinary visitors through the storms raised by the spirits, and bring back the drug of immortality. The strongest minds, untutored by philosophy, have been prone to listen to such delusive tales, and to catch at similar hopes of prolonging and perpetuating life. She-hwang-te collected a number of youth of both sexes, who set sail for these isles, which were, no doubt, those of Japan, and, singular enough, the Japanese annals record the arrival of a "physician," sent by the emperor of China, with three hundred couple of young persons, in search of the drink of immortality, who landed at Kuma-no, in the province of Kie. The discrepancies between the two accounts consist in a slight difference of date (the Chinese dating the expedition in the year B C 219, the Japanese ten years later), and the Japan annals stating that the leader remained in that country, teaching the arts and sciences of China, till his death, whereas, the Chinese authors say he was driven back by contrary winds without landing. Another person was subsequently sent thither, who declared he had landed in one of the islands, but he brought back not the wished-for drug, but some mysterious characters, which were interpreted to signify a warning against the designs of the Tartar tribes on the north-west frontiers of China.

The emperor wanted not this incentive to break the strength of these formidable neighbours, who had been accustomed, from an early period in the history of China, to invade and ravage its territories, their motions being too quick to allow of pursuit, and their country too barren and difficult for a campaign. The immense tract called Tartary was at this time peopled by various tribes, amongst whom were the Heung noos, supposed to be the original Hunni, or Huns, who make so conspicuous a figure in the early European history. These Heung-noos, who were a pastoral people, inhabiting moveable tents, and whose force was principally cavalry, had about this time extended their conquests over other Tartar tribes, and seriously menaced the empire. In B C 215, She-hwang-te determined to crush these barbarians, and he marched a powerful army, under the command of an able general, named Mung-teen, which took the Heung-noos unprepared, they were routed, prodigious numbers were slaughtered, and the rest fled further to the west, or sought refuge in the mountains. The Chinese general took possession of the Ortoo country, and established fortresses and works on the frontier, some relics of which are said still to remain.

In order to secure his empire effectually against these restless and fugitive enemies, She-hwang-te conceived the vast design of erecting the Great Wall,—a stupendous work, upon which twenty centuries have exerted but little comparative effect, which still subsists as a monument of the existence of this monarch, and of his power and resources. The largest of the pyramids of Egypt contains but a small portion of the quantity of matter in this wall, the solid contents of which,—not including the projecting masses

of stone and brick, which alone include as much masonry as all London,—are supposed to exceed in bulk the materials of all the dwelling-houses in England and Scotland. The vastness of the mass may be better appreciated by considering that, according to the calculation of Mr. Barrow, it is more than sufficient to surround the circumference of the earth, on two of its great circles, with two walls, each six feet high and two feet thick. The emperor directed his general, Mung-teen, when he had completed his successful campaign against the Heung-noo Tartars, to survey the walls which had been constructed by some of the northern states, to complete their union, and to continue the great barrier from Kea-yüh-kwan to the place where, at a subsequent period, Wang-hae-low was built, on the shore of the Eastern sea, a space of 1,500 miles, over deep valleys and mountains of great elevation. Enormous numbers of men, some say millions, were collected from all parts of the empire, and set to work upon this immense structure, the superintendence of which was entrusted to Mung-teen, who had under him an army of 300,000 men. Vessels laden with iron were sunk at the sea shore, where the wall began, to make a buttress for it, large arches were built for the passage of rivers, along the wall, at certain distances, were forts for garrisons, gates were made at convenient distances for traffic, passage of troops, &c., and its width was so great, that in some parts seven horsemen could walk abreast at the top and narrowest part of the wall. The work was completed in the short space of ten years, B C 205, but, short as the period was, not only was its projector no more, but his dynasty had ceased to reign.

This was not the only great work executed by this monarch. He constructed a paved road in the centre of his dominions, extending about 600 miles, from within about 40 miles of Peking to Yun yang in King-chow, piercing hills and crossing rivers and marshes, and lined on each side with trees. But his principal care was bestowed upon enlarging and beautifying his capital, Hien-yang. His conquests extended the empire far beyond its limits at any antecedent period. Besides subduing or effectually bridling the Tartars, he added to his territories the modern provinces of Kwang-se and Kwang-tung, part of I-tü-ken, and other districts inhabited by semi-barbarous tribes, and he extended the southern frontier of China, from the Keang river to the sea. The empire of She-hwang-te, in fact, comprehended, from north to south, all the country between the island of Hai-nan and the deserts of Tartary, and, from east to west, the territory from the peninsula of Corea to the kingdom of Ava. Under his reign, China became first known to distant nations, and hence the name which it acquired amongst them, and which is not recognised by the Chinese themselves. China was denominated by the people who became first acquainted with it under this dynasty, the empire of Tsin, from the state of its founder and the patronymic of Tsin prefixed to his title. Having pushed his conquests to the sea-shore, the Malay traders carried away, from the ports they visited in China and Cochun-China, accounts of the greatness of the empire of Tsin. Not having the sound *ts* in their language, they substituted *ch*, appending, as customary,

the *s* for the sake of euphony, and the name became *China*. The Hindus, to whom China became first known under this reign, made the same mutation of the initial sound of *Tsin* as the Malays, the Devanagari alphabet and its derivatives being equally destitute of the aspirated consonant *ts*. The Arabians, who were cognisant of China through the Hindus or Malays, not having the hard sound of *ch*, at first wrote the name *Jin*, but conceiving subsequently that the *s* was nearer the true sound of the initial letter than *j*, wrote it *Sin*, hence the *Sin* and *Sina* of the classical writers.

The greatness and splendour of the empire of She-hwang-te was not, however, attained without great sacrifices on the part of his people, whose lives and property were wasted with a prodigal hand. Such despotism as that which was erected by this monarch, not upon the mild and benevolent maxims of Confucian policy, namely, that the emperor is the father of his people, and that every violation of paternal regard towards his subjects is an affront to heaven,—but on no other foundation than his own will,—could only be upheld by severity, that severity degenerated into cruelty and barbarity. These qualities are promoted by indulgence, and grow with what they are fed on. His tyranny gradually alienated the hearts of his subjects, whom he ruled by fear alone. He knew the bitter truth, and endured the torments of those who live in constant dread of assassination. He never disclosed one day where he should reside, or what he should do, the next. The prospect of death, which he had vainly endeavoured to avert by listening to the delusive tales of the Taou fanatics, was intolerable. He strove by travel to dissipate his gloomy reflections, and revisited the eastern parts of his empire. After reaching the sea-shore, illness obliged him to return to Shan-tung, his disorder rapidly increased, and, feeling that his life was hastening to a close, he directed his favourite eunuch, Chaou-kaou, to whom alone he entrusted his secrets (and who performed a conspicuous part in the succeeding reign), to write to his son, whom he had exiled to the army stationed on the Tartar border of Shan-se, but, before the courier departed, the emperor breathed his last at Sha-keou, near Shun-te-foo, P'ih-chih-le, on the 10th September, B C. 210, in the 37th year of his reign and the 50th of his age.

Though not one of the best, She-hwang-te was indisputably one of the ablest monarchs of China. In his reign, the character of the nation was changed, and there is little reason to doubt, that, if his dynasty had lasted longer, and his successor had pursued the same policy, the Chinese would now have been a different people. But, on his death, China relapsed into anarchy, till the great Han dynasty arose, which adopted the Confucian theory, and abandoned the stern maxims of the Tsins. With the exception of the Great Wall, which is sustained by its own bulk, and a few relics of the other works of She-hwang-te, all the features which he had endeavoured to impress upon the people disappeared in a few years. The proscription of the books was removed, in the year B C. 191, by Hwang-te, of the Han dynasty; previous to which, search had been made for them, with the countenance of the authorities. Although Le-sze, the crafty minister of She-hwang-

te, had invented a new system of characters, in order to render the ancient books, should they be recovered, unintelligible, which characters were ordered to be used throughout the empire, the knowledge of the primitive characters was not lost, when the Hans extended their patronage to literature. Under the reign of the enlightened Wan te (BC 179-156), the celebrated Foo-sang, and other scholars, were able to teach the rising generation, the contents of the classical books, and to restore the ancient literature of China. The sentence against the books, though carried into effect with consummate art and vigilance, like every law which is repugnant to the sense of a nation, failed. It is the opinion of a Chinese writer of authority, that, with the exception of a few chapters of the *Shoo-king*, the ancient literature of China sustained no important loss by the combustion of the books. "As to the books of medicine, divination, and agriculture," he remarks, "which were excepted from the general proscription, it is singular that not a single one of them has been preserved. It is, thus, evident," he adds, "that the works of wise and holy men are destined to exist for ever, whilst those which treat of matters of inferior interest and of superstition perish, in spite of the care taken to secure them." His capital, Heen-yang, which had been enriched with the spoils of the rest of the empire, and was the seat of luxury and splendour, perished in the civil contests which took place on the fall of the Tsun dynasty, only four years after the death of She-hwang-te. Even the Great Wall, though it excluded the Tartars for sixteen centuries, may possibly have facilitated the conquest of China by this nation, by inducing the Chinese princes and people to trust to this barrier rather than to their martial virtue.

She-hwang te, in short, may be classed among the Alexanders and Napoleons, who have left a name, and nothing else, behind them

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

Royal Asiatic Society—5th of March. A general meeting was held this day; the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., President, in the chair. Copies of seven ancient Javanese inscriptions, with English translations of two of them, presented by Capt. Davy, of the Bengal Army, were laid upon the table. A large collection of Oriental MSS., being the bequest of the late Major David Price, was also submitted to the meeting, and the President announced that the late Lieut.-Col. James Tod had bequeathed to the Society the whole of his books, MSS., and coins, of which the Society do not possess duplicates. John Matheson, Esq., and Thomas Miln, Esq., were elected Resident Members.

The papers read to the meeting were selected from the manuscripts presented to the Society by Capt. James Low, and comprised his notices of the trade and manufactures, and the laws and religion, of the Burmese on the Tenasserim coast. All the subjects named were ably treated of by the writer.

19th of March. The Right Hon. the President in the chair. Maulavi Muhammad Ima'el Khan, the King of Oude's Astrologer, was among the visitors, and presented to the Society a beautiful MS. treatise, by himself,

on Geometry, in Persian Several other donations were laid upon the table; and thanks were returned to the respective donors Colonel Sir John Burke, Bt, John G Matheson, Esq, John Fraser, Esq, and Edward Colebrooke, Esq, were admitted Resident Members

On the table was placed, for the inspection of the meeting, arranged in a series of cabinets, a very extensive collection made by John Forbes Royle, Esq, comprising upwards of a thousand specimens of the vegetable and mineral productions of India, consisting of seeds, woods, earths, stones, metals, &c, &c The Right Hon Sir Alexander Johnston, Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, after alluding to this immense collection, called the attention of the meeting to a suggestion in connexion with it, which he had had the honour of submitting to the Council of the Society, on the part of Mr Royle, and the Right Hon Holt Mackenzie, having for its object the formation of a Committee of Agriculture and Trade in relation to the East, and stated that the Council had referred this proposal to the Committee of Correspondence, with a view to their reporting upon it The Committee conceived that the best way of proceeding would be to lay the whole plan before the Society at a general meeting, and the Council having sanctioned this procedure, Mr. Mackenzie, whose extensive knowledge of the capabilities and wants of India were so well known, had kindly promised to read a paper which he had been requested to draw up on the subject, and by which the meeting would be made aware of the great utility, theoretically and practically, which would doubtless result from the adoption of the suggestion in question

The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie said he should have great pleasure in reading the paper alluded to, but he could have wished his Right Hon friend had not been pleased to notice him in so flattering a manner He had drawn up a few general observations to assist Mr Royle, as the avocations of that gentleman pressed hard upon his time, but he begged the meeting would consider them as merely subsidiary to the remarks which Mr Royle himself would have to offer The Right Hon gentleman then read a luminous paper, from which we extract the following passages —

“ The attention of government and individuals has long been directed to the means of enlarging the resources of British India, of extending the materials of useful arts, and of adding to the wealth and comfort of the people, through the introduction into its agriculture and commerce of new, or, to them, imperfectly known articles, and through the improvement of its staple commodities, by new modes of culture or preparation Nor has the object of enriching the vegetable kingdom of this and other countries, by contributions from the great store house of the East, been neglected In both ways, many important results have been attained Yet, when we contemplate, in the most cursory manner, the vastness of the countries embraced by the inquiry, the diversity of their physical circumstances, the variety of their productions, and the extent and activity of the demands to be supplied — it is difficult to resist the conclusion, that much remains to be undertaken We may not anticipate the recurrence of any such surprising effects on the commerce and general economy of the civilized world, as have been followed in some memorable instances We may not look for another root like the potato, with which to feed millions We may not find any unused plant from which to strip leaves that shall so captivate the taste of man as the tea or the tobacco. It may be true that there is no unknown berry to be gathered that shall compete with the coffee in strengthening, supporting, and stimulating, without intoxication And it is abundantly likely that all the commodities, which are in general use by Europeans, will, with

more or less rapidly, follow them into whatever region they may occupy, without any special aid to individual enterprise. But it would be strangely to misinterpret the past, if, from its fertility, we were to infer the barrenness of the future. No where can Nature be exhausted and in the direction to which we now point, there lie before us new regions to be subdued and rich, though hitherto neglected, harvests to be gathered." * * *

"The staple commodities of India, generally, (with the exception of indigo) exhibit a very marked inferiority, in quality, to the analogous productions of other countries, an inferiority which more than counterbalances their comparative abundance and cheapness, and which there seems no apparent reason to attribute to any unavoidable circumstance of soil or climate, if, indeed, there be any variety of soil and climate not to be found in so vast and diversified a region as that embraced by the British empire in the East."

Mr Mackenzie went on to say, that his present purpose was merely, in communication with Mr Royle, to offer some suggestions as to the mode in which the Society might importantly contribute to the great objects in question. "If our suggestions have the good fortune of being approved," he said, "the Society may expect to receive, at an early period, from Mr Royle, and probably from other members, a series of papers, developing in detail the resources of India, and the means of improving and extending them. These communications it would be out of place now to anticipate. Enough, I trust, has been said, to satisfy the Society that there will be no want of important subjects to engage its attention when bent in the direction to which we point. And it has appeared to us that the Society may, most beneficially for the country, and honourably for itself, undertake the task of directing the inquiries, of suggesting the experiments, and of collecting, digesting, and promulgating, the information necessary to their attainment."

"The most important of the objects to be aimed at appear to be the following—1st To ascertain what articles, the produce of India, now imported into England, are of inferior quality to those produced in other countries, to investigate the causes of the inferiority, and to explore and suggest the means of removing it. 2dly To ascertain what articles, now in demand in England, or likely to be used, if furnished, could be profitably provided in that country, or their place advantageously supplied by other things belonging to it, to take measures for making known in India the wants of England, and, in England, the capabilities of India, and to suggest and facilitate such experiments as may be necessary to determine the practicability of rendering the resources of the one country subservient to the exigencies of the other. 3dly To ascertain what useful articles are produced in countries possessing climates resembling those of the different parts of India, which are not known to that country, and *vice versa*, to consider the means of transplanting the productions of one country to another, and to encourage and facilitate all useful interchanges of that nature. 4thly With the above views, and for the sake of general knowledge and improvement, to consider how the statistics of Indian agriculture and arts may be most conveniently and economically ascertained and recorded, and to encourage and facilitate all inquiries directed to those objects." * *

"The guidance of science is quite indispensable to the completeness, if not to the accuracy, of the communications of practical men, especially when we desire to make allowance for differences of circumstances, to distinguish apparent and unimportant, from real and essential differences, or to detect the equivalents by which Nature often provides for seeming imperfection and deficiency."—"Now, for the practical application of the science of the botanist,

a great many minute particulars are necessary, especially when the object is to provide for the demands of the merchant, depending on nice shades of quality, and necessarily regulated by a keen advertence to relative prices. Cost of production is the primary consideration in the market, and every error, that enhances the price of every article designed for general consumption, necessarily destroys or restricts the utility of the supply."

"It is justly remarked by Mr Royle, that little is known in India of what is required here, and little is known here of what India does and can produce. He has no less justly observed how imperfectly the various circumstances that determine the geography, or affect the qualities, of plants, have been attended to in past efforts of improvement. He has truly stated, that from failures arising out of the errors of practical men, erroneous deductions have been drawn, tending, in many instances, injuriously to discourage enterprise, and, in some cases, to throw discredit upon science."* "On the whole, the conclusion seems to be inevitable that, for the successful prosecution of the objects above contemplated, it is in the highest degree desirable that some new scheme should be instituted, which shall collect, digest, and combine the necessary facts in both countries, which shall open to men of science new sources of information and new channels for the diffusion of their speculations, and which shall give to men of enterprise, new facilities for the prompt ascertainment of all the particulars on which they may desire to be informed. This task the Society may, we think, with great advantage, undertake, forming as it naturally does, the recognized medium of communication between India and Europe, and commanding a ready access to all the classes in both countries, by whose co-operation the work in view is mainly to be advanced. That it may promote the undertaking in the most efficient manner, it has occurred to me that it should appoint a separate committee, to be denominated, 'The Committee of Agriculture and Trade,' or with any other description that may seem to be more appropriate. Mr Royle has as you perceive, a vast quantity of materials which he has ready to place at our disposal, and there are other important suggestions of that gentleman which would immediately command the attention of the committee."—"The gentlemen at the India House appear readily to recognize the benefit to be derived from the proposed measure, and their accumulated materials would doubtless be placed at our disposal. We might confidently anticipate the co-operation of many gentlemen belonging to this city, or connected with other places, having commercial intercourse with India."—"By tracts and translations, we might spread abroad much useful knowledge, the more likely to be prized, because it would directly administer to some want, or satisfy some desire. By the transmission of specimens and models, we might address the senses, and excite the curiosity even of the illiterate. And, extending the bounds of knowledge, we should, at the same time, enlarge the means of enjoyment, adding, from day to day, fresh links to that chain of mutual benefits, which best binds the subject to the sovereign state, and most surely contributes to confirm the relations of peace among nations."

"Such are some of the reflections that have occurred to me—Mr Royle's collection will speak for itself. It will suggest conclusions much more cogent than any general reasoning, and the particular detail, which that gentleman is prepared to afford, cannot fail to supply any omission of mine in exhibiting the

* Mr Mackenzie here noticed some examples of this kind where individuals through a want of scientific knowledge had sent out for seed to India superior specimens of husked rice, rice-dried hops, &c. &c.

nature, extent, and interest of the field it will be the duty of the committee to cultivate."

Mr. Royle said he should, perhaps, best introduce the subject, by informing the meeting in what way his own attention was first directed to it. It was through the private and official communications of his late friend, Dr. Adam, Secretary to the Medical Board of Calcutta, that he was led to investigate the *Materna Medica* of India, in order to ascertain whether the public service might not be rendered less dependent upon the supplies from Europe, either by substituting articles procurable in India or cultivating exotics in the most suitable climates of the plains and mountains of Northern India. He then read from his notes a detail of the means he took to form his collection, which was by directing specimens of every article procurable in the bazaars, whether found wild in the country, or the produce of agriculture—whether useful as food or medicine, or necessary in the arts,—to be brought to him. Of these he determined to make a catalogue, as they were brought to him, and, where it was possible, to insert the natural history of each, and the English name. The collection was commenced in the station of Seharunpore, 1,000 miles N W of Calcutta, it was added to at Agra and Delhi, and also in his progress down the river at Allahabad, at Mirzapore, Benares, and Patna, "and completed as much as my time would allow during my short stay in Calcutta."

"It may perhaps be objected (continued Mr. Royle), and nothing is ever proposed which is not objected to, that the majority of articles here exhibited are probably valueless. This perhaps is true, but I am very certain that among them there are a great many very energetic as medicines, and most useful in a variety of the arts of life." Among them, he said, he knew we should find many that are sufficiently well known, but others which were less known, or imperfectly understood, might be subjected to analysis by scientific men, and the practicability of applying them to advantageous uses, could be determined. "I do not think I am too sanguine in believing that we might increase the comforts and resources of the natives of India, and give a stimulus to their internal and external commerce. That this is not chimerical, we may be convinced of, by looking to the rise and progress of the trade in indigo, opium, lac, shell-lac, milk, cotton, and more recently, catechu, safflower, linseed, and even rapeseed." "The recent very great extension in the trade in caoutchouc, renders it very probable that India may participate in it, and take advantage of the suggestions many years ago laid down by Dr Roxburgh, in his account of the *Ficus elastica*."

"I proceed now to another branch of my subject, and that is the improving the quality and quantity of the different substances which now form articles of Indian commerce." "Of the benefits likely to be derived from a proper attention, not only to the nature of the soil, but also to the temperature, moisture, and dryness of the atmosphere, especially in attempting the cultivation of plants from seeds introduced from other countries, we shall probably be best convinced by adducing examples of some of the mistakes which have been committed. First, with respect to the cultivation of cotton, when attempted with the Barbadoes and American cottons, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and on Saugor Island. I have seen it stated that India was evidently unfavourable for the production of cotton, for though the plants grew well, and formed plenty of leaves, little cotton was formed. Here it is evident that the vegetative powers of the plant were developed at the expense of the reproductive; probably from too rich a soil and moist climate, combined with a high temperature but Dr Roxburgh, twenty years ago, stated 'that this cotton succeeds

better in the more elevated dryer, and less fertile soil of Coromandel than in Bengal, where the plant grows to a great size, yields less cotton, and the cultivation was very generally relinquished, though there must be many situations near the mountains of our northern frontier where it would thrive.— Tobacco seed, again, of the best quality, was sent by the Honourable Court of Directors, to be distributed in every part of India. Cultivators, however, seem unfortunately to have been found only in the southern parts, which were certainly not most eligible sites to make experiments upon Virginia seed, or even upon that from Cuba, Vera Cruz, or Cumara, for though the tobacco is exported from very hot places, it is grown only on the sides of the mountains, where very little elevation suffices to produce considerable variation of climate, and, accordingly, this tobacco, cultivated apparently in a rich marl soil, and in a warm temperature, grew so luxuriantly as to be boasted of by the growers as being twice the size of the country plant. In attaining size, it had also attained coarseness of fibre and roughness of flavour, so as to be pronounced on its arrival here to be of no value.—(Mr Royle here adduced an instance of a similar error of reasoning in an attempt to introduce the cultivation of rice in this country) * * * *

“ If we now turn our attention to the results likely to ensue from a more extended application of the principles we obtain from scientific investigations to practical purposes, I think the prospects are most encouraging. Time will not allow that I should detain you with even the shortest notice of what has been done elsewhere, but it is impossible to help alluding to the cultivation of the beet-root in France, and the manufacture of sugar from it,—one of the triumphs of science—or to the improvement of agriculture in this country, in consequence of the joint aids of chemistry and vegetable physiology, or to the increase in the produce of every orchard and potato field, in consequence of the scientific experiments of Mr Knight. The mention of the gardens round London will immediately recall how they teem, both in earliest spring and latest autumn, with the vegetable treasures of congenial climates, and I may add, it is not many years ago since almost every rare plant was supposed to require heat.” * * *

“ That I may not be accused of dealing only in theoretical declamation, I am happy to say that I have successfully reduced some of my principles to practice, of which I may adduce the *senna* as an instance, of a tropical, and the *henbane*, of a European plant, both of which I cultivated in the Seharunpore botanic garden. Both were subjected to experiment in the general hospital of Calcutta, and Dr Twining pronounced the extract of the henbane to be of a most excellent quality, and the *senna* as equal to the best he had ever seen. I might further adduce the cotton and tobacco as two articles which, on theoretical grounds, could be grown of a superior quality in India. Some Indian tobacco has since been sold in the London market for 8d per pound, the usual price being 2d. And I have a letter from Liverpool informing me that four bales of Bombay cotton were sold at a higher price than the bulk of American cotton. The February number of the *Asiatic Journal* contains a notice that some cotton of a superior quality was exhibited in Calcutta from the upper provinces.”—“ The discovery of the tea-plant in Upper Assam will, I hope, also be allowed to be a strong confirmation of the theoretical views on which its cultivation was recommended in different parts of the Himalaya. I may also add that the opinion of Mr Loddige and Dr Hooker, and especially of Mr Reeves, which I did not hesitate to adopt after inspecting the plants in Messrs. Loddige’s Nursery, of there being two species of tea, yielding the

green and black teas, has been fully confirmed by Mr. Gordon's last visit to China, as may be seen in the March number of the *Asiatic Journal*" * * *

"In proposing, therefore, that we should in like manner examine the products and inquire into the processes of the East, and apply to their improvement the science of the West, I think I am taking the only legitimate and satisfactory means of attaining the object in view,—the improvement of the resources of India" Mr Royle concluded by remarking that, "if we did not mistake the objects of science for the application of its principles, we shall find reason to conclude that it is not science which is so much to blame for the want of practical applicability, as the want of it in those who make the observation, and who, unacquainted with a subject, and unable or unwilling to take the trouble of drawing the legitimate inferences, seem to satisfy their consciences by depreciating the value of facts"

After a few observations from Colonel Sykes and Sir Alexander Johnston, and the return of thanks from the Chair to the Right Hon Holt Mackenzie and Mr Royle, for their valuable communications, the meeting adjourned till the 16th of April

We may add that Mr Royle has for some time contemplated a work on the application of science to the improvement of the resources of India

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—At the meeting of November 4th the following extract of a letter from Captain Cautley was read, noticing the discovery of further fossils in vast quantity in the Sewalik range

"A trip to the Sewaliks, near the Pinjore valley, lately, has introduced us to the *Anoplotherium*,* in a perfect line of six molars on one side, and four in the other side of upper jaw. I say *Anoplotherium* for the real molars have the distinguishing mark in the insulated mamilla pointed out by Cuvier† as that which distinguishes the *Anoplotherium* from the *Palæotherium*, although the position of the molar bone, part of which is distinguishable, appears to differ from that of the former animal, and gives it a greater resemblance to the *Palæotherium*. This is a beautiful fossil, and dug out, but I must give you a history of the last week

"I had to visit Dadupur, on canal matters, and found both Baker and Durand as eager as myself for a short excursion into the Sewaliks, and, as all our parties were out, we determined on visiting those most westerly, who were working at a village called Moginund (a common name apparently), in the Ramgurh district, about fifty miles west of Dadupur. Our route took us through Sidaura, Narangurh, Mir ka Gurh, Ramgurh, to the village of Moginund, which lies in a nook of these little hills, open only on the west. Here we remained three days, returning to Dadupur by regular marches, and visiting Khet Purali, another little village close under the hills on our way, as near this village is a stratum of a clay conglomerate, or marl, full of testaceous remains, chiefly bivalves (varieties of *mus*), reptiles and fish. The country on this route was open and well cultivated, rice in great abundance, and cultivation of all sorts up to the foot of the hills. These hills differ much in appearance from those between the Jamna and Ganges, the abruptly scarped precipices, and mural cliffs, with the huge strata of shingle, are here replaced by a comparatively low series of undulating hills, consisting of an eternal succession of sands and clays, with here and there beds of a coarse sandstone, or

* This fossil is either the *Anoplotherium* or a new variety of the *Palæotherium* and if it was not for the insulated mamilla, referred to, its classification amongst the latter genera, would, I suspect, be unaccountably correct. The discovery of more perfect remains of the head will settle this point at once

† Vo) III p 21 *Cuvier's Fossils*

fine shingle conglomerate, accessible at all points excepting those where slips have taken place, and free from jungle and high vegetation, excepting in hollows, and the lines of ravines skirting the tributaries to the main outlets of drainage. The hills were covered with fossils, like all the others (how they could have escaped observation before, must remain a source of wonder), mastodons and hippopotamus's remains looking one in the face at every step! Amongst the remains collected, were those of the *rat* and *porcupine*, too perfect to admit of any doubt. The specimens of each consisting of the palate, with the two lines of molars! Although three days at this place, and superintending my digging parties, I must confess my inability to decide strictly whether we were working in a *stratum* or in *debris*—this may appear strange to a person who has been unaccustomed to examine and decide on the position of strata, but will be understood and appreciated, I imagine, by any one who has had his attention strictly brought to bear upon the point. Shrubs, inequalities of surface, ravines, *et hoc nunc omne*, all and each of them battling every inch. I am, however, inclined to consider that we had both, and that we were working in both a soft sandstone stratum, and also in a superficial coating of *debris*. A great number of perfect bones, the whole series of a leg for instance, jaw-bones, and other remains, were fairly found and dug out from the rock, at other places, huge masses of hard rock were found imbedded in the softer rock or soil, the said masses consisting in most cases of agglutinated bones—the shapes of these masses give an appearance of their having fallen formerly from some parent rock, and being now found as *debris*, but the circumstance of finding the connected joints of animals is altogether in favour of the excavation being in the stratum in which they were originally deposited. The question does not appear to me of much consequence, as the bones are not rounded by attrition, and are as sharp and perfect in their form and outline, as when belonging to the living animal, although frequently broken, and jammed together, as would be the case in a skeleton or a mass of bones being forced together in an upheavement of the country upon which or in which they were collected.

"I may remark that our excavation was not on the outcrop of the strata, but in the slope, and the working parties were successful in their operations at many points on the whole surface of that side of the mountain. This deposit appears to be altogether wanting in the mastodons, reptiles, and hippopotami. the remains at present dug out consist of portions of anoplotherium or palæotherium, rhinoceros, hog, horse, ruminants of the most gigantic dimensions, with those of the smaller classes, carnivora, hyæna, canis, tiger (or lion), and a smaller species of a feline animal, a very perfect cranium of which is in the possession of Laeuts Durand and Baker. Many of the bones of these animals are coming out perfect, and some have been found, as I before mentioned, in connected joints! With reference to the *Squalotherium*, I regretted much my inability to obtain the dimensions of one of the most superb fossils, I suppose, that ever was found, it was unfortunately discovered and excavated by a party of work-people employed by a gentleman with whom I was unacquainted, and although I saw the fossil when in the rock, I was prevented from getting the measurements afterwards. This specimen consisted of the femur and tibia, with the tarsal, metatarsal, and phalanges of one of these gigantic ruminants that time and patience will and must introduce us to. In the bones of all the animals discovered, there are differences from those of their existing congeners that will be pointed out hereafter, it may be sufficient here to advert to the fact. The teeth that are found at this spot are beautifully perfect, and, from the softness of the matrix or rock in which they are imbedded, easily cleared

and exhibited. There is an evident grouping of animals throughout! The hippopotami, mastodons, &c which in some localities are in such abundance, are in others wanting, their place being occupied by carnivora, ruminants, &c The testaceous remains as yet found have been accompanied by reptiles and fish. We have in fact an extended tract of country upheaved, and the different groups, as might be expected, in their natural habitats! It is hardly a month since I attempted, in a note on the Gariol of these hills, to enumerate the probable proportions of animals that existed on this tract. During this short period, we have added another family, *Rodentia*, to our catalogue, and another genus of the *Pachydermata*, besides the splendid additions to our former list in the further elucidation of those already found, in the discovery of more perfect specimens of bone, especially of the horse, rhinoceros, and the larger ruminants. You will join with me in an exclamation, which has been upon my lips, day after day, since the discovery of the first fragment of bone—'What shall we have next?'

CRITICAL NOTICES

A newly constructed and extended Map of India from the latest Surveys of the best Authorities corrected to 1836 London 1836 W H Allen and Co

THE peculiar feature of the present edition of this magnificent six sheet map of India is that it exhibits the divisions of the country more minutely than has hitherto been attempted in a general map the political relation of each state towards the British Government is also pointed out It is a work which appears to us indispensable to all persons going out to India in a public capacity, as well as to those who visit that country with commercial or even scientific views

The Yearly Journal of Trade for 1836, accompanied by a Map Under the special Sanction of Government Edited by CHARLES POPE London 1836 Richard son

THE great practical experience of Mr Pope, derived from his official situation in the Custom House of one of our great trading ports, and from the inquiries into which this laborious and useful work (which he has published for some years back under the title of the *Export and Import Guide*) have led him is evinced in the minuteness and accuracy with which he appears to have treated its several parts The design of the work is 'to give an annual exposé of the state of trade in general, more especially to show whence and in what ships—how manned and navigated—and in what packages, goods may be imported and warehoused and what duties are to be paid, how goods may be exported what drawbacks and bounties granted, likewise to supply a synopsis of the other regulations touching merchants, ship-owners, brokers, and all persons concerned in maritime affairs The various topics are perspicuously arranged, with clear and distinct headings, and an index, and a variety of incidental matter such as geographical notices observations in parliament, and a great deal of what is termed Miscellaneous Information, are added, making the work one of the clearest and completest compilations of the kind we ever met with

Lives of the most Eminent Foreign Statesmen By G P R JAMES, Esq Vol II Being Vol LXXXVI of Dr Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia* London, 1836 Longman and Co Taylor

THIS volume contains the highly interesting biographies of Cardinal Richelieu, Count Oxenstiern, Count Olivarez, and Cardinal Mazarin The first is treated very fully, some breadth being given to a discussion of the political events of his time. The others are, however, written with tact and ability

The most striking Events of a Twelvemonth's Campaign with Zumalacarrégu, on Navarre and the Basque Provinces By C F HENNINGSEN, Captain of Lancers in the Service of Don Carlos Two Vols London, 1836 Murray

THESE sketches of the desolating civil war in Spain, and of "the man who disappeared from the theatre of his glory at the moment when he had attained the greatest eminence," are most acceptable, since it is impossible to trust to anonymous and contradictory and often party accounts which have appeared in the newspapers. The insurrection which has now existed for more than two years, and which seems, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary to be as far as ever from termination and to which so many of our countrymen have been victims, appears to be detailed in this work with fidelity, the character of Zumalacarrégu reminds one of those we meet in the history of the wars with the Moors in Spain.

The Book of Flowers By Mrs HALE London, 1836 Saunders & Otley

THE Americans have forestalled us in this elegant little work, which, though it professes to be a literary trifle—poetical interpretations of the thoughts and sentiments supposed to be conveyed by flowers—is also an invitation to the study of botany. The book is attractive to English readers for another reason, it contains specimens of the poetry of American poets, some of which are good and many breathe a vein of original imagery. The work is decorated with coloured engravings, and is a very pretty gift book.

Practical Mercantile Correspondence a Collection of Modern Letters of Business with an Appendix of pro forma Invoices &c and an explanation of the German Character, &c By WILLIAM ANDERSON London 1836 E Wilson

THIS is a neat and compendious collection of mercantile formulae which must be useful to men of business. The explanation of the *Kettenregel*, or De Rees's rule of arithmetic, may be even more extensively useful.

Further Observations on behalf of His Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion By DAVID SALOMONS Esq one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex London, 1836 Richardson

MR Sheriff Salomons has shown we think, that the grievances and disabilities, under which he and his co-religionists labour are equally unjust and impolitic.

The Assembled Commons 1836 London 1836 Churton

THIS is an elegant little pocket account of each Member of Parliament, embracing particulars of his family descent political influence, opinions &c. It is one of a new class of works, and seems entitled by its accuracy and copiousness, to rank high in it.

A Letter to Benjamin Haues, Esq, M P being Structures on the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the British Museum, &c By EDWARD EDWARDS London, 1836 E Wilson

THIS is stated to be the first of a series of letters on the Evidence taken before the Parliamentary Committee on the British Museum, "the general object of which will be to suggest means of practical improvement."

A Catechism of Elocution, illustrated by various Exercises in Prose and Verse By WILLIAM ROBERTS Edinburgh, 1836 Oliver & Boyd

A short, concise, and in many respects novel, manual of elocution, containing judicious rules and directions, illustrated in a clear and forcible manner.

Graphic Illustrations of the Life and Times of Samuel Johnson, LL D Part II London, 1836 Murray.

THIS is a highly interesting collection of views portraits, autographs, &c &c, illustrative of the history of our great lexicographer. It is to be completed in four parts. The present contains an elegant view of Johnson's house in Bolt-court, a

sketch of the eccentric General Oglethorpe, two views in Litchfield, a fine portrait of Warren Hastings, a collection of autographs, and a fac simile of a letter from Richard Savage. The whole are accompanied by explanatory and illustrative letter-press.

Finden's Landscape Illustrations of the Bible Part XXIV Murray

THIS is the concluding part of a work which is at once an admirable companion to the study of the Holy Scriptures, and a proud specimen of the perfection to which one of the fine arts has arrived in England. The subjects of the Plates in this Part are, the Valley of Jeboshaphat, the Summit of Mount Tabor, the Pyramids of Ghizeh, and as a subject for the frontispiece of Volume the Second, the interior of the Convent of the Nativity, Bethlehem. Like all the rest they are beautifully executed and will perpetuate the reputation of Mr Finden.

Historical Conversations for Young Persons containing the History of Malia, and the History of Poland By Mrs MARKHAM London, 1836 Murray

THIS is another of Mrs Markham's admirable elementary works which we understand, are now used in the London University

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

The following works are announced at Calcutta

An Historical Review of the political relations between the British Government in India and the Empire of Ava from the earliest date on record to the end of the year 1834 compiled by G T Bayfield Esq, Acting Assistant to the Resident in Ava, and revised by Lieutenant-Colonel Burney, British Resident

Scenery of the Himalaya Mountains by Lieut White 31st Regt, the work is to consist of thirty five line engravings on steel from Select Drawings taken by Lieut. White in the neighbourhood of Simla, Mussooree, the Snowy Range, &c

A Practical Treatise on the China and Eastern Trade, comprehending the Commerce of Great Britain, Bengal and Singapore &c with China and the Eastern Islands, with a copious account of the Tea Plant, preparation of and Trade in, Tea By John Phipps

Also a Treatise on the Culture, Manufacture and Trade of Indigo, with coloured Sketches, by the same

A little Work has just arrived from India, by the Rev H Jeffreys, A M Chaplain, Bombay, under the curious title of ' Charges against Custom and Public Opinion for the following high Crimes and Misdemeanors for having Stolen away the senses of Mankind, and on sundry occasions driven the World Mad for their outrageous appetite in having eaten up the Understanding and the Conscience, and for having feloniously put Stones into the Heart

An Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements in China, by Mr Andrew Ljungstedt, is about to appear at Macao

Mr James Matheson of Canton, has just completed a Work on the present Position and Prospects of the British Trade with China.

THE Hon George Turnour, of Ceylon, well known for his attainments in the Pali and Singalese literature is now publishing a translation of the *Mahavamsa*, or History of the Rajas of Ceylon, from the landing of Vijaya on the island, in the ninth century before Christ.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE

Calcutta.

LAW

SUPREME COURT, June 15

Tunsook Roy v Moharruck Ally Khan

— This was action brought by one Tunsook Roy against the nawab of Moorsshedabad, to recover the sum of Rs 20 218, due and owing from the defendant to the plaintiff. The court was satisfied as to the proof of the debt, and the only question really in dispute between the parties was, whether the defendant was subject to the jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice gave judgment. The ground of jurisdiction, as laid in the plaint and attempted to be established by the evidence, was that of inhabitancy. The facts proved were the following:—the defendant was possessed of a house and landed property in the town of Calcutta, which had descended to him from his ancestors; he had never resided in Calcutta, his usual place of residence being Moorsshedabad, and the house here was never occupied as a dwelling house by the defendant or his ancestors, but it was occupied by his vakeel or agent. At no great distance from the house there was an office or cutchery, belonging to the defendant, at which his vakeel transacted business relating to the defendant's land, he collected his rents and transmitted them to Moorsshedabad, but no trade was carried on by the defendant or any of the servants on his account. Upon these facts it was contended by the plaintiff's counsel, that, within the authority of decided cases, as well as upon principle, the defendant must be considered to be constructively, though not actually, an inhabitant of Calcutta.

What views the judges might entertain on questions of constructive inhabitancy, as giving this court jurisdiction when there is no actual residence, if the matter was now for the first time to be decided it is in vain to consider. A long train of decisions, long before I had the honour of a seat in this court, have settled that, in certain cases, the court has jurisdiction over natives who have never resided or been within its local limits. To alter now such a settled ground of jurisdiction, would be to take upon ourselves the office rather of legislators than judges. It is only for us to consider whether the present case falls within the latter or principle of those decisions.

Though I do not think that the statute 21 of Geo III gave this court any further power over those who actually are resident within the local limits of the court than it possessed before, under the charter, yet

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there may be ground for thinking that this statute gave rise to many of the cases of constructive inhabitancy. The charter itself contains no clause giving jurisdiction, in express words, over the *inhabitants* of Calcutta, these words are first used in the statute, and it has been observed, that if the word *inhabitants* was used adversely in the statute, it must have been known to those by whom it was inserted, that its meaning in the English laws is not confined to residents, and that it was precisely for this reason that it was selected.

I need hardly refer to the authorities of past and present time, to show the extensive meaning that has been given to this word. Lord Coke, who, in commenting on the Statute of Bridges, which imposes the burden of making bridges on the *inhabitants*, says 'the word *inhabitants* is the largest word of the kind, for although a man be dwelling in a house in a foreign country, riding or city or town corporate, yet if he hath lands or tenements in his own possession, and in the country, riding, city, or town corporate, where the decayed bridge is, he is an *inhabitant*, both where his person dwelleth, and where he hath lands or tenements in his own possession, within the statute. See also the construction given to this word in the case of the "Mayor of Colchester v Goodwin, Charter a Rip 119. Again, Lord Eldon, in "the Attorney general v Foster," 10 Ves 399, observes that the word "*inhabitant*" is capable of a larger or more limited interpretation, the construction is always to be with reference to the subject. Again, Lord Tenterden, in "*Rex v Adlard*" and there are various other authorities to the same effect. I think, therefore, it cannot, with any fairness or truth, be said that, with an anxiety to extend the jurisdiction of this court, former judges have given to this word a meaning unwarranted by authority or precedent.

It is, however, unnecessary that I should enter further into the grounds on which this species of jurisdiction was originally founded, and I will now refer to those cases which have been decided here, and which are in any way applicable to the present. In doing so, it is unnecessary to go further back than the period at which the 21 Geo III came into operation, and indeed I have not been able to find any cases in point decided prior to that time. It is also, of course, unnecessary that I should refer to that class of cases which depend entirely on the question of what must be the nature and duration of residence, in order to make a person an inhabitant, for in this case it is not pretended that the de-

(A)

defendant ever resided here this relieves me from the consideration of some decisions which I should have great difficulty, if they are accurately reported, of explaining, or of making them appear consistent and uniform.

The earliest case I can find any note of, is the case of "*Odoychurn Dass v Gunnew Dass*," February 1789, decided before Chambers, C J, Hyde J, and Jones, J. It was then expressly contended by the plaintiff's counsel, that keeping a banking house here, though the defendant resided elsewhere made him an inhabitant of Calcutta. The court, however, thought otherwise, and the plaintiff was non-suited. But this case has been overruled by a variety of subsequent decisions, and it has become long ago a settled ground of jurisdiction as an inhabitant, and one which no one thinks of disputing, if a defendant is shown to have a *coolie* or house of business, here, be it a banking establishment or a wholesale or retail trade carried on by his servants and gomastahs, though he has never been in Calcutta in his life.

I must confess, I cannot entertain any doubt on the propriety and legality of these latter decisions, founded, I conceive, on the natural principle of justice and equity that the party shall be answerable for such contracts at the place where they were entered into, and that it would be unjust to allow a man to enter into all kinds of commercial engagements and to except his property from the liability to which he has subjected it, simply because he does not happen to be on the spot where the contract may have been entered into. But this class of cases, though they apply to the present as far as holding a person who never has been in Calcutta to be an inhabitant, yet the ground on which those decisions appear to have been founded is on the acts of trading, here and entering into all sorts of commercial engagements and it was on this principle that Mr Justice Franks and myself decided the case which certainly goes further in this respect than any former decision, I mean the case of "*Gopaul Dulloll v Bagshaw*," in March 1833, which in principle decided that a British subject, who had never resided in India, is subject to the court's jurisdiction if a partner in a mercantile establishment. But, in the present case, not only was there no actual residence in Calcutta, but also no trade was carried on. The ground on which this case must rest is totally distinct from all the cases to which I have alluded.

There is only one case that I can find any note of, which at all approaches to the present, and that is the case which was cited at the bar, of "*Saunchemu Nundy v Hurrynauth Roy*," and was decided in April 1821. That was a suit for partition, brought against the defendant, the sole

heir of his father, Lokernauth Roy, and of his grandfather, the celebrated Cauntoo Baboo. The judges before whom that case was decided, were East, C J, Macnaghten, J, and Buller, J, and the point which, as far as I can ascertain with accuracy, they decided, was in principle this: that a party, who has a family house in Calcutta or is entitled to a share of a family house, to the expenses of which he contributes, and to which he may come when he pleases though in fact he may never have been there is nevertheless subject to the court's jurisdiction. Hurrynauth Roy had a family house here, which descended to him from Cauntoo Baboo, in which his father had occasionally resided, and to the support of which he contributed, and at which he had servants and servants, but he had never resided here himself. He put in a plea to the jurisdiction, issue was taken on the plea, and the complainant filed interrogatories and examined upon them, the defendant did not take any evidence and the case came on upon the plea and complainant's evidence only. *no man appeared for the defendant* and the plea was disallowed with costs. It is to be observed that this case was decided *without argument* and I am informed that great doubt was entertained at the bar as to the decision at the time, and I know that Mr Spinkie, the then Advocate general, advised an appeal. I have frequently heard this case cited with doubt since I have had a seat here, and I am not prepared to say that, upon like facts, I should feel myself bound to come to the same conclusion. But taking this case to be rightly decided, the question is, does it support the present? I am clearly of opinion that it does not, and that to hold the present defendant subject to the jurisdiction, we must advance further than any case has yet gone in this court. This I, for one, am not prepared to do.

The distinction between the two cases is this and is by no means an unimportant one. — in Hurrynauth Roy's case, the defendant was found to have a family dwelling house in which his ancestors had resided, and to which as a residence he resorted at any time resort, and that it was kept up as a dwelling house and inhabited by his servants and servants. In the present instance, the house of the defendant appeared to be unfit for a residence for a person of his rank and station, and had never been occupied as such, and was occupied by a vakeel or agent, who resided here chiefly to collect rents. There was, therefore, strictly speaking, *no family dwelling house*, to which the defendant might resort, the ground on which I conceive the judges to have held Hurrynauth Roy subject to the jurisdiction. If, indeed, this defendant was held subject to the jurisdiction, I cannot see how any distinction is to be

made between him and the bare owner of lands in Calcutta, who has never on that account alone been held to be an inhabitant.

Finding, therefore, no authority or principle for extending the jurisdiction of the court, as to constructive inhabitancy, to a case like the present, and seeing nothing (as in cases of trade) which on equitable grounds should induce the judges to give so extended a meaning to this word, I am of opinion that the plaintiff has not proved the jurisdiction as laid in the plaint, and that, on the leave reserved at the trial, the defendant may enter a judgment of nonsuit. I have abstained from entering or expressing my opinion on the defence, or rather exemption from jurisdiction, set up by the evidence of the defendant, it is unnecessary to consider that question, as, in the first instance, it is necessary for the plaintiff to prove the jurisdiction, as he has laid it in the plaint, which I am of opinion he has failed to do.

Mr Justice Grant concurred

June 23

Jenkins and others v Fraser and others—This was an action brought by the assignees of the estate of Mackintosh and Co against the defendants, who are insurers in Calcutta, to recover an amount paid for the repairs of damage done to the *Forbes* steamer, during her voyage hence to Madras in April 1834.

Chief Justice—In this case the verdict must be for the plaintiffs for two thirds of the amount of the repairs done to the machinery, and for the whole amount of Mr Kyd's charges, leaving the defendants to receive contribution from the other insurers. Mr Advocate General has rested his defence on four points, the first of which is strictly one of law—whether this is a peril insured against? On this question, we do not at present entertain a doubt, but still, as it is one of great importance, and altogether new here, we think he should have liberty to move to enter a nonsuit. Secondly, as to the competency of Mr DAVIS, and the vessel not being supplied with an hydrometer, we think he was a competent person, and no hydrometer necessary, therefore, on this point no question of law can arise. The third question Mr Advocate General urges, that the machinery was not steam-worthy (if I may use the expression), and therefore the insurance is not liable, we find that the machinery was steam worthy, and this also is a question of fact only.

The last question is as to the captain's negligence in preventing the engineer blowing off when it was necessary, we find from the evidence that it was not necessary to blow off more frequently than had been done. Therefore, the simple question is, does this risk fall under those perils set forth in the policy? Our present

opinion is that it does fall under those perils but we are open to any argument Mr Advocate General may urge.

Mr Justice Grant entirely agreed with the Chief Justice—Verdict Rs 7,748.

On the 29th, the Advocate-General obtained a rule nisi to shew cause why a nonsuit should not be entered on the point of law.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT, July 4

In the Matter of H N Campbell—On the 26th April, an application was made by the assignee of this estate, that a portion of the insolvent's salary, he being an uncovenanted servant of government, be set aside for the benefit of his creditors. This application was founded on a decision by Mr Justice Grant, in the case of Mr Rebello pronounced during the absence of the Chief Justice from India, and contrary to previous decisions of the learned judge and Mr Justice FRANKS. The application was opposed by Mr Clarke, on behalf of the insolvent and several other uncovenanted servants, whose cases would abide the decision of the Chief Justice. The learned counsel argued that the case of the insolvent did not come within the meaning of the 27th section of the insolvent act, and cited several decisions of the court, amongst which was that of Mr SINCLAIR, which originally came before the present Chief Justice but was decided by Mr Justice FRANKS, and it was understood, when that learned judge pronounced his decision, that an uncovenanted servant did not come within the meaning of the clause, and that he had consulted Mr Justice GREY. From the time of Mr SINCLAIR's case down to that of Mr Rebello, several similar cases had come before the court, some of which had been decided by the present Chief Justice, and the court had invariably refused the application to assign any portion of an uncovenanted servant's salary for the benefit of his creditors.

The Chief Justice, having taken time to consider, now pronounced his decision, concurring entirely with Mr Justice Grant. The learned judge, having read the ninth section of the act, which provides what shall pass by the assignment, and the twenty-seventh, which authorizes the court to order a portion of the receipts of the Company's servants, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, to be paid by the insolvent to his assignee, was quite clear that, by the former section, whatever an insolvent may acquire vests in his assignee until he obtains his final discharge, but that the latter was a clause restraining the power of the assignee, and which enables those persons who come within its meaning, to retain for public purposes such a portion of what they may acquire as the court may think just and right. Thus being his ge-

neral view of the clauses of the act of parliament, the question was whether this insolvent falls within the exceptions contained in clause twenty-seven? "It is rather curious," said the learned judge, "that the petitioner comes into court to protect himself from the operation of the 27th clause; that is, he seeks to be exempted from the clause which restrains the assignees from taking all that he may acquire until he obtains a final discharge, and wishes to be placed under the general power of the act by which whatever he may acquire until he is finally discharged is vested in his assignees. But the question is, whether this petitioner is entitled to the protection of clause 27. At first I was inclined to doubt, but on further consideration I think that he is, and that all he may acquire is not vested in his assignees. I am of opinion that this insolvent holds an appointment under the United Company. It is true, that in his affidavit it is stated he is an assistant to Mr. Fraser, in the sea-custom-house, who can dismiss him when he may think proper; but it is quite clear that his salary is paid by Government, and that he holds an appointment under the Company." His Lordship then stated, that on a former occasion he entertained a different opinion, but that he now entirely concurred in the decision of Mr. Justice Grant, and that the same views were entertained at Bombay and Madras.

In the Matter of James Cullen and Robert Browne.—Mr. Prinsep presented the following petition on behalf of the creditors whose names are thereunto affixed:—

That by an order of this Hon. Court, bearing date the 6th of September 1844, it was ordered that Donald Macintyre, Esq., special assignee of the estate of the said insolvents, should be at liberty to defer the sale of messuages, lands, &c., factories, and concerns, as also of the ships belonging to the said insolvents, until one year, in case no price should in the mean time be offered for any of them, which in the opinion of the said assignee would be advantageous to the creditors to accept, and that until such messuages, lands, indigo factories, and ships might be respectively sold, the said assignee should be at liberty to advance out of funds in his hands such sums as should be adequate and sufficient further for the purpose of carrying on the said indigo factories and keeping the said messuages, lands, &c., in tenable repairs, and for employing the said ships. It was also ordered, that the said assignee was authorized and empowered to raise such sums, by way of mortgage, of the said several properties, as might be required for carrying on the said factories and employing the said ships, &c., until the whole could be sold, without unnecessary sacrifice, as opportunities occur.

That by virtue of the said order, the said Donald Macintyre has carried on the said indigo factories respectively during the last indigo season, which ended on the first day of Oct. last past, and expended large sums of the assets of the said insolvents' estate in the carrying on thereof, and that large quantities of indigo (that is to say, 7,332 maunds and upwards), the produce of the said factories for the season aforesaid, was consigned to and arrived at Calcutta. That the best season for the sale of indigo at Calcutta is during the months of December, January, and February, and that it was the duty of the said Donald Macintyre, as such assignee as aforesaid, to have sold and disposed of the whole of the said indigo during the said months,

and that the same could then have been readily sold. That the price of indigo in the market of Calcutta has since fallen, in consequence of unfavourable intelligence respecting the price of indigo in England and elsewhere, and in consequence of an anticipated large crop. That indigo can at all times be readily sold at Calcutta, and that a fair market price might have been and may still be obtained for the same, if gradually disposed of between the present time and the period when the new crop will come to market, but that the said Donald Macintyre has not sold the residue of the said indigo, but is about to ship the same to London for sale, consigned to the mercantile houses or firms of Palmer, Mackillop, and Co., and Forbes, Forbes, and Co.

That the said indigo forms a considerable part of the assets of the said insolvents, and that by such intended shipment and consignment thereof, the realization of the assets of the said insolvents, and the settlement of the accounts of the said insolvents' estate, and the consequent dividends upon their debts, will not only be greatly and indefinitely delayed, but a great part of the said assets will be placed wholly beyond the control of the said assignee and beyond the jurisdiction of this hon. court. That such intended shipment and consignment is moreover a speculative employment of part of the said assets, and that the same will thereby be exposed to all the chances and vicissitudes of commerce, and to the hazards of a distant market and the chances of insolvency of the consignees.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that the said Donald Macintyre be restrained by order of this hon. court from making such intended shipment and consignment of the said indigo, and that he be ordered forthwith, or as soon as convenient may be, to proceed to sale and realization of the same, and duly to lay out and invest the proceeds thereof for the benefit of the estate, and that should the said indigoes, or any part thereof, have been shipped, that the said Donald Macintyre be required to reland the same, or to make good to the estate any loss that may arise from such shipments.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Bagshaw and Co.

Attorneys for said

Robert Hollow for self and Jos. Hollow, executors to the estate of the late Mr. J. Hollow.

Bruce, Shand, and Co

John D. Smith

T. Gunter by his constituted attorneys.

Gobuchund Dhur.

George F. Hodgkinson,

attorney for Mrs. M.

Wackie.

Isachunder Moosondar,

executor of Tar-

raney Chunder Bose

Willis and Earle.

Guthrie and Co.

Boyd and Co.

Adam F. Smith.

John Lowe.

Ham Cornisham.

The learned counsel urged, that this mode of dealing with the assets of an insolvent or bankrupt estate was contrary to all principle and practice. The mode of sale was by the 49th section of the Indian Insolvent Act, entirely under the control of the court; and it was competent to any creditor to present his petition. The discretion of sale was usually left to the assignee; but it was an abuse of discretion to send the assets for sale beyond the jurisdiction, while a sale could be effected under the eye of the court, and without risk to the estate, on very reasonable terms. What security was there that the consignees might not fail with the proceeds in hand? or what control could this court exercise over the funds while in England? If realized here the court could see to the immediate investment for security, which was required here of the assignee. No court of bankruptcy or insolvency in England could direct their investment, or exercise any control over them: the agent there would be the personal agent of the assignee, accountable

only like any private agent. The assignee might be perhaps held responsible, but what was his responsibility to answer eight or ten lacs of rupees? This disposition of assets was in direct opposition to the very principle of bankrupt and insolvent laws, which was a speedy realization and distribution, for it must necessarily delay the winding up of the estate for eighteen months at least. It did, indeed, appear, that the assignee was to obtain the whole estimated value on advance 2/3 for Government, and 1/3 for the consignees, who would thus purchase by an advance of 1/3 a commission on the whole. This might be a pretty speculation for him, for they had the double security of the indigo, and of the estate at large, but it was a gain to him at the risk of the creditors, inasmuch as, in case of the proceeds not realizing the advance, the estate would be liable to all the loss of redrawing, and all the charges and delays, and that on a mere speculation of obtaining a better price. But the assignee was not warranted in a speculation. He was bound by the 49th section of the act to sell immediately, unless this court sanctioned delay. The order of the court had sanctioned delay in the sale, not of the produce, but of the factories and works. Produce was perishable, and it was the duty of the assignee to have realized it during the past season. A heavy loss had already been suffered, for which possibly he might be made personally answerable, longer delay were inexorable, and unless he could shew to the court a case of absolute necessity it would never authorize the further delay of a remittance for sale to so distant a market. No such necessity could be made out, for indigo was sworn to be all ways marketable here, indeed, this was the indigo market for all the world. It was suggested by Mr Turton, that such a consignment had been expressly sanctioned in the estate of Palmer and Co., but that order was not opposed by any creditor, and besides, that order had been made on a suggestion, that dividends had to be made in England, which was an untenable ground, for the court would never suffer the assets to be distributed any where else but under its own control, and at the place of administration of the estate. Creditors were bound to come and take their dividends here—the assignee was not authorized to remit to them. The order made in that case was altogether anomalous, and ought not to be followed. He relied, however, mainly on the general rule, not to allow the assets to be sent out of the jurisdiction, which he could not find to have been permitted in any other case. The mere fact of such an intention was sufficient ground for the court to call upon the assignee to justify such an exercise of his discretion.

The Chief Justice.—This is an application for an order *nisi* to restrain the assignee from shipping a quantity of indigo to England, and one of the objections is, that he has no power to remove the assets beyond the jurisdiction of the court. With reference to the powers vested in an assignee, they are totally different and much more extensive here than in England, or in any other country, and I think it very fortunate that the drawer up of the Indian Insolvent Act has inserted a clause which prevents a single creditor coming into court to compel a sale. By the 50th section of the act, the court may defer the sale of property if it shall think proper, and under that clause Mr Justice Grant made an order authorizing the assignee to carry on certain factories belonging to this estate. Of course this order gives the assignee a great discretion, authorizing him to invest large sums in the manufacture, to sell the produce, and to bring the amount to the general account. Now this is an application of a very few creditors, though their claims are to a large amount, for the court to interfere with the discretion vested in the assignee, and to order him to conduct the sale in a particular manner, and in a particular place. If strong grounds were laid before me, I would interfere, but they must be very strong grounds indeed. If it were shown that the assignee was about to exercise his discretion to the injury of the estate, I would restrain him from proceeding, but for any thing that appears in this petition, the course he is pursuing may be the one best adapted for the benefit of the creditors. Had the gentlemen who have signed this petition sworn, or took upon themselves to state, that the course adopted by the assignee was an unprofitable one for the estate, or that the sale of the indigo would produce a less amount in England than it would in this market, either of these grounds would have induced me to grant an order *nisi*, but these statements do not appear, and the court is asked to interfere, with nothing before it except the vague suppositions of the petitioners. It is said that the proper season for the sale of indigo is December, January, and February, if so, why did not the petitioners make this application in February, and not delay it till July? I cannot undertake to say that the assignee is adopting the course best adapted for the interests of the creditors, but thus I do say, that it would be a mischievous course for the court to interfere with his discretion on no other ground than a vague statement. Let them show any misconduct in the assignee, and the court will remove him, or let it be shown that he is adopting a course injurious to the creditors, and the court will call upon him to answer the statement. But it is not shown how the interests of the creditors may be injured, on

the contrary, it appears that the assignee has received the money for the indigo. If it can be shown that the estate has suffered by the sale in England, it might, though it would be a hard case certainly, be a ground to call upon him to make good the loss, but while he has the funds in his hands at this moment, it is not possible for the court to interfere with his discretion. I do not know whether the petitioners are mercantile men in Calcutta, but if they are, I cannot suppose they are acting from any motive but a desire to benefit the estate. However, they have not stated or shown that a loss will be the consequence of the course adopted by the assignee, I take it, therefore, that they are not able to do so, and I must refuse the order nisi.

MISCELLANEOUS

ESTATES OF FERGUSON AND CO AND CRUTTENDEN AND CO

The creditors of the above insolvent firms met on the 22d Junc, pursuant to advertisement to consider the expediency of petitioning the Insolvent Court on the subject of the assignees' management of the indigoes and other property belonging to the estate. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a chairman. Mr Turton proposed Mr Willis. Mr Willis proposed Mr Dick, who also declined and proposed Mr Bagshaw. At last, Mr J Robinson was voted in the chair.

Mr E Macnaghten said he had attended the meeting because he considered it respectful to the creditors to do so, but he wished to be informed by Mr Bagshaw, whether, putting aside the shipment of indigo,* there was any other part of his management of the estate of Ferguson and Co to which he had an objection?

Mr Bagshaw said, at the time the question regarding the shipment of indigo was first agitated, he conceived it his duty to call on the assignee, and to state his objections to the measure. As far as he was concerned in the calling of this meeting, he came before it solely for the purpose of obtaining its opinion on the expediency of the indigo shipment, for he thought the estate could not have been placed in better hands than those of Mr Macnaghten, and further, that a debt of gratitude was due from the creditors to that gentleman, for the extraordinary exertions he had made towards bringing the estate to a close. But with regard to the shipment of indigo, he believed he was wrong, nevertheless, if a considerable number of the creditors did not bear him out in that opinion, he would not go into the court alone.

Mr Macnaghten.—If this is the opinion of the other requisitionists as well as Mr

Bagshaw, then the requisition was injuriously and improperly worded, as it was distinctly stated that the creditors were not only dissatisfied with the management of the indigoes, but also with the management of other property. He considered this meeting unnecessary, and though he was ready to receive the suggestions of creditors, he would not resign his own judgment to theirs, or receive instructions regarding the management of the estate from any other quarter but the Insolvent Court. As to the shipment of indigo, he had acted on his own judgment and the best advice he could obtain. He had not consulted the requisitionists, the reason was he thought on this question they were interested parties. They were a few whose interests were opposed to those of the many, and who are employed by parties in England to purchase indigo in this market, and of course it was their duty to purchase it at as low a price as they were able. He candidly informed the meeting that he would receive no instructions from them and whatever opinion they might think proper to form, it should not influence his conduct.

Mr C Dearnie denied that all of the requisitionists were interested in the sale of indigo.

Mr B Harding proposed the following resolution: "That the shipment and consignment for sale in a distant market of property forming the assets of an insolvent estate is an abuse of the discretion vested in the assignees, and calculated to defeat the object of safe and speedy realization and division among the creditors."

Mr Turton would put it to the meeting whether the assignees were not adopting a prudent measure, with a stock of indigo of 12,000 mds at a time of the year when generally there were but 2,000 mds in Calcutta, when foreigners were out of the market and when there was no competition to be expected but from the requisitionists? At a time too when it was expected there would be a crop infinitely larger than there had been for some time before, when the stock in the London market was less 6,000 mds than in the preceding year, and when no objections were raised, except suddenly from those whose interest it was rather to depress the market, than seek to keep up the price? He would say nothing as to the general conduct of the assignees, but in this instance, though he was confident they had acted with the best intentions of serving the estate, he thought they had overstocked the market. But, having done so, were they to sell the indigo at any price offered, or, with almost the certainty of a large crop, to keep it in this market, thus committing a second error because they have committed a first? The meeting would remember that the assignees were

* See last vol p 216

paid by a commission, and that if they had studied their own interests rather than those of the creditors, they would have endeavoured to make a dividend six months ago, at any sacrifice, for it is their interest to get rid of a large establishment, and put the commission into their pockets as fast as they can. He acknowledged that the assignees had committed an error, but even if they had, on the contrary thrown so large a quantity as 12 000 mds. into the market, the effect would have been to depress the prices. He would meet the motion with a direct negative, leaving the requisitionists to apply to the Insolvent Court.

Mr *Bagshaw* — Mr Turton had assumed that it is the interest of the grower to get the indigo out of the market as soon as possible. But he thought that if the indigo went home and was forced on the market at an unusual period, or if there was any expectation it would be so forced the effect would be to depress that market, rather than of affording any relief to this, and the effect that will be anticipated here would, he thought tend to reduce prices lower when the ensuing crop comes in, than were the whole to remain in this market to be added to it. Mr Turton had stated that the assignees' interests were better consulted by making a speedy dividend, and not shipping this indigo. But that was an argument which cut both ways, for the assignee, if a mercantile man, had the opportunity of employing his shipping patronage in the shape of insurance, and the opportunity of making a valuable connection with the house at home.

The resolution was put, and the Chairman declared it to be negatived, but this not being the general opinion the resolution was again put to the meeting, when the numbers (twenty six) appeared equal, and the Chairman declined to vote. Considerable discussion followed, and

Mr Turton said, as Mr Macnaghten had declared his intention not to be governed by the decision of the majority, it could not be supposed that he would be governed by the opinion of an equality. He therefore moved an adjournment.

Mr Dick was not satisfied with the decision. He thought if the names had been written down, there would have been a majority in favour of the resolution. There had been some demur to that mode of proceeding, but if it had so happened that the "Noes" had it, there would have been no demur whatever.

Mr Bagshaw moved the following resolution — "That it is for the interest of the creditor to resist such speculative dealings with the assets of the estate, and that an application be made to the Insolvent Court to restrain the shipment

After a few words from Mr Arbuthnot, the resolution was carried *nem. con.*

The creditors of the firms of Crutten-den and Fergusson's estates, resident in Calcutta, have immortalised themselves by assuming a display of their own want of moral courage, and their utter recklessness of the interests they have at stake, as it has ever been our lot to witness or to chronicle. But of what service was the business like *crusade* of the shipment of the indigo, if those on whose account, more than their own, the speakers put themselves forward, would not second their endeavours? We actually marked even the very man who have clamoured through the *Englishman* for inquiry, holding up their hands on the opposite side! Can any thing in this world be more disgraceful? Can any thing more distinctly shew the folly of labouring for people who, when matters come to the point, will not be true to themselves? — *Englishman*, June 23

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY

For the last four years, an accurate trigonometrical survey of the Brahmaputra has been in progress, to connect the map of this river from Goaljara, where it terminated in Capt Wilcox's survey of the Assam Valley, with the survey of the Ganges, the Sunde buns, and finally with the grand meridional arc. Capt Wilcox and Lieut Ormanny, engineers, completed the measurement of the Jinal, which now forms the main stream of the Brahmaputra, from Jumalpur to its confluence with the Ganges at Jafirganj, and the latter officer had, in 1890, since been engaged in tracing the line of the river from Goaljara round the difficult country at the foot of the Káwa mountains to within thirty miles of Dacca, when a sudden order of Government lately directs the whole work to be suspended, and, in fact, all that has been done, to be rendered comparatively useless for want of the connecting link which it would not have taken three months to complete! Geographers at home will be at a loss, as we ourselves are, to account for a measure apparently so impolitic, and we cannot help thinking that a word of explanation to the proper authorities would still be in time to remedy the mistake. — *Journal As Soc*, Jan

OODK

"Some individuals in power appear to be amassing a great deal of wealth by measures tending to deteriorate the condition of the country, and to create general dissatisfaction. The country, by such means, is sinking so fast to a state of desolation and wretchedness, that years of labour and activity will be required to render it as

prosperous as before. Only a few years ago, Oude was considered a rich and flourishing country. Whereas now, the officer on whose hands the administration of justice rests, can only be moved to sympathise in the feelings of the oppressed, and to extend his protection, by a handsome nuzserannah. When such an illegal practice is tolerated almost under the eye of his majesty, it is matter of less surprise when we hear of the extortion carried on, as it is, to such a large extent, by the chuckleedars in the interior. These collectors, in the event of their private demands being refused by the zemindars, have been the means of raising a force against him, when follows a serious skirmish, lasting occasionally for some days, or until the zamindar falls within their clutches, when an amount greater than that before asked is extorted from him.

The skirmishes alluded to are at times carried on with such fury on both sides, that, during the contest, many are killed and wounded. The powerful zemindars of Oude are of such desperate character as to defy the execution of the threats of the chuckleedars, and where they are informed that hostile measures are in progress against them by the chuckleedars they lose no time in fortifying their villages and raising a sufficient number of their followers to afford a strong and sometimes an invincible resistance to the forces of the chuckleedars. The servants of his Majesty, including the military, have not been paid their wages for two and some for three years! When such arrears are allowed to accumulate in the treasury of his Majesty, I think it may be excusable for the servants to derive their livelihood from nefarious practices.—*Correspondent of the Free Press*

The king of Oude, as if aroused from his lethargy, is now bestowing all his attention towards the introduction of good order and arrangement in his country, and appears to be indefatigable in his exertions to remove the general impression of his imbecility, and disregard for the prosperity of the country, and the protection and happiness of his subjects. Wishing to obtain fame for his administration of justice, and the amelioration of his subjects, he strictly enjoins all his ministers and administrators of affairs to introduce just and salutary regulations and equitable laws, that the amils, collectors of revenue, and local officers, may not be able to oppress the poor, and that the persons and properties of his subjects may be respected. It is to be hoped, if his majesty continues to prosecute the work of reform which he has begun, and vigilantly protects the ryots against the rapacity of the amils and their harpies, the country will soon put on a flourishing aspect.—*Dutch Gaz.*, July 1,

BENGAL CLUB

At the annual meeting of this club, on the 27th June, several alterations in the regulations were adopted "for discussion and final determination."

On the eligibility clauses of Rule 2, the omission of those passages which specified the rank and quality of the members was urged, as they were obsolete and invidious, but, on a division, they were retained. Mr Busby pointed out the inutility of preserving the words "on their entering the service," in clause 3, relating to medical officers, and the words "on their arrival in the country," with reference to the bench, bar, and clergy. This alteration was adopted. The alterations of Rule 9 passed without objection. Rule 4 passed unchanged. Rule 5 elicited much controversy. Mr O Hanlon strongly urged the reduction of the entrance money to Rs 150, but the existing rate of Rs 250 was retained. The second clause to the following effect was carried—"An annual subscription of Rs 25 is to be paid in advance, on the 1st of May yearly, by every permanent member not in Europe." The third clause, as follows, called forth much discussion—"All members residing within six miles of the Club House are also to pay a quarterly subscription of Rs 18 in advance, on the 1st of May 1st of August, 1st of November, and 1st of February." Mr J P Grant proposed that Rs 6 per quarter making the annual subscription to presidency members Rs 50 per annum be adopted. He was persuaded the reduction would be for the benefit of the club, the subscription was much too high at present and not only deterred persons from becoming members, but drove away some who already belonged to the club. Col Beaton said the reduction would have an immediate and very injurious influence upon the funds of the club, which were already inadequate to meet the necessary expenditure, unless the sum vested in government securities were broken. The reduction was negatived. The 4th clause involving the following arrangement was carried—"The committee may allow the entrance money to be paid by instalments of Rs 50 a month, should the new member wish for this indulgence. When the eighth clause came under discussion, Mr Turton proposed its entire abolition. The clause runs thus: "No person who has been dismissed from the King's or Company's service can be a member of the club unless reinstated." Mr Turton thought that it did not sort with the dignity of the club that it should suffer any King's or any Company's notions of right and wrong to interfere with their choice of their own members. Col Beaton proposed a modification of the clause, to the effect that all

actual or future members, who might be dismissed, should undergo the process of a second election, which was carried by a very large majority

NATIVE AGENTS.

Mohun Lal, the companion of our celebrated travellers Messrs Burnes and Gerard, intends shortly to start for Candahar, to commence his labours as a government agent at the court of Ruheem Dil Khan. Besides this native spy at Candahar, the government has a Hindoo emissary, acting in the same capacity, at Lahore. A Mr Loun, alias Masson, watching and reporting the movements of Amir Dost Mahomed Khan at Kabul, Moonshee Keramat Ali, at Kamran's durbar, at Herat, and Moulvoo Ausamodeen Hossain (the *quondam* Meer Moonshee of Lord William Bentinck) to report the intrigues and proceedings of the Sandian chiefs, stationed at Fatee, near the mouth of the Indus. A person will shortly be deputed, we understand, to Bokhara, to keep our government apprised of the politics of Nasseer oollah Khan's court.—*Delhi Gaz.*, June 24

INDIGO PLANTERS.

A meeting of persons interested in indigo cultivation took place on the 24th June, at the office of Messrs R C Jenkins and Co., to consider the expediency of memorializing government to suspend the rescinding of sec 2 and 3 of Reg V 1830, making ryots refusing to cultivate indigo, after contracting to do so liable to punishment for a misdemeanor.* Mr E Macnaghten in the chair.

Mr Speir laid before the meeting a representation to government, from the house of Cockerell, and Co., against the measure, in reply to which, the secretary to government stated "that it is not at present in contemplation to enact any law in substitution of the two sections," and "that the Legislative Council of India have proposed to rescind the sections in question in consequence of instructions to that effect from the Hon the Court of Directors, it being considered that these provisions are objectionable, inasmuch as they give an unfair advantage to one particular class of manufacturers over others, and as they impose severe penalties for a breach of contract upon one party to a mutual agreement, without imposing any similar penalties upon the other party, when he may do the same thing." Mr Speir observed that it required no great foresight to foretell the ruinous consequences that would result from the measure. "We all know," he observed, "how matters were conducted in the indigo districts before this salutary regulation was enacted we

know that club-law was then the order of the day, and that scenes of riot and bloodshed were of daily occurrence. Rescind the sections of this Regulation, and the same iniquitous system will again prevail. What can the planters do in such a case? On the faith of the existing laws which protected them, they have embarked their all nay more, they have embarked our property, in prosecuting this branch of the trade of this country, and they now find that, by an arbitrary act of the government, they will be made bankrupts, and that act promulgated without giving them sufficient time to enable them to withdraw their capital. The rescinding of this Regulation, so far from affording better protection to the ryot, he will, as was the case before its enactment, become a tool in the hands of the crafty zemindar, who will, as formerly, employ him to extort money from the planter, by causing him to refuse to sow the lands (after having obtained the advance from the planter), until the zemindar has obtained a bribe. The planter, on the other hand, will resort to force to compel the ryot to fulfil his engagements and thus between them the poor ryot will suffer a degree of hardship, to which his present situation bears no comparison. He dare not disobey his lord and master, the zemindar, and the planter, having no laws to protect him against the designs of the zemindar, will adopt compulsory means. We all know that the whole trade of this country, whether as regards the produce of the soil or the manufactured article, is conducted on the system of advances to ryots and others, and the government are compelled to resort to the same system in their trading speculations. Their whole trade in silk was conducted on this system, and their treatment of the ryots in the opium districts in compelling them to take advances and grow that drug, is much more oppressive than that which is adopted by the indigo planter.

Mr John Allan read a communication from a leading planter in Tirhoot, pointing out the evils of rescinding the Regulation, concluding as follows.

"All that is wanted by the planter is protection for his property, but if laws are rescinded which were absolutely necessary to such protection, will government hereafter be surprised, that disgusted at that want of due protection and consequently ruin, should make men (however peaceably inclined) try to hold their right by recourse to club law? Few men will sit down quietly with ruin staring them in the face, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that no occasion will be afforded by government for the trial."

Mr Macnaghten moved that the memorial should set forth that the Regulation now proposed to be rescinded, has not had

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* See last vol p 216.

any injurious effect on the ryots. The suggestion was adopted.

The memorial finally agreed to is of great length, entering very fully into the details of the question. "Your Hon Council," it states, "is fully aware of the importance of the indigo trade to the present prosperity of India, and of the immense extent of land and capital to which it affords employment. Your memorialists need only point to this circumstance, in suggesting to the consideration of your Hon Council, the imminent danger and the magnitude of the evil which might result from a too sudden adoption of any course of policy, tending to the destruction of one vast branch of industry, even could it be hoped ultimately to divert into some other speculative or ideal direction so enormous and valuable a mass of wealth and labour as is dependent upon the present continuance and success of the indigo cultivation and trade. The objections that most peculiarly attach to such views, or to the too ready recourse to theoretical or experimental legislation in a country so situated as India, cannot have been overlooked by your Hon Council, in determining upon the measure against which you memorialists now appeal. Amongst a peasantry more advanced in civilisation and alive to the sense of moral obligation that attaches to a contract, or under the protection of laws more efficient and applicable to the exigencies of so important a branch of industry, and of justice more readily attainable in the civil courts, your memorialists would seek no protective indulgence whatever that should appear to extend to them any preference in the eye of government or of the people. Even now they do not seek such preference, but appeal against an unprovoked and special withdrawal from themselves alone of such facilities as the Legislature extends to other interests, and which your Hon Council's own experience must have shewn to have been equally politic in their protection of just rights, and inoffensive in their operation upon the very class against whom they appeared to be directed. In pointing to the excellent effects of Secs 2 and 3 of Reg V. of 1860, as securing the general peace of the districts where indigo is most cultivated, it is not attempted to be denied that instances of excess should, nevertheless, still, occasionally, present ample cause for the deepest regret. But when it is remembered over how vast an extent of country the labours of indigo planters have ranged, spreading wealth and cultivation throughout tracts which previously had for the most part been scarcely recovered from the jungle,—when it is borne in mind how important are the interests entrusted to their charge, and to be asserted under an

administration of law confessedly the most imperfect of any upon which British subjects have ever been depended,—when, too, it is recollected that over an equal extent of territory, even in the best governed countries of Europe, a total protection from liability to occasional outrage has never yet been, and probably never can be, fully attained, your memorialists feel assured that your Hon Council will not deny to that class in whose name they appeal, the most liberal consideration that should be extended in favour of a generally well conducted and inoffensive body of men, valuable alike in their character and pursuits to the welfare and the peace of that country with which their own interests have become identified."

The *Friend of India* has the following remarks on this subject:

'We desire to speak with all due deference, when we say that the repeal of the two clauses on the part of the Court of Directors, does not appear the result of that sound judgment and deliberative wisdom which we are always anxious to discover in the acts of that august body. The objection to these clauses is thus stated in the official letter of the Court — 'If for non performance of an engagement one party should be punishable with imprisonment for one, two, or three months, or perhaps (under repeated convictions) for a longer time, it is not very obvious why the other party, however fraudulently or unjustly he may have acted, should go free.' Most assuredly he ought not to go free, but the indigo planter has already performed in good faith his part of the contract, when he has put into the hands of the ryot the advance for which he engages to cultivate and deliver plant. If, through the 'fraud or injustice' of the planter, the receipt of the advance has not been voluntary, the ryot does not incur the penalty of a misdemeanor, and the judge is at liberty to fine the planter. It is moreover enacted, that before the cause can be proceeded in, proof of the voluntary execution of the deed of engagement must be established to the satisfaction of the Court. If the judge fails to perform this duty, whatever injustice may arise from the punishment of the ryot, or the escape of the planter, lies at the door of the judicial authorities. If then the Court of Directors thought these provisions insufficient to protect the ryot against the fraud or injustice of the planter, it would have been the dictate of wisdom to have desired this deficiency to be supplied by a new law. But what trace of wisdom can be discovered in enacting, that because adequate provision had not been made for the punishment of one offence, therefore another offence should be permitted to go unpunished?'

LOCAL POLICE.

We hear it said that Government, dissatisfied with the manner in which the conservancy department of Calcutta is managed, has determined upon transferring the duties to the military board. The state of the police, we are told, is likewise under consideration, and will probably be reformed, at Capt Steele's suggestion, much upon the principle we have often recommended, viz., an increase of European superintendence, and a better distribution of the native constabulary force — *Englishman*, June 26.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION

From the Eleventh Report of the Committee of the Ladies' Society for Native Female Education, it appears that the cause advances. At the central school, the daily average of the attendance of the pupils has been, for three years past, about 250 or 300; the attendance, however, is very fluctuating. During the past year, from fifty to sixty girls of the upper classes have been removed to be married. All these are capable of reading, and have read the New Testament. One of these young brides has obtained the consent of her husband to continue the progress of her education in the school, and has even submitted himself to be taught to read by her. During the past year, five pupils belonging to the school have embraced Christianity and been baptised. Besides these, several others are believed, and profess to be well convinced of the absurdity of Hinduism, and of the truth of Christianity, who, by circumstances as yet insurmountable, are restrained from a public profession of their faith. The report furnishes the following numerical account of the number of pupils in the different schools in correspondence with the central school in Calcutta, from 40 to 50, in Howrah, from 70 to 90, a few of whom are learning English, in Benares 75, in Patna 45, in Allahabad 22, in Culna 85, in Kishnaghur 65, in Nuddeah 25, making a total, including the number composing the central school, of 687 pupils, all of whom are under exclusive Christian instruction.

The *Hurkaru* observes upon the meeting at which the report was read:

"We regret that very few natives were present. The number of those who appreciate the importance of female education is yet limited, but still we should have expected that more would have attended. While we should honour the zeal of those who are the chief promoters of such education, for making conversion so prominent a part of their system, we are by no means satisfied that that measure is calculated to give the readiest and widest diffu-

sion to education. Indeed, a native gentleman who was at the meeting made the remark to us, that this might be an objection, and from the tenor of the report, the inference would be, that every other kind of instruction, but religious instruction, was comparatively neglected. Now, when we consider what consequences a change of religion involves in this country, it is not very surprising that the natives should view with alarm and jealousy an education of females, which so directly aims at conversion. Except on this ground, we see no objection to private schools expressly for conversion, any more than we do to the labours of pious missionaries who have done so much good with so little ostentation, but if it be desirable to interest the natives more generally in female education—to which they are not very well disposed, we fear,—it would be well to make religious instruction a little less prominent. The reports relate too much to the mere progress in conversion."

The *Reformer*, a native paper, adds — "In attributing the absence of natives to the mixing up of the business of proselytism, our contemporary has taken a correct view of the question. The number of those who appreciate the importance of female education is, we apprehend, not quite so limited as our contemporary may think, and, were the system pursued to be made unobjectionable, we could be borne out in this opinion by practical proofs. We all know the great exertions which missionaries have made in this country for years past to educate the people, but we also know the signal failure of every attempt. Let us now turn our eyes to the progress of the Hindu College. Has it not been the fountain of a new race of men among us? From that institution, as if from the rock from whence the mighty Ganges takes its rise, a nation is flowing in upon this desert country, to replenish its withered fields with the living waters of knowledge. Have all the efforts of the missionaries given a tinge of that shock to the superstitions of the people which has been given by the Hindu College? This at once shews that the means they pursue to overturn the ancient reign of idolatry is not calculated to insure success, and ought to be abandoned for another which promises better success."

THE NAWAB OF BENGAL.

His highness the Nawab Nassim of Bengal is going to send his Majesty the King of England a few valuables and curiosities of the country in November next, under the charge of two of his English aides-de-camp, an order to that effect has been passed in open durbah. He presents, it is said, are to be very rich, and worthy the acceptance of the great potentate for

whom they are intended, and fully manifesting the high sense of respect entertained for the head of the English nation by the nawab—*Englishman*, June 27

ALLAHABAD

Extract of a letter from Allahabad
“4th July—I can only give you sad accounts of this place. We are obliged to put up with any hole for a residence and glad to get into it at any price. Your friends G and B are still worse off, they, and both their families, have but one room about twenty feet square and a small verandah between them for all purposes,—dining, sleeping, &c. You may fancy how comfortable they are! We are also put to much inconvenience for conveyances to go to office. No buggies and carriages to be purchased at auction, as in Calcutta, and as for bearers, you cannot get a set under 18 per cent. the day, to pay this from our limited income is, of course, impossible. Those coming up in the accountant's office ought to be advised to bring little garroes with them, as there is no walking to office during the hot winds. To avoid the latter, our eccentric friend G has cut out a residence for himself, twenty-eight feet under ground. I am heartily tired of this place, and wish I could get away.”

THE COINAGE

The *Gazette* of this day contains the draft of an Act the most important (not excepting that regarding the press) of any which has yet issued from the legislative council of India. An Act for regulating the coin, establishing one rupee for general circulation, and reducing the gold mohur to a coin of equal weight with the new rupee, without the privilege of a legal tender.

In making silver the only standard of value in this country, Government has acted most wisely, although this may appear inconsistent with the policy adopted in Great Britain, where the standard of value is gold. But that policy we have always maintained to be an erroneous one—erroneous, not from any unfitness in the more valuable metal which has some qualities that recommend it for preference, but because silver is now the general standard in all or nearly all other countries, and it is consequently inconvenient to have a different one ourselves. A double standard of gold and silver has had a few advocates among men of distinguished talent, but it is so manifest an impossibility that we can only wonder that the idea was ever seriously mentioned—*Cal. Cour.*, July 1.

The act provides as follows—

That the undermentioned silver coins only shall be issued from the mints within the territories of the Company

First, a rupee, to be denominated the *Company's rupee*, of the weight of 180 grs troy, and of the following standard, viz $\frac{1}{11}$ or 165 grs of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{11}$ or 15 grs of alloy. Second, a half rupee of proportionate weight, and of the same standard. Third, a quarter rupee of ditto. Fourth, a double rupee of ditto. It enacts that these coins shall bear, on the obverse, the head and name of the reigning sovereign of the United Kingdom, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the words ‘East India Company in English. And it enacts that the Company's rupee, half-rupee, and double rupee, shall be legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements, without the demand of any baili for wearage, provided the coins have not been clipped, filed, or defaced, otherwise than by use, that the said rupee shall be received as equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad, and Sonat rupees, and to fifteen sixteenths of the Calcutta sicca rupee: that the Company's quarter-rupee shall be legal tender only in payment of the fraction of a rupee. And it enacts that the undermentioned gold coins only shall henceforth be coined in the mints of British India.

First, a gold mohur, or fifteen rupee piece, of the weight of 180 grs troy, and of the following standard, viz $\frac{1}{11}$ or 165 grs of pure gold, and $\frac{1}{11}$ or 15 grs of alloy. Second, a five rupee piece, equal to a third of a gold mohur of proportionate weight, and of the same standard. Third, a ten rupee piece, equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur of ditto. Fourth, a thirty rupee piece, or double gold mohur, of ditto, that these coins shall bear on the obverse the head and name of the reigning sovereign of the United Kingdom, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the words ‘East India Company in English. And that no gold coin shall henceforward be a legal tender of payment in any of the territories of the Company.

SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEANS

The passing of the law, granting permission to Europeans to hold lands, without restriction, is now postponed by positive orders from the Court of Directors, who have enjoined, in a letter dated in December last, that any general law, which might be proposed regarding the acquisition of land by Europeans, should be previously submitted for their consideration. The enactment of the new law is, therefore, delayed till the arrival of another communication from home. Most sincerely do we hope that it will lose nothing of its liberal character in passing the ordeal of the Court.

There is little fear that unlimited permission to hold lands, will be followed by

any excessive resort of Europeans to India Lord William Bentinck was perfectly correct when he said, that it was to be feared, not that too many, but that too few Europeans would be induced to settle in the country. There is nothing here to allure the capitalist or the emigrant. The intricacy of landed tenures, the uncertainty of possession, arising from the fact that all the land in India is hypothecated to Government for the revenue, and that if by any accident the payment be interrupted for a single quarter, the mortgage is fore closed, and the estate brought to the hammer, these difficulties, combined with the character of the natives, the law's delay, and the insalubrity of the climate, present obstacles to the settlement of Europeans in India of the most formidable character.—*Friend of India*

THE COSMOPOLITAN FOUNDRY—STREAM

Exertions have been in progress for several months past, at the new foundry at Cosmopolite, for the completion of a new mode of condensing entirely different from any plan hitherto effected in Europe, by which the use of salt water in future will be rendered unnecessary, thereby at once removing the great annoyance arising from the deposition of salt, of which we have of late had such vexatious experience. This invention, if successful, will we understand, be connected with a boiler not more than one tenth the size and weight of the present boilers, whilst at the same time, by being in separate pieces, any part of it may be changed in the course of an hour or two, and all fear of bursting removed. We hope the Legislative Council will early take into consideration, the propriety of securing to individuals by a legislative enactment, the just reward of their labours, and thereby exciting the same spirit of genius and enterprise which so greatly distinguishes our native land, and which is so greatly wanted in India.—*Calcutta Courier*, July 12

TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CAUSES

On the 8th July, at a meeting convened by the sheriff, a petition was agreed to, praying the Governor general in Council, with reference to the petition to the British legislature, adopted on the 14th April 1832, to take into early consideration the prayer of that petition, with a view to the introduction of the jury trial, in civil as well as criminal matters, in all his Majesty's courts within the British territories in India.

ACCIDENT AT THE DUSKERA

A dreadful accident occurred on the river Jumna, near Humeerpoor, on the 4th June. The inhabitants of Soome

reepoor and Ingothen (villages in the Humeerpoor district) to the number of 189, males and females, with six bullocks and tattoos, and about twenty maunds of provisions, started from their homes, with the intention of bathing in the Ganges, at Cawnpoor, on the Dusehra festival, but, as the usual ferry of Putyours, in sallah Futtehpore, is at present closed, by order of the Futtehpore magistrate, in consequence of some dispute about tolls, they were obliged to pass by the Buragoon ghaut, where there is only one small boat. The zemindar and boatmen tried to persuade them to go over in two parties, but they forcibly crowded into the boat with their baggage, and tying their cattle to its sides, made the boatmen push off. When they had reached the middle of the river, two of the bullocks became entangled and several persons moved over to one side, for the purpose of disentangling the ropes by which the bullocks were tied, by this sudden movement the boat was upset, and only fifty seven persons succeeded in effecting their escape to the side, some by swimming and others by aid of the bullocks, bamboo &c. Thus eighty two lives were lost, affording a melancholy proof of the necessity for some special interference on the part of Government through its local officers, to reorganize the system of public ferries, which is now a disgrace to our rulers, more particularly as they derive a large surplus revenue from it.—*Central Press* July 4

NIPAULESE TRAVELLER

A native traveller, named Fkkrishan, the eldest son of the court physician at Nipaul has arrived at Agra, in the course of an extensive excursion through the Upper Provinces, for the avowed purpose of observing and studying the nature and effects of our administration in all its branches, and more especially in the judicial and revenue department. This traveller is a young man of much intelligence, and pursuing the inquiries as he does, with express sanction of the court of Katmandoo, at the public expense, he has received letters of introduction from Mr Hodgson, to the different local officers. In this, he possesses facilities for his investigations which few individuals from the native foreign states, or visiting the Company's provinces, can command.—*Mof Ukhbar*, June 27

TEA PLANTS.

Government has received information that a considerable quantity of tea-plants, of various choice kinds, have, by some means, been collected on the eastern extremity of our Assam frontier, and that it is in contemplation to send up a steamer to receive them.—*Calcutta Courier*, July 14.

SUNDAY RECREATIONS.

"The next evil is the custom of a certain set of people, professing to call themselves Christians, of assembling every Sunday at a cock-pit to the north of Durrum-tollah, better known under the designation of 'Folly,' where, much to the annoyance of their neighbours, and in the midst of their revelries, the barbarous amusement of cock-fighting is commenced at ten in the morning, and protracted to a late hour. It is disgusting to observe the glee with which the progress of the conflict between those ill-fated birds is marked, and, even, so dead are these individuals to all sense of humanity, that the death of a bird is received with the most boisterous cachinnations! It might be said that people are at liberty to choose their amusements, but, as sums of money are staked on all such occasions, cannot the police, which takes cognizance of gambling, interfere in the matter, if not for the sake of humanity?" —*Corresp. Englishman, July 17*

DECLINE IN SUPERSTITION.

The nuwab of Elachpoor has just lost one of his numerous offspring from small-pox. When physic and spells failed to arrest the disease, he was advised to seek the shrine of Sactia, and invoke her divine aid in restoring his child to health. The goddess was accordingly solicited, but was inexorable, which so incensed the nuwab, that he ordered her image to be broken and her temple desecrated, to the great scandal of all the pious Hindoos of Elachpoor. At Agra, a similar insult was offered to this implacable divinity. A sowar had prayed at her shrine long and fervently, but, finding his prayers unheeded, in a sudden transport of rage, he broke the goddess's head, and fled, terrified at the deed he had committed. These instances at least, prove a decline in superstition. —*Muf. Ukhbar, June 13*

AVA.

Lieut.-col Burney, the Resident, was making arrangements to proceed to Ava, and it was hoped that he might be there in time to take charge of Dr. Wallich and his party should they be permitted to penetrate so far from Assam. Some of the older residents of Rangoon, who are familiar with the character of the Ava court, express considerable doubts whether Dr. Wallich and the party would be allowed to proceed on to Ava, for the Burmese are extremely jealous of our acquiring any knowledge of the country to the north of their capital. In the direction of Zeunay, however, the Burmese cannot so easily interfere to prevent any communication between us and the Chinese in Yunnan.

Dr. Richardson, who has just returned

to Moulmein from a mission to Zeunay and Laboun and Lageros, in about lat 19½ deg N, and long 99½ deg E, has arranged with the heads of the Chinese caravans, which annually visit those Shan towns, also from Yunnan province, to come on next year and visit Moulmein and I have no doubt, if these enterprising Chinese once get to Moulmein, they will soon increase in numbers and open a most valuable trade between China and Moulmein. —*Letters from Rangoon, Harkara, June 23*

THE LAHORE MISSION.

A letter from the Lahore Mission, dated from Benares, 12th inst, states, that it arrived there on the 10th, in time for the great folks to halt during the eclipse on the 11th, during which, it seems, several of them had their purses (tied round their waists) cut, and rupees to a large amount abstracted by thieves, "who would not disgrace the pick pocket gangs that attend Doncaster and Newmarket. The mission had a very hot march to Benares, with a good deal of sickness. I have halted for a month at Gyah to give time to release the souls of their ancestors from purgatory, some of whose sins, observes the letter writer, must have been very heavy, judging from the time that was occupied in their release. —*Englishman, June 19*

THE LAW COMMISSION.

Influenced, doubtless, by the convincing testimony to Mr Macaulay's fitness for the legislative office furnished lately in the columns of the *Courier*, the Government, says the *Harkara*, have nominated that gentleman to the head of the law commission. We derive from this circumstance the satisfaction of believing, that those who ought to know something about Mr Macaulay do not join in the censures so liberally heaped upon him as the supposed author of all the "hasty, frivolous, defective, and informal acts, which have been passed during the last ten months. —*Englishman, June 18*

DISCOURAGEMENT OF HINDU LITERATURE.

Much as we deprecate the introduction of subjects foreign to literature, and calculated to excite hostile feelings, into the ordinarily calm and temperate discussions of the Asiatic Society, we yet think there are questions upon which that association is not only justified, but called upon, in the character of its institution, to take a direct and active part in respect of measures affecting the great objects for which that association was established. The Asiatic Society is either an establishment calculated to produce good and salutary effects, by the promotion of those pur-

suits which are the peculiar objects of its institution, or it is not. If the former be the case, we imagine that not only do the encouragement and diffusion of oriental learning fall within the scope of its function, but every thing which collaterally and incidentally tends towards those consequences, and we should deem the society guilty of neglecting their duty, were they to omit any means, which they could consistently with propriety make available to those purposes. In respect of the sum of money voted by Parliament for the promotion and encouragement of education and of learning in the East, if the funds so given by the Legislature can be reasonably considered applicable to the promotion of oriental literature, as well as the diffusion of the English language,—if such can be inferred from the terms of the act to have been the intention of the Legislature in making the grant, we certainly think that *then* the Asiatic Society would be not only neglecting their duty, but would forfeit all claim to the title of friends to that object for which they were originally instituted, and which their first president, Sir W Jones, had so much at heart, did they not lift up their voice in remonstrance, as strong and urgent as is consistent with respect, against the diversion or misapplication of those funds to other objects. We are, and have all along been, the firmest friends to the widest diffusion of the English language, but we would not have this great object furthered at the expense of an institution so honourable to the great name under whose auspices it was founded, and calculated, we believe, for highly beneficial purposes. If, therefore, the promotion of Oriental literature, as well as the diffusion of the English language, may be inferred to have been in the contemplation of the British legislature, in making a grant “for the revival and improvement of literature, and for the encouragement of learned natives of India,” which we conscientiously think it reasonably may, why oriental literature has a vested right in a due proportion of the fund to be granted and not only the Asiatic Society, but every individual British subject, whether a friend to literature or not, has a right to remonstrate and to petition against the misapplication of such funds to purposes other than those which the Legislature contemplated in the grant. We would have such remonstrance conducted in the most calm, most dignified, and most temperate manner, and most earnestly would we deprecate all heat and impetuosity of argument within the walls of the society. Legal and political discussions, as it is very justly remarked by Sir Edward Ryan, are topics utterly unfit for such an assembly, such topics are incompatible with the calm and placid pursuits of literature. *Nem bene consent*

nec in una sede morantur. But still we think that the utmost exclusion of those topics from the discussions of the society is not by any means inconsistent with the assertion of the just rights and claims of literature to funds intended for its promotion.

All this, however, is of course only applicable on the supposition that the objects of the institution are of beneficial tendency. We think they are, but, if it be otherwise, the society, in answer to their remonstrance, had better be told to close their books, dispose of their collections, sell their house, and resolve themselves among the things that were. But we hold this memorial of Sir W Jones and of Warren Hastings in higher honour than to suppose that it can ever be regarded with indifference or disapprobation, and most sincerely and earnestly do we hope that no internal heats and dissensions may operate to frustrate or interrupt, to make use of the words of Warren Hastings, “the attainment of the great and splendid purposes of its institution.”—*Englishman*, June 18

THE CIVIL FUND

We have been favoured with a copy of the reply lately sent by the secretary to the Civil Fund, to a letter from several gentlemen of rank in the civil service, upon the subject of Mr J C C Sutherland's re-admission to the benefits of the fund, on making up his subscription to Rs 5,000. Rule XXXV requires that a retiring civilian should make up his subscription to Rs 5,000, *pretius to his ren, nation*, or he forfeits, as matter of right, all claim on the fund. Mr Sutherland retired several years ago without making up that sum, and consequently according to the most obvious interpretation of the rule, could not now be re-admitted. Still, at a small meeting of ten civilians, it was resolved to admit him, and when Messrs Ewer, Fane, Deedes, Colvin, Bird Dick, Turnbull, Jackson, Alexander, Lowther, &c. ask for an explanation, the secretary thus replies—

“Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and in reply to annex the following extract from the proceedings at a general quarterly meeting of subscribers to the C F held on 27th of April last

‘At a quarterly general meeting, &c.

‘27th April, 1835

‘Present—R H Rattray, Esq Chairman. Read a letter from Mr Sutherland, in reply to the manager's letter of 31st Oct last, requesting to be allowed to continue his subscription to the fund. Resolved, by a majority of 9 against 1, that Mr Sutherland be considered a retired civilian, and subject to payment due under

Rule XXXV Mr Talloh has no objection to Mr Sutherland being so considered, but objects to the competency of the meeting, and is of opinion that the question can only be determined by a reference to the subscribers generally."

MILITARY FUND.

The *Englishman* states that the directors of the Military Fund have circulated, among others, the following proposition—"That the passage money to widows be reduced to Rs 1,500. At present, a general officer would receive for his passage, if entitled to have the same provided at the expense of the fund, a sum of five hundred rupees less than the widow of a cadet. The effect of granting passage money to widows is this,—the fund pays, in each case, Rs 2,000 to remove the party to a country where she will cost 7 1 7 per cent per annum more than she does here, and where she is certain to live longer."

The following propositions have been carried by immense majorities—"That outfit allowance be reduced to Rs 900. That officers paying their donations by instalments pay interest 4 per cent per annum, that in all cases when the difference of ages between husband and wife exceeds 15 years, the donation should be increased, 10 per cent, when 20 years, 15 per cent, when 25 years, 20 per cent, when 30 years, 25 per cent, when 35 years, 30 per cent, and when 40 years, 35 per cent, and thereafter in a similar proportion.—*Beng Hurk* June 25

JEYPORE

Several communications appear in the Calcutta and Moolahal papers, respecting the Jeypore assassination. Private letters of the 29d June state, that five of the men, who had been identified as most forward and active in the attack on Mr. Blake, were executed in the morning of that day, by the Jeyporean authorities, and in the street fronting the temple, at the door of which the atrocious murder was committed. Three of these men, it seems, were Meenas, fellows of the lowest caste and among the most reckless villains in the country. They were attached to a chowkee opposite to the temple, one of them was jumadar of the guard, and the others were two of the men composing it. The other two criminals executed were a Moslem and a Rajpoot, both soldiers. Another man, a Moslem, the most guilty of all, had been reprieved till the morning of the 29d, in order to give him time to produce evidence of a charge adduced by him against a Sawajee, of having instigated him to join in a tumult, which the culprit was informed would be excited and set in motion by a servant of another Sawajee.

No credit whatever is attached to this accusation, on the contrary, it is believed to be merely advanced with a view to defer the execution of the accused. He was promised, however, that if he did substantiate the charge, his life should be spared. Two or three others have been named, but have escaped for the present. None of the townspeople had been seized. The Jeypore authorities are reported to have used great exertions to detect the criminals. The execution of the five culprits passed off without any appearance even of disturbance, the arrangement of the Jeypore authorities for preserving peace having been very judicious. It is observed, that the murdered Mr Blake could have had no reason to suppose that his remaining in the city could have excited any commotion, and drawn upon him the fury of the Meenas. Some of the letters remark, that there is no evident connection between the attack on Major Alves and the murder of Mr Blake, although they followed so closely upon each other as to appear to be the result of the same cause. As indeed, they are in some quarters still suspected to be. Of the views of the political agent on this subject, no official report has been made public. We stated that the gates of the city had been closed to prevent Mr Blake escaping. The latest letters express doubts of the fact, or at least state that no proof of it has been obtained. All the letters concur in acquitting the *rawul* of any participation in the affair, one of the assassins, Futeh Singh, gives reason to suspect that the ranees and the thakoor were implicated in the plot, as instigators.

The following is the substance of a statement of Daood Khan mahout, who was in the service of Mr Blake—"I drove Mr B's elephant on the morning my master was killed in the town of Jeypore. As soon as Mr B had mounted the elephant, with Lutchmun chuprassie in the *khanas*, and the animal moved forward from the palace gates, an uproar arose, and the populace began to throw stones and bricks, and whatever they could lay hands on at Mr B. At the *Impolean durwan*, near the former gateway there was a guard of the raj, the men of which, armed with spears and swords, joined in the outcry, and accompanied the elephant, making use of their arms in various ways, and exclaiming 'mar' 'mar' (kill!). One or two spears were thrown at Mr B, in his howdah, but he avoided them. Some of the men also backed the elephant's hind legs with swords. Luchmun, chuprassie, deared the *charkurta*, or elephant cooly, to beat them off, he took the ladder attached to the side of the elephant out of its slings, and struck one of them with it, they turned upon him directly and cut him down. There was a sowar before the elephant, who was clearing the road with his

sword as well as he could. Mr B. called on him to gallop on to the quarters of the agent to the Governor-general, and give information of what was passing, and the sowar rode off. After getting on a little further, Mr. B and I both saw that the gate in front of us was closed. Mr. B. then said, 'go to the house of Poorahit Ramnath's.' I attempted to drive the elephant in that direction, but it was impossible to get on, as missiles of all kinds were showered upon us, and the elephant had been disabled in the hind legs. Mr. B. therefore, called out, 'make for the temple of the Poorahit,' which was close at hand. When we got up to that, the door was closed, but the chuprassee, Mr. B., and myself, got inside by the window above the door, being assisted by two persons belonging to the temple. As we were making our way into the interior from the window, people upon the houses and in the streets continued hallooing and exclaiming, 'there goes the murderer, kill him.' We were taken down to the place of worship below, and conducted to a small *lokee*, or room, where we expected to remain in safety, and Mr B., being very thirsty, drank some water. The door was shut upon us, and we kept silence. After we had been there a short time, some one came to the door and said, 'do not be alarmed, the mob is being dispersed by the raj,' but, immediately afterwards, stones began to fall on the church and hall of worship, people burst into it and also got upon the roof of the buildings, the door of the small room, in which we were, was burst open, and stones were then poured in upon us. We sheltered ourselves as well as we could and defended the door way, until the wall above us was broken through near the roof, when we were attacked. Several of the assailants called on me to come out, and they would not kill me. Mr B. said, 'there is no use in remaining here any longer, we must die, as well go out, he was severely wounded at that time in the head and face. I assisted Luchmun, who was scarcely able to move, to get out of the room, and Mr B. followed. Both Mr B. and the chuprassee were instantly killed, but I was saved by the interference of an *hukaru* of the raj, who seized me by the arm and drew me aside. I was subsequently taken to the palace, and Rawuljee ordered me to be protected."

The *Calcutta Courier* of July 14th, observes "Nobody believes that the *Mienas*, whose lives have been forfeited, were not mere instruments hired for the occasion, and, until we see the contrary very clearly made out, we must adopt the general belief that a court intrigue is at the bottom of it. It is alone a very suspicious cir-

cumstance that the soldiers not only gave no aid to quell the disturbance, but actually shut the gate to prevent Mr Blake from getting out of the city. This appears to have been fully ascertained. Again, the great eagerness of the Thakoor to make atonement by sacrificing a few worthless lives, when they found the town surrounded by British troops, is also very suspicious. Are not these suspicions a good ground for the withdrawal of all political confidence, and the adoption of a course of policy that would render powerless for the future all who are within the range of suspicion? From all that we can learn, it would seem that fear alone prompted the subsequent farce of judicial investigation, and that it has proceeded no farther than was found convenient. Retributive justice then is still wanting, the crime remains unatoned, and the Government of the Mysore state, as in other cases of international grievance, should be made to answer for it. Another consideration forces itself upon us no ground of policy, no fear of consequences, no apprehension of evil, near or remote, internal or external—reasons which operate so strongly in European questions—invite us to temporize. The question is purely, whether a sufficient plea is now afforded, to set aside a system of rule pernicious to the country itself, as well as inconsistent with any general plan of good government for India, and to accelerate a change, which every body admits,—even those who affect to deplore it,—the ascendancy and superior civilization of Great Britain have a necessary tendency to introduce. The question is answered with one voice by every writer on the subject of these disastrous occurrences."

CAUBUL

Intelligence has been received from Sir-dar Dost Mahomed Khan's camp, that when the sirdar relinquished the design of coming to battle with the Sikhs, and left his position to return back to Caubul, the auxiliary troops who had joined his standard, being enthusiastic warriors for the faith, and having exacted a promise from the sirdar to lead them on to battle, became enraged at the sirdar's breach of promise, and resolved on giving vent to their spleen by dealing with him as they had intended to do with the Sikhs, to kill him outright, but the sirdar being apprised of their designs, and, seeing no alternative, made his way into the Khyber pass with his own troops, and laid concealed in the interminable recesses of the pass the blood-thirsty warriors for religion endeavoured for three days to waylay and assail him, but not meeting with an opportunity at last dispersed and proceeded to their homes, after which Dost Mahomed Khan descended the pass, and made his way to-

(C)

* The print of the temple.

wards Caubul, where, it is supposed, he has now arrived — *Delhi Gazette*, July 1

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND

A quarterly general meeting of the subscribers to the fund was held on the 19th July, the report of the managers for the quarter was read, which stated, that the managers had to bring to the notice of the meeting, and the subscribers in general, that doubts having arisen with themselves and several of the subscribers, whether it would be practicable to carry the fund into effect, they considered it to be their duty to solicit the Governor general's permission for putting themselves into communication with Mr Curmin, with reference to the possibility of including the members of their service in the plan of the Military Retiring Fund proposed by that gentleman. The sanction of his honour having been obtained, a communication was entered into with Mr Curmin, who furnished a scheme for their consideration, but it was with feelings of no small regret that the committee had to record their disappointment at the terms offered to them. In consequence it was deemed proper to address the Governor general on the subject, representing that Mr Curmin's scheme was quite impracticable, on account of its not being possible for the members of the service to pay the high rate of subscriptions that were therein laid down, and under those circumstances they were satisfied, that unless some assistance was granted by the Hon the Court of Directors, the idea of a Medical Retiring Fund must be altogether abandoned. They ventured to solicit, that the Governor general in Council would be pleased to bring to the notice of the Hon Court their anxious prayer that arrangements might be made for the Bengal Medical Service being admitted to the fund upon a scale of contribution within their means and to make this possible they expressed a hope that the Hon Court would afford them such as might be deemed adequate to place them in an equal position with all other classes of their military servants, that his honour the Governor-general would likewise be pleased to represent to the Hon Court the hardship of their being the only class of the Company's military servants who did not receive off reckonings, nor any compensation for off reckonings, whether in the shape of a direct pecuniary donation, like that granted to the engineers, or in that of superior advantages in the formation of a retiring fund, that it was true that a Medical Retiring Fund had lately been established at Bombay, on superior grades, and staff situations of the medical service at that presidency were far more numerous in proportion than they were in Bengal, while at Madras the Medical Retiring Fund was as

sisted by a liberal donation from the Hon Court. The committee respectfully represented to his honour, that, so long as they could entertain a reasonable hope that their fund could be established, they forbore to trouble him, thankfully accepting the terms offered by the Hon Court, but now they were compelled most reluctantly to pray for the intercession of his honour, by the apprehension of the Bengal medical service being the only body of the Hon Company's servants whose promotion and retirement would be beyond any hope but from the liberality of the state.

Pending this reference and likewise the committee's former application to the Hon Court of Directors soliciting that the fund might be permitted to grant through private agency the additional three annuities which the Medical service, in their memorial of the 20th of February 1839, petitioned might be sanctioned to them, they had considered it advisable to recommend to the general body of subscribers, that for the present all payments be suspended on account of the fund. They likewise recommended, that all pecuniary contributions already subscribed should remain in the hands of Government until the sentiments of the Hon Court were known, seeing that, were they now returned to subscribers, there would be no nucleus whatever hereafter to form a retiring fund upon should the Court's reply be favourable.

THE EFFROZIORE NAWAB

We have just heard it rumoured that Isfunder Beg and his associates are trying hard to remove the Effrozore nawab on his return to the house in the Darrowgunge lines to enable him to collect his witnesses and prepare his defence, for it is urged, that people are deterred from acting for the nawab in his present locality. If this proposition be acceded to the prosecution will fall to the ground and the measure will be regarded by the natives in another light—the ascendancy of rank and influence over justice and public duty. We believe Junius contended that a deliberate murderer or assassin could not be bailed. We have every thing to fear from native combination — *Delhi Gazette*, July 1.

A quantity of Shumsooddeen's papers have been seized, and are being personally inspected by Mr Colvin. The non-commissioned officer in command of the guard over the nawab has complained to the resident, that on his awakening the nawab, in conformity to his orders, previous to making him over to the relief guard, the choleric prisoner had given him unmeasured abuse. Orders were in consequence issued to waive the ceremony of awakening the nawab, who, if profound slumbers be a test of innocence, must be guiltless — *Mafussil Ukhbar*, June 28.

Shumsodeen assumes the demeanour of one whose character has been unjustly aspersed, and gives his answers with all the dignity and impudence of injured innocence. Mr Colvin never appears abroad, a determination proceeding, it is said, from a dread of assassination.—*Ibid* July 4

A letter from Delhi, in the *Calcutta Courier* of July 14, says "Our trial is going on, but though the evidence, to every unprejudiced mind, is complete, the general opinion seems to be that the nabab will get off. It is ridiculous to see the alarm that prevails and is kept up by the press. The civilina cannot move out of their houses without horse and foot with lighted matches, and have guards with sword and pistols even in cutchery, while we have guards and pickets over the prisoners as if they were devils incarnate and crowds collecting to the rescue. They even talk of sending over a regiment of cavalry, but surely such folly will be spared."

COURTS MARTIAL

We understand Col Reid, Capt. Scott, O Hanlon and Martin, have been directed to repair to the presidency, where proceedings will be instituted on five charges arising out of the proceedings in late courts-martial, in which these officers have been more or less parties, we hope that with these the inquiries and investigations may be finally closed.—*Mc rut* *Obs*, June 24

A court martial has been directed to assemble at Bombay, for the trial of Brevet Capt Sweeny, of H M's 40th Foot.—*Enghushman*

We hear that Major D Cox is again in under arrest, and about to be tried by a court martial, for writing a disrespectful letter to the chief of the staff, who has in consequence preferred charges against him.—*B ngal Hushman*

ASIATIC SOCIETY—ORIENTAL LITERATURE

We have inserted, in another part of our paper, the petition of the Asiatic Society to the Governor general of India, for the restoration of that patronage of Oriental literature which has recently been withdrawn. We are happy to find the subject advocated with a zeal proportioned to its importance, and cordially join with those who feel an interest in eastern lore, in hoping that the application may be successful.

It will, however, admit of a doubt whether the encouragement of such pursuits was among the objects contemplated by Parliament, in the annual appropriation of £100,000 made in 1819. Two reasons would rather incline us to suppose that it was not. First, because, long antecedently to this period, a portion of the In-

dian revenue had been allotted to the patronage of Arabic, through the Mudirass of Calcutta, and of Sanskrit, through the college at Benares. Secondly, because the subject of Oriental literature was not brought under the eye of Parliament at the period of the grant, whereas, the expediency and duty of making provision for the improvement of the natives, was prominently advocated by many leading members of the house, and may be supposed, therefore, to have been the primary, if not the sole, object in contemplation. Parliament were urged to consider the spiritual improvement of the country, and, therefore erected that European missionnaries should have free access to India, and that an episcopal see should be established at Calcutta. They were urged to consider the intellectual degradation of so many millions under British sway, and they created a fund to remove that degradation. But the question, whether a portion of this grant was originally destined for these pursuits, enters, we imagine, little into the merits of the present application, unless, indeed it be supposed that, by tracing the origin of the funds recently dispensed for this object to a Parliamentary grant, the appropriation, by having the paramount sanction of the British Legislature, is considered as placed beyond the risk of subordinate interference.

If the annual grant is utterly inadequate for the instruction of the natives in the various useful branches of European knowledge, and Government are obliged constantly to augment it. It cannot, therefore, afford support to two objects, when it is unequal to the support of one. The decision of this question rests not so much upon the original designation of this particular fund, which is open to discussion, but upon the duty of Government to assist, to a liberal extent all those researches which may elucidate the early history, the antiquities, the philosophy and religion of this great nation, a duty which admits of no controversy. We are convinced, that a warm feeling of what is due to their own dignity, character, and station, is of itself sufficient to urge Government to renew the patronage of these pursuits, even without any laboured construction of an Act of Parliament.

The petition of the society speaks in general terms, when soliciting the support of Government, but we believe that those who have put it forward have but one object in view, that of obtaining supplies for carrying forward the plan of printing correct editions of standard classical works. Two other objects of kindred nature, and which have absorbed much of the funds of the Education Committee, are, we think, wisely dropped, the translation of works of European science into the native classical languages, and the continuation of

colleges for teaching Sanskrit to the natives. The translation of scientific treatises, more especially into the Arabic language, appears to be a work of supererogation, and in the present state of the public funds, manifestly inexpedient. Every native of India, who has studied Arabic, is better acquainted with Hindoostanee, than with that learned language. It stands to reason, therefore, that it is far wiser to translate the works in question into a popular dialect, which is equally well understood by the learned, than into a learned language which is unintelligible to the people. The colleges, again, which have been established for the diffusion of Sanskrit, appear to be equally uncalled for in the present circumstances, social and financial, of India. The natives have already an abundance of colleges, in which this language is cultivated in the highest perfection. Government colleges, in comparison with the indigenous colleges, are as a pool of stagnant water compared with the flowing stream of the Ganges. The country needs not the support of Government to keep alive a knowledge of this sacred tongue. The patronage under which it flourishes is not the smile or the gold of a foreign government, but the high dignity and distinction with which classical reputation is rewarded, in the wide circle of native society. That encouragement has, hitherto, been found more efficacious in producing great scholars, than the patronage of the British Government, and, for many years to come, this is likely to be the case.

But the encouragement of Oriental literature, by the printing of correct editions of standard works, appears to be the proper sphere for the exercise of public patronage. Here the aid of Government will be particularly valuable, and will not, we trust, be denied. The arguments for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning were detailed with so much force and eloquence in Mr Macnaghten's speech, as to leave us nothing to add. This branch of labour falls appropriately within the province of the Asiatic Society, which presents the most suitable and satisfactory agency for carrying into effect, all research into the early history, antiquities, literature, and religion of the Hindoos. All matters connected with education, in whatever language or science, belong legitimately to the Committee of Public Instruction. The separation of the two objects is likely to issue in the more vigorous prosecution of both.

But why should the Asiatic Society confine its attention simply to the printing of correct editions of the native classics in the original languages? This is but to accomplish half its vocation. The public have reason to expect from that learned body, translations of those works in which

are now locked up the treasures of the Indian history and antiquities, and to this we think that the society ought to bend a particular attention. It appears to us "foul scorn" that, with such a society in the very seat of these researches, we should look to England and the Continent of Europe for translations of those works which are to enlarge our knowledge of the past ages of Hindoosim. Every true friend of the society is anxious to see such a spirit of renovated zeal, as shall prevent its being outstripped in this race by those who reside at so great a distance from all literary means and appliances. The society cannot, it is true, offer adequate pecuniary remuneration for the time and labour requisite for the translation of standard works, but it may determine that, when Government is propitious to its prayer, a portion of the funds placed at its disposal shall be appropriated to the printing of translations of the more valuable Sanskrit treatises. It may call upon all who feel an interest in Oriental researches, to rally round the society, and to lend their aid in maintaining its character and dignity amidst the generous competition and rivalry it has to sustain with Oriental scholars in Europe. Such an appeal would not be powerless, it would awaken the dormant energies of many, bring forth a supply of new contributions, and place the society upon the high vantage ground, which, in days that are past, it so nobly maintained.—*Friend of India*

NATIVE STATES

Mooltan—It appears from the newspapers received from Mooltan, that the Beloches of the Kurchalee tribe, and other inhabitants of the jurisdiction of Wawal, and the Beloches of the jurisdiction of Muhrab Khan Perohce, having congregated about 2,000 foot and horse, besides a great rabble, had commenced depredations on the hill provinces in the territory of the ruler of Lahore, and that the forces of Maharaja Runjeet Singh, stationed in those parts, accompanied by many of the inhabitants of the country, attacked them. A severe battle ensued, in which about 100 of the Maharaja's soldiers and inhabitants who aided them were killed, and about 2,000 of the enemy, the Beloches, were killed and wounded, and yet they carried off vast booty, which they had plundered from the poor inhabitants, besides many men and women, and possessed themselves of the fort of Hind, in the jurisdiction of the Lahore chief.

Devan Sawun Mull, the governor of Mooltan, had proceeded from his capital to that part of the country, to chastise them, and it was said that his troops had killed three of the headmen of the Beloches, and seized three more, the whole

of the Beloeche people, who were concerned in the insurrection and battle, had fled beyond the black hills. The dewan was busy, and indefatigable in making arrangements for the peace of the country, but had not been able to effect that object according to his wishes.

The Beloeche tribe, always committing depredations, and living by plundering and robbing the inhabitants in the jurisdictions of the rulers of Lahore and Bha wulpoor bordering on their country, the rulers of those states are determined upon the extirpation of the tribe—*Delhi Gazette June 10*

Meshid—The ruler of Toorkistan or Turcomana, and the governor of Meshid (the holy) have long since been at variance, and determined to decide their difference by battle, each having an eye upon the other's territory. It is now understood that the ruler of Toorkistan has invaded Meshid with an innumerable army, consisting of horse and foot—a bloody battle has been fought, and many have been killed and wounded, and victory has decided in favour of the Turcomanians, who have taken possession of Meshid—*Ibid*

Peshawur—It is reported, that after the interview of the sirdars of Peshawur with the ruler of Lahore peace being made up betwixt them and Dost Mahomed Khan having retreated towards Cabul the Maharaja Runjeet Singh made several halts at Peshawur to make arrangements for the better management of the country, and granted jagheers of three lacks of rupees to the three brothers, the former rulers of Peshawur—To Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, he has given the district of Hushtnuggur, yielding 150,000 rupees per annum, to Pter Mahomed Khan, the pergunnah of Kohat, yielding 1,20,000 rupees and to Syud Mahomed Khan the pergunnah of Illachee Tere, assessed at 30,000 rupees per annum. His highness has sent M^r Chevalier Ventura to make arrangements for the cession of those districts as jagheers, to the sirdars, and is himself on his way back to his capital of Lahore, where it is expected he will shortly arrive.

It is heard that sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan is coming, on his highness's return to Lahore, where he will remain until the Dusserah festival, and after that he will take his leave and return towards Peshawur—*Ibid*.

INDIGO

A number of letters from the indigo districts complain of excessive rain, and the rapid rise of the rivers. At Moorshedabad the rise is said to be unprecedented, but we recollect that in 1836 the manufacture broke off the first week in

July, in all lands liable to inundation, being one month before the usual period. The following are reports from Patna:

"Damooda Factory, 2d July, 1835—The river is rising very rapidly. Nooga-pore commenced manufacturing on the 30th of last month, Moonsseedpore to-day, and I shall commence at Damooda on the 4th, and Byramanai on the 6th instant.

"Syidah, 4th July, 1835—I am sorry to tell you that our prospects are materially altered for the worse, the rains have been, for the last ten or twelve days, not only very heavy, but almost without intermission, and the usual consequences are now showing themselves in the sickly hue of the plant falling off of its leaves, and decrease of produce. This is the case with the fine, ripe, tall plant, but the short, where favourably situated, has not yet suffered much. The Puddah has this year come down very suddenly, it has risen not less than six or seven feet in the last four days, and yesterday from noon to the evening it rose nearly two feet. I have fortunately cut away clear of the water, and am bunding up in all directions. I fear the other factories will incur some loss.—*Courier, July 9*

Letters received from the neighbourhood of Suriah and Bauleah mention that the river is now within a foot and a half of the highest rise of last year, and that the loss of indigo plant by those who cultivate the churs is enormous—not a dry chur to be seen any where. Dacca and Mymensing have also suffered severely. So that the crop is likely to be considerably less than was expected from the favourable season in the early part of the year. One of our correspondents mentions there was a slight shock of an earthquake on the night of the 3d instant, at Comillah—*Hurkara, July 11*

We hear that one of the principal mercantile firms in this town has within the last three days, sent letters to Bombay, with directions to their agents there to forward them overland to England, the object of this despatch being to report a great destruction of indigo plant by the rising of the rivers, and to remove the impression that the present crop will be a very large one. From what we can collect, the factories in Moorshedabad and the neighbourhood of that district, seem to be those which have suffered most. Accounts from Dacca were still favourable up to the 6th, and Tirhoot promises great abundance. No doubt the very rainy weather of this month must have caused a good deal of destruction in some quarters, besides greatly lessening the produce of the plant that is saved. But in the extent of the crop this will be compensated for, according to the accounts

we hear, by a great increase of produce from the west Benares and Ghazepore are expected to yield 15,000 chests, and as much is expected from Oude where the abandoned factories of Mercer and Co are said to be again in full work. It would therefore be very imprudent to speculate upon less than 125,000 maunds, in spite of the partial disasters so much dwelt upon — *Cal. Cour.*, July 12

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE MADRAS CLUB

"The Club is the subject of much controversy in the newspapers of the Presidency evincing that in angry feeling prevail amongst the members. The vote of a piece of plate value 300 guineas, to the late secretary Lieut Taylor has been the chief topic in these communications, but there seems to have been a predisposition to differences amongst the members. The vote was made at a general meeting of subscribers at the Presidency, confirmed by a subsequent meeting, specially summoned for the purpose. The chief objection to the vote on the part of country subscribers is founded on the magnitude of the amount. At an extraordinary meeting on the 18th May the following resolutions were agreed to:

"That the proceedings of the annual meeting of subscribers held on the 24th March, confirmed by the unanimous proceedings of the second general meeting of subscribers held on the 7th April last, both convened by public advertisement, were conclusive, under the rules of the club, to which every subscriber, as such, becomes a consenting party.

That the records of the club under date the 18th July 1852 express the sense entertained by it of the highly valuable services of their first secretary, Capt Douglas, and that a paper in aid of the further testimonial which at Trinopoly it has now been proposed to offer to him, be suspended in the club house for voluntary subscription by its members.

A proposal that a fund be raised by a subscription paper, to defray the expence of a portrait of Capt Douglas to be put up in the public room, in order to perpetuate the memory of the founder, and to shew those who may come hereafter to whom they are indebted for the institution of the club and further that in the event of the amount of the subscription exceeding the price of the picture, the overplus be appropriated to the purchase of some suitable token to be presented to Capt Douglas, in testimony of the general recognition and estimation of his exertions, was negatived.

Lieut Taylor has written a letter to the secretary of the club, in which he expresses surprise that, after the vote in question had been carried by acclamation and confirmed, some up country members should dispute its legality and question its propriety,* and he observes "It will probably be admitted that in my long service as secretary, I solicited no emolument—I refused all remuneration,—I may add that I never anticipated reward beyond that of feeling that I advanced the interests of the club, beyond that of noting the satisfaction of those whom I served. For the munificent vote of the 24th March, I was entirely unprepared, but a tribute so honourable to myself and one apparently so unambiguously offered, I could not decline, and I did accept it. That I felt deeply gratified at that vote I must confess for it told me my labours had not been in vain. It was a testimonial of which I might well feel proud—I do not surrender it without pain. But circumstances are now changed and I owe it to myself to accept no suffrage that is not cheerfully and unanimously accorded. I owe it to an institution to whose superintendence I have devoted so many an hour of labour and of thought, that the last act of my connection with it should not be the cause of rancour and discontent. I trust therefore, it will not be supposed, I undervalue the honour conferred nor am insensible to the kindness which dictated the same, if, in consequence of the recent discussions among members of the club I now request permission to decline the testimonial of the 24th March.

At a special meeting of the club, held on the 27th May to take the foregoing letter into consideration, it was resolved unanimously that the committee, in recording the above letter, cannot omit to express their deep regret that circumstances should have occurred to render it necessary for Lieut Taylor to decline the testimonial voted to him on the 24th March last and that so little consideration should have been shown towards the feelings of one who devoted so much of his time and energy to the duties of so thankless an office. The vote of the 24th March was by a general meeting of subscribers, and however well meant on their part, and however well merited on the part of Lieut Taylor, he has now renounced the intended honour, and it is hoped that such renunciation will put a stop to the discussions which have proved so hurtful to his feelings and so little conducive to the well being of the club."

* A letter of protest from Hampton, signed by fifty nine members pronounces the vote "an unwarranted and wanton waste of the public money, bad as a precedent, and most injurious in practice."

WOOLLEN CLOTHING

The practice of wearing woollen clothing here is unnatural, the lesson to be taken from the natives of the country sufficiently pronounces it so, and that its inconvenience amounts almost to punishment, our own sensations amply teach us. That it can possibly make better soldiers, that the unfortunate wretches forming the guards in Fort St George, unpermitted even when repozing on their cots to lay aside for a moment their coat of mail, can at all benefit in discipline or energy, have their nerves and sinews strengthened and the mental faculties enlarged while the whole bodily frame relaxes under the grilling and suffocation they must endure is preposterous to suppose. Why should not a regimental white jacket be adopted?—how is it that with all the professed equalization and assimilation, the late noble head of the Indian army omitted to care for a point by no means of slight importance, the assurance of personal comfort when not militating against discipline or efficiency? Lord William was famous for his patronage of that sensible idea adoption of clothing suited to the climate and military uniformity of dress he found as fully realized in a regimental white jacket as a red one.—*Mad Herald, Apr 29*

THE BREAKWATER

Much conflict of public opinion seems to exist regarding this undertaking. The committee have resolved that the work should be constructed 300 yards from the shore, that it should be 200 yards in length and raised five feet above high water level. The estimate for the work is Rs 60,000 and government's assistance to the extent of Rs 31,000 is expected, reducing the outlay to Rs 29,000. The subscriptions amount to upwards of Rs 40,000.

Captain Cotton, in his letter to the secretary, observes "From what has passed in committee, and what I have heard from different quarters, it appears to me that the following points are now so generally allowed, that they do not require to be particularly remarked upon: 1st That the work best calculated to counteract the surf, should be unconnected with the shore, 2d, That its shape should be a straight line parallel with the coast, 3d That it should be of rough stone, and 4th That it should be neither within, nor much beyond, the outer line of the surf."

The *Madras Times* of June 16 says "The Breakwater Committee have at length decided on recommending to the subscribers the adoption of the original plan proposed by Captain Cotton of the engineers. It is with regret, however

we hear, that unanimity has not dictated this recommendation, there being, out of fifteen members present, only a majority of one in its favour."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE BHEELS

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following account of the proceedings in the Myhee Caunta, since they were last noticed in our paper. Little, comparatively speaking, seems to have been done against the Bheels for some time past, but that they are still formidable, and disposed to act on the offensive, is proved by their having attacked the small party mentioned below.

The rains are now close upon us, and yet there is no immediate prospect of our returning to camp. The commissioner has just arrived here and has offered rewards for the apprehension of Prithsee Sing, Soomaj Mull and the Roopal Thakoor, all of whom are still at large. A most formidable gang of Bheels ranges through the surrounding country, and, notwithstanding the severe punishment they have met with are as bold as ever. Lieut Beck, of the 9th, proceeded on the 17th with a small escort to a village near Nugger where the detachment has been stationed for some time. On the way the Bheels surrounded him, and wounded the whole of his party, but they and their followers managed nevertheless, to reach a small village belonging to the Company. Beck then found it necessary to return to Nugger for a reinforcement, but, before this could be brought up, a party of Bheels and Rajpoots overpowered his escort, killed a native belonging to it and after wounding his servants, succeeded in carrying off all his baggage and camels. Prithsee Sing, it has been ascertained was at Baroda some days since.—*Bombay Cour, May 28.*

BARODA RESIDENCY

The first story and floor of this magnificent pile are already completed, and the whole of the edifice, with its beautiful colonnades and terraces, is to be finished and under cover before the rains. The pediments and capitals of the columns of the porticoes and hall are of a beautiful species of marble, brought from a distance. The building itself, it is estimated, will cost Government 40,000 rupees, but before the whole of it with the assistant's bungalows, offices, billiard-room, stabling, &c &c is tiled in, it is calculated another forty thousand will be required. Had the foundations been raised a few feet higher this building would have

appeared as noble an object as it now is an elegant one from the camp, from which it is a quarter of a mile distant, and this would have raised it from the surrounding swamps in the rainy season, when the adjacent flat is under water. The policy of the economy, therefore, that dictated this petty saving is much to be questioned. The old residency has, with all its appurtenances, been made over to H H the Guicowar, and is situate in the town and quite out of the way, a paltry place compared to the present one, which is indeed worthy of the British representative at the Baroda court — *Ibid*, June 6

GOA

Extract of a letter from Goa — "You must have heard of the occurrences here, and of the declaration of the fort of Iyracol in favour of the pîefect. The unfortunate defenders of the fort, seeing no assistance which they expected by the arrival of the expedition defended themselves with great courage against the troops that went from Goa to attack the fort headed by the military governor. After some hard fighting, and no impression having been made by the troops on the fort, the military governor ordered a retreat but soon thereafter finding the expedition had not arrived and knowing that the besieged had little or no powder or provisions, he sent an intimation to those unfortunate men to surrender promising them their lives. Under this assurance, they surrendered, when the troops entered into the fort and slew the first four of the leaders of the prisoners on the spot. Other three of the leaders were seized. Two of them were spared through the intercession of Col A Lopes, while the leaders of the rebels disputed as to the manner in which the third (a Mr Rocha) should be disposed of. Col Lopes was anxious that his life, as well as the lives of all should be spared, on account of the pledge given before they had surrendered. M Atmarama voted that Rocha should be skinned alive when Fortunato de Mello, coming up at the time, and taking a musket from a soldier who stood near him, shot Rocha through the body, saying, "These doubts end thus thus violating the faith of a soldier, and butchering in cold blood one of the principal inhabitants of Goa. The person who bore the flag of truce to the besieged, and pledged the honour of the government for their safety, was promoted to the rank of ensign for his dexterity in duping them. All the private soldiers found within the fort were put to death. The heads of these men were borne in triumph along the road to and through the streets of Goa, and afterwards sent to their wives and families that they might kiss and curse the traitors! And to make the ex-

ample more signal, the head of each individual was stuck on the top of a post in front of the house wherein his family resided. — *Bom Gaz*, July 12

The Bombay editor observes — "Private letters which have been received from Goa during last month, give accounts of atrocities lately committed there which exceed every thing we have yet heard of the lawless proceedings of the body of men who have usurped the government of that country. It has oftener than once occurred to us, that the government of Bombay were bound to interfere in the present difficulties which distract the Portuguese settlements in India, if not for the purpose of protecting the legally constituted governor in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the crown of Portugal at least to protect the defenceless inhabitants of those settlements from the lawless practices of the usurpers. Yet however much the conduct of these usurpers deserved to be reprobated and notwithstanding what we have heard and read of the scenes of rapine and murder which have ever attended the conquests of the Portuguese and marked their career still we were not prepared to expect a confirmation of those traits of character at the present time. But here we have it in sad reality. If not for the cause of good order yet for the sake of suffering humanity the government of Bombay ought to interfere to prevent the recurrence of such outrages.

Ceylon.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

On the 30th May, a meeting was held of the Legislative Council. On opening the proceedings the Governor addressed the Council as follows:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—I have convened this meeting for the purpose of swearing in certain unofficial members into council and in the first instance I take the opportunity of making to you the following communication.

By virtue of a discretion reposed in me by his Majesty, I had as you are aware, delayed the appointment of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, until I should receive a further communication from the Secretary of State. On the 17th April 1834, I had the honour to transmit the memorial of certain British merchants resident at Colombo, addressed to the Right Hon the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The memorialists protested against that delay on my part. In reply to their memorial, the following despatch has been addressed to me by the Secretary of State by the command of his Majesty.

'Downing Street, 28th Oct. 1834.

'Sir,—I have received and had before the King your despatch of the 17th of April last, enclosing a memorial from the Colombo merchants, complaining of your conduct in having delayed to complete the Legislative Council to the number defined in the royal instructions.

'The King has commanded me to signify to you his gracious approval of the caution with which your proceedings have been regulated in this particular, an approval which you will duly intimate to the parties who have signed the memorial, apprising them at the same time that, although it will be your duty under his Majesty's instructions to suffer as little delay as possible to occur in completing the number of the unofficial members to that of which it is the wish of his Majesty that the legislative body should be ultimately composed,—yet that his Majesty cannot with that view, relax any of the restrictions which have been imposed on the selection of fit and proper persons to discharge those high and important functions

'I am, &c

(Signed) 'T SPRING RICK'

"The tenor of this despatch was by my direction conveyed by the Colonial Secretary to the memorialists on the 27th ult., and I avail myself of this opportunity of communicating it to the public. The necessity of this communication cannot be doubted when I explain, that I have, within the course of the last week, received a memorial for transmission to the Secretary of State, directly addressed to the King's most excellent Majesty. This memorial, which was made public in the month of October, and which has been signed by 700 persons, not only impugns the discretion which I exercised in not filling up the Legislative Council, but questions, in very unambiguous terms, the legality of the ordinances which have emanated from that body.

"I hold the opinion, that no duty can be more imperative upon the representative of his Majesty in a colonial government, than to prevent, to the utmost of his power, by the clearest explanation, the spread of opinions calling in question the legality of the body from which the colonial laws emanate, and I have acted on that opinion, not only in a speech to the Legislative Council on the 26th February 1834, but in a letter which I directed the colonial secretary to address to the merchants on the 17th April of the same year.

"I now proceed to explain, that his Majesty's instructions, as conveyed to me in a despatch from the Secretary of State, directed me to select, as far as possible, the 'unofficial members of the Legislative Council in equal proportions from

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the respectable European merchants or inhabitants and the higher classes of natives,' and as the original instructions peremptorily forbade the introduction of *any* unofficial members into the Legislative Council holding offices in Ceylon during his Majesty's pleasure, I felt that I should not fulfil his Majesty's most gracious intention, had I decided at once to fill up the council with Europeans, passing by altogether the "higher classes of natives," who (almost without exception) hold offices during pleasure, still less should I have fulfilled his Majesty's intentions if I had introduced natives into council, *not* holding offices during pleasure but in other respects *not* duly qualified. I have been relieved from this difficulty and from the necessity of further delay in introducing the native members, by his Majesty having been graciously pleased to allot salaries to the natives who might be selected as members of the Legislative Council, equivalent to the emoluments of the offices relinquished by them at the time of their appointment. Had I partially filled up the council, reserving seats for the natives, such a course it is hardly necessary to observe, would not have met the complaint of the illegality of the council founded upon the presumption of its incomplete complement, while it would have prevented that amalgamation of Europeans and natives, without distinction of ranks and classes, which it was the special object of his most gracious Majesty to effect, thereby tending to remove those invidious prejudices of country and of caste, which his Majesty considered as incompatible with the true interests of Ceylon. In the order, therefore, in which I propose to introduce the four unofficial members, three of whom will be sworn in this morning (Mr George Henry Boyd, who is the senior unofficial member, being unfortunately absent from the island on account of his health) my object will be to act in strict accordance with the spirit of his Majesty's instructions. I proposed to two other European merchants to become members of the Legislative Council, but circumstances have prevented their acceptance of that offer.

"I take this opportunity of emphatically repeating, what I directed the Colonial Secretary to declare in the letter to which I have referred, 'that the Legislative Council, although not completed to its full number, is as efficient as regards the exercise of its functions and the validity of its acts, as it will be when it shall consist of the full complement of fifteen members, and that in both cases it will derive its existence and its legality from one and the same source, viz instructions received from his Majesty.'

The following gentlemen, J. G. Philp, &

(D)

Esq, J. G. Hillebrand, Esq, and A. P. Coomaraswamy, Esq, were sworn in as unofficial members, and the Council adjourned

LAW.

Supreme Court June 10—The following decision, on a point on which some doubts have been entertained and may still possibly exist, is officially published

The defendant, a Buddhist priest, had been called upon some months ago to give evidence before the district court of Ambalangodde against some person on a charge of theft. Thus the priest refused to do, on the ground that it was contrary to the tenets of his religion to bear testimony, by which any other person would suffer injury. After several admonitions by the district judge without effect, he was sentenced for the contempt to pay a fine of £5, which he paid, and appealed to the Supreme Court. The appeal first came on for hearing at the last session, held at Galle, before Sir Charles Marshall, chief justice, who, after hearing the defendant in support of the appeal, declined deciding the case on his own unsupported opinion, and reserved it for the consideration of the whole court. Mr Staples, the proctor for prisoners, was afterwards requested by the court to consider the question, and to argue it on the part of the defendant if he saw sufficient grounds to sustain an argument. Mr Staples, however, on a subsequent day admitted that, though the Buddhist religion did enjoin silence where disclosure might tend to the prejudice of another even though really guilty, he did not think that such doctrine could be maintained in a court of justice, and therefore declined arguing it.

This day, the defendant attended at the Supreme Court, according to notice. Being asked by the Court to what extent he claimed this privilege, he answered "only when the damage would be material to the party against whom evidence should be given. In trifling cases he should consider himself at liberty to speak, as for instance in a civil case, if the matter in dispute did not exceed one rupee dollar, and even in criminal cases, the giving testimony, by which a few lashes only would be incurred, would be considered a slight sin, for which a priest might be forgiven." Being asked whether this duty of silence was confined to the priesthood, he answered in the affirmative. The defendant, being then asked whether he wished to address any observations to the court, begged to relate some histories from the sacred books applicable to the subject before the court.

The two following were the most prominent, and are worthy of being recorded as

showing the humanity and tenderness which they inculcate

"A certain priest saw a bird swallow a precious stone. The owner of the gem asked the priest what had become of it, and on his refusal to tell, bound him to a pillar, so that the blood flowed from his nostrils. The bird came to drink of the blood, on seeing which the owner of the stone seized and killed it. The priest, who was still bound, asked if the bird were really dead, and being answered that it was, requested to be untied, and on being released, he declared what he had seen. The bird was then opened, and the stone taken out. The owner thereof then repented and asked the priest to forgive him which he did. From this added the defendant, it is plain that the priest refrained from giving evidence, even against an animal, to occasion injury to it. This history is to be found in the book *Dhammapadam*

"A certain king had a desire for three whole years to eat snipes, and at the end of that period he sent for a devotee, and ordered him to kill a fowl for him. The devotee begged the king to excuse him, saying that he had pledged himself to cause no death. The king however, insisted, and on the devotee still refusing, delivered him over to the executioners, declaring that he should be put to death if he still persisted in his refusal. The devotee then took up the fowl and said to it, 'Though my life should be taken I will not take yours, and so saying he threw it up in the air, and the bird perched upon a tree. The king however, told his ministers privately that the devotee was not to be executed. Nor was he, so far from it, the king was quite satisfied with his conduct, and rewarded him, and told him to bring snipes, when he should find any already dead. This history is in the book *Jatthakawwase*. In like manner, added the defendant, "do I claim remission, as the subjects of these histories were pardoned. There are other stories," continued the defendant, "to shew that kings forgive priests, and Brahmins who live in celibacy for these offences. Children are protected by their cries, and the poor and helpless by the higher authorities, [to very little purpose, as was observed by the court, if any one class be allowed to commit offences with impunity.]

The judgment of the court, of which the following is the substance, was then pronounced by the Chief Justice.—We have given the fullest and greatest attention to this case, and to the arguments which the defendant has now adduced in vindication of his refusal to give evidence. We are by no means disposed, even if we should be justified in so doing, to treat with levity or disrespect the parables or

allegories, taken from books which the defendant holds sacred, by which he has endeavoured to justify himself. There is, however, one doctrine, which would seem to be inculcated by some of the passages quoted by the defendant as authorities, which must not be allowed to pass unnoticed: that is, that priests are entitled, by virtue of their sacred office, to forgiveness for the offences which they may commit. There is no such privileged class in this island. All persons whatever may be their station, rank, or vocation are responsible for their acts, and are alike subject to punishment, if they violate the laws. With respect to the particular offence of which the defendant has been convicted, that of a contempt of the District Court, by refusing to give evidence, we are decidedly and unanimously of opinion, that no religious scruples, however sincerely and conscientiously entertained can be received as a justification of that refusal. This opinion is founded on principle, on paramount necessity and if it were necessary to have recourse to weaker grounds, it might be justified by the constant practice of Buddhist priests giving evidence in criminal cases without any scruple or hesitation on their own parts and unmarked by any act of degradation or reprobation for so acting, on the part of their religious superiors. And the vague manner in which the defendant has attempted to define the degree of latitude to be allowed in criminal cases — to the extent of a few lashes — furnishes one of the strongest arguments against admitting the right of exemption at all. For every priest would be governed, in this respect, by the degree of tenderness he might feel. It would therefore become a mere exercise of arbitrary discretion by the priest even supposing he could be certain of the extent of punishment which his evidence might occasion. A speech of his Excellency the Governor, publicly delivered at Kandy on the 30th of February last, has been referred to, as sanctioning the claim to exemption from giving evidence, which the defendant makes on the part of the priesthood. This Court is bound to treat with the utmost deference and respect whatever comes from so high an authority, though if the doctrine inculcated, even from that quarter were such as could not be supported in point of law, a court of justice would be equally bound to declare its dissent from it. On reference, however, to the address of his Excellency, which has been cited, it appears that the inference to be drawn from that document has directly a contrary tendency to that which the defendant would attribute to it. The letter of the chief priests, therein recited, shows that they considered the conduct of the priests, who

communicated treasonable disclosures to Government, to have been 'highly praiseworthy.' It is true that, from the subsequent part of the Governor's address, it would seem to have been considered that, "according to the doctrine of the Buddhist religion the sacerdotal functions of those priests would have been superseded, if the persons accused had been convicted. This, it may be observed, would make the deprivation of the priest depend, not on his giving evidence against a fellow creature but on that evidence being believed and tending to conviction. But however that may be, no court can allow a person, whether priest or layman, to excuse himself from one of the most sacred duties of society, that of giving evidence on the ground that by so doing, he would subject himself to priestly censure or privation, especially when the high priests themselves admit that even voluntary denunciation is 'highly praiseworthy.' For it must be presumed that these high authorities would not make a distinction between offences of different degrees. If it is praiseworthy spontaneously to denounce persons for offences which if proved, would render them liable to capital punishment, it cannot be an immoral act to impart, under the sanction and by order of a court, the knowledge which a man happens to possess of an offence the consequence of which would be so much less repugnant to feelings of humanity. But though we cannot by any means assent to this claim of exemption, still, as we believe the defendant to have been actuated by sincere and conscientious, though mistaken, scruples, and also, that the point has not been previously agitated as far as we are informed, or judicially decided, we feel justified in reducing the fine which has been imposed on the defendant to £1. But it is to be understood that on no future occasion, will the Supreme Court interfere on the same grounds even in mitigation of punishment inflicted by District Courts for this species of contumacy.

Penang.

LAW

Court of Judicature — In the hon the recorder's charge to the grand jury, at the opening of the last session of Oyer and Terminer, the topic to which our attention was principally directed arose out of a charge against an influential and reputedly wealthy native of this island, of slave dealing, in the course of commenting on which, and on its prevalence in these straits, under its various colourings of slave-debtor and debtor servants, we understood the learned judge to signify, that, though there might possibly be cases

in which individuals might engage their labour for periods beyond those of the usual term of service for consideration received yet transactions of this kind with people who are not generally sensible of the relative rights of mankind, ought to be most cautiously proceeded in and narrowly watched, for in all such instances it was treading closely upon the verge of an offence to which the laws of England attached a heavy punishment, and we noticed, that, with regard to children of so tender an age that they cannot have the power of consenting, nor be presumed to have contracted debts, their parents, or others assuming a control over them, can have no authority to bind such children's services in any way, excepting it be for the *bond fide* benefit of the infant, and then only until it shall arrive at an age when it may be capable of judging for itself and it should be borne in mind, that children whose services are so pledged cannot be fettered beyond such period for any pecuniary consideration paid to parents or guardians, nor can they be transferred from one master to another—*P W I Gaz*, May 30.

MISCELLANEOUS

Piracy—By the return of the brig *Maria* to this port, we learn that she fell in with a fleet of four large pirate praws on the two and a-half fathom bank off Pircular, and that one of them having closely reconnoitred and found the *Maria* to be a vessel of force, made off and rejoined her consorts. We are also informed that the pirates off Linga in the vicinity of Singapore, have become very daring and numerous, consisting now of upwards of sixty sail, having recently captured three topes and several praws sailing out of Singapore, valued at about 20,000 dollars. The brig *Catherine* had been chartered by the native traders belonging to Klantan, Pahang and Pisingano to convey their return cargoes, being previously well armed and manned for the voyage. It appears that a cutter and some praws, that had been despatched from Singapore to attack a division of the pirates off Linga had been beaten off with the loss of several killed and wounded. The Dutch authorities at Rhio had equipped six gun boats and thirty praws to protect their native trade—*P W I Gaz*, June 20.

Monster—A monster of the swine species was brought over from Province Wellesley to this island and exhibited here a few days ago having some resemblance to a pig, but with one head and neck and two faces, one like that of a pig, and the other a disgusting likeness to that of a human being, two entire bodies joined by the breasts, two bellies distinct and separate, four of each ears, eyes, fore legs and hind-legs, and two tails. Altogether,

it was a most disgusting phenomenon, although we dare say very interesting to naturalists—*Ibid*.

Sir E Gambier—The arrival of the barque *Revolution* having on board the Hon Sir E. Gambier and lady from Madras, is announced—*Ibid*, June 27.

Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS

State of the Bazar—A meeting of the inhabitants and merchants, convened by the sheriff took place on the 22d April, Mr Read in the chair.

The chairman opened the business, by calling the attention of the meeting to the present most miserable state of their bazar and submitted what he deemed the causes of the late ruinous failures. The causes, he observed from whence the present distress takes its rise, may be traced to the thoughtless and reckless manner in which parties at home have forced goods of all descriptions (whether well or ill adapted) into the market, and thus obliging their agents, either to force off to the middle men on tempting terms, or allow them to rot in their godowns. The consequence is, that credits to enormous amounts have been given to men of straw, and that too at very long dates, thus inducing these men to become merchants and traders to foreign ports instead of allowing customers to come from such places, and make their selection on the spot. In proof of this being the case, it is found with those men who have lately failed, that their property is distributed in all directions, and is in the hands of parties from whom it is hopeless to expect much, if any return. Another cause of the present distress may be attributed to the bad and erroneous plan that has existed in this settlement, from the commencement of its trade, of keeping an open and running account to a very large amount with the middle men, whereby they have been enabled (to use an old and common saying) 'to rob Peter to pay Paul' and thus carry on the game so long as they could obtain any credit whatever, for the merchants and agents appeared to be satisfied, provided the balances were occasionally reduced to a comparatively small amount.

The following resolutions were agreed to

'That in future no sales be made at a longer credit than three months, and that all payments for the same be made in cash.'

'That on making sales (if at a credit), promissory notes or acceptances shall be taken, and that, in all cases, the payment of the same, at the expiration of three days' grace, shall be strictly enforced.'

Piracy—At a public meeting convened at this settlement, a memorial of

the merchants and inhabitants to the Governor-general in Council was agreed to, wherein it is stated, "That piracy and murders have for a long time past been of frequent occurrence in the vicinity of this settlement, and of late they have increased to such an alarming extent as to threaten the native trade with total annihilation, boats and junks having been cut off within a few miles of the anchorage, that, if this species of depredation be not immediately and effectually checked, it must very shortly altogether drive the native trade of the settlement into other channels, where more efficient protection is afforded."

American Trade—A petition to the King in Council was likewise agreed to, praying that means may be adopted for authorizing vessels of the United States to trade with this port on the same footing as those of any other nation, it appearing that the treaty between Great Britain and the United States mentions Prince of Wales Island, without specifically including Singapore.

Credit System—We understand that the reform in the system of trade at this settlement works better than by many was originally contemplated, and there is no doubt, if the due enforcement of cash payments be steadily persevered in by all the European mercantile community, the baneful influence of the old system of credits, which lately have made such disastrous havoc in the bazaar, will be gradually ameliorated.—*Sing Chron June 13.*

Admiralty Jurisdiction—The settlers are anxious for an admiralty jurisdiction being annexed to the functions of the court of judicature at this settlement. Sir Benjamin Malkin, the recorder, it is stated, entertains an objection to this project, and has written home, "not to grant admiralty jurisdiction in a hurry."

The *Penang Gazette* of the 6th June states "We were happy to gather from Sir Benjamin Malkin's address, that the want of admiralty jurisdiction, as well as other deficiencies and defects in the present Charter of Justice for these settlements, had not escaped his own notice and his observation to his Majesty's Government, and though his Lordship did not by any means dissent from the general feeling on the subject, as publicly evinced at a recent meeting of the European inhabitants at Singapore, still he thought it would be a much better thing that the charter, from which this court derives its various powers, should be entirely remodelled, than that any addition to its provisions should be hastily made for the sake of a solitary improvement the advantage which would be secured by such a course would amply compensate for a delay of perhaps not more than twelve or eighteen months."

Schools—The first annual reports of the new schools established at Singapore and Malacca have appeared.

The plan of both schools appears to be alike, and their objects similar, namely, to instruct the natives in the acquirement of English through the medium of their own languages. The Singapore school consists of a central English, encompassed by native branches of Tamil, Malay, and Chinese. To the English the children of 'respectable parents are admitted without any religious distinction being made,' according to 'the pecuniary means of their relations and friends,' whilst those less fortunate individuals, who are unable to contribute to the education of their children are permitted to enter them without charge. Of this latter description there are at present twenty, and of the former twelve, exhibiting a daily attendance on the English department of thirty-two. In the Tamil class there are thirty, and in the Malayan twelve, or in the aggregate forty two children, in daily attendance, in the study and acquirement of their own languages, a sufficient knowledge in which renders them qualified to enter upon the English class, should they be so desirous.

China.

EXPEDITION TO THE TEA-HILLS

The Governor Findlay has returned from the east coast, and brought safely back the adventurous party who left us in April last to attempt to penetrate to the Bohea hills of Fühkien. We regret to say that they failed in their endeavours to gain access to that highly-cultivated and interesting district. They passed through the entrance of the Min river on the 7th of May, in a pleasure boat, containing thirteen men, namely, Mr. Gordon, the chief of the expedition, Messrs Gutzlaff and Stevens, Mr. Gordon's servant, a tindal, and eight lascars, and, to avoid Foo chow foo, the provincial capital, which stands on the left bank of the river, they made a *detour* amongst some islands, lost their way were obliged to retrace their path, and eventually to pass Foo chow-foo in the middle of the day on the 9th of May. The local officers allowed them to pass without speaking to them. They were followed, however, by some government vessels, who kept a respectable distance astern, and nothing occurred to excite them but the beauty of the scenery and the highly cultivated state of the country, which gradually rises on both sides of the river to lofty mountains, and, occasionally, even abruptly from the river's banks, and where a flat spot intervenes between the banks and the foot of the hills, it is planted with orange and mulberry trees. Of grain,

more wheat and barley were observed growing than rice. They ascended the river against a very strong current for about seventy miles, when one day they were unexpectedly attacked, from both banks, by a fire of matchlocks and swivels, which knocked away part of the gunwale of the boat, and wounded Mr Gordon's servant, Lewis Fernandez and one of the boat's crew. Properly considering it folly to persevere against such unexpected, determined and even treacherous opposition, they turned their boat's head, and during their voyage back were towed by a government boat through the pass in which they lost themselves in entering. The Chinese wanted to prove the tow a triumph but they would not allow them even an ovation, and cast off the tow rope whenever the Chinese forgot themselves. By proper firmness, they not only extorted respect and attention from the Chinese officers, but even some degree of servility. They rejoined their ship without any further damage, and anchored at Lintin last week — *Canton Reg*, June 2

MISCELLANEOUS

Imperial Concubine — On the 18th day of the 10th moon, one of the Imperial concubines was elevated to the rank of empress. The name of H I M is New-yew iuh she — *Canton Reg*, April 7

The Opium Trade — The *Canton Register* of April 14 contains the following letter from an opium-trader at Lintin: "Having lately had occasion to anchor off Chuenpee for a few days, we were a good deal bothered by mandarins coming alongside to make inquiries as to our intentions. Receiving no satisfactory answers, they told us we must immediately depart, or that a war junk lying at anchor in shore would drive us out, as no vessels were allowed to proceed so far up without a license and pilot. Our answer was simply, that it did not yet suit our convenience to depart, and that, if the war junk troubled us, we should certainly repel force with force. Yes, they said, that is true, but you are not permitted to remain here, and we shall get into trouble, if you do not go away. Why do you not go to Lintin, which is the proper anchorage for outside vessels? Now this last is what I wish to draw your attention to, that a mandarin of some rank, with mandarins of an inferior rank in attendance, pointed out the Lintin anchorage as being the proper anchorage for outside vessels, that is, vessels not intending to enter the port of Canton, that he ordered us to go there, and assured us that there we were permitted to remain. As an instance of the extreme cowardice of the Chinese navy, I give you the following, and vouch for its correctness. "In a bay situ-

ated between this and the Yellow Sea, where an English vessel was lying at anchor, two mandarin war-boats dropped their anchors nearer to her than was thought convenient. A jolly-boat, with an officer and four lascars armed, was instantly despatched, to insist on their moving further off, as they appeared disinclined to acquiesce in this demand, the officer boarded the first boat, and seized the whole of her arms, both great and small, then boarded the second boat, tumbled all the great guns overboard, seized the small arms, and made both quit the bay.

The editor of the *Register* remarks: "The pusillanimity of the Chinese masters of the *Four Seas*, referred to by our correspondent, is amazing. A war boat carries a number of men well armed with shields, pikes, and other weapons. That one European and four lascars in a jolly-boat should drive these fellows where they liked, is almost incredible, but such is the fact although utterly unaccountable. The men employed in the army and navy of China must be the most worthless of the nation, and we do not believe we should do the officers, civil and military any injustice, if we applied the same epithet to them.

The following letter from Macao, dated 18th March appears in a Bombay paper:

"Through the season, about 400 chests of opium have been seized, and confiscated for the benefit of the seizers, valued at about 240,000 dollars. This has chiefly been caused by breach of faith amongst the smugglers, who have evaded the usual bribe of about fourteen dollars per chest for permission to smuggle, but the loss has not always fallen on the guilty. Many Chinese dealers, duly paying the fee, have suffered severely, and in consequence much want of confidence exists. This was so generally felt, that the principal dealers entered into a new bargain with an officer called the nanhay by which an increased fee of twenty dollars per chest was to be paid to him upon his taking the responsibility of delivering the opium in Canton on himself. But the cupidity excited by the seizure of 240,000 dollars was not easily allayed, and a charge of illegality was in consequence sent into the governor against the nanhay. This officer is entitled, for purposes of police to maintain under his flag a number of boats on the river. These boats at the same time must be precisely of a certain breadth and length. But the nanhay's boats it was alleged, exceeded the legal size, and two of them were accordingly seized, with forty chests of opium. This completely destroyed the little confidence that was left, and business is now at a stand. Fourteen smuggling boats, with 750 men and 500 chests of opium, have been lying four days at Lin-

ten, fearing to approach the river. It is, however, again believed that some settlement with the authorities has been made, and that it will be acted on when the governor visits a distant part of his province, which he intends soon to do.

'During these obstructions at Canton the Portuguese at Macao were doing some good business on a small scale and some attempts were made to restore the opium trade to that place, or to some roadstead in its neighbourhood, but, two days since, a regular Portuguese government boat manned by twelve Portuguese, and containing fifty five chests of opium was captured by a Chinese mandarin, and boat and cargo carried off a prize. This has completely put an end to the expectations of the Portuguese. It is understood that the governor of Macao does not intend to make the capture a case of complaint to the Chinese government but on the contrary, assumes that the Portuguese boat was legally employed. The place of seizure was the Zeemima passage about twenty miles east of Macao. The boat seized was hired by a high custom house officer at Macao.

"The governor, I have since learned has mustered courage to make a demand for it, but says nothing of the cargo, which was worth 25 000 dollars.

Canton Registers to the 19th May have been received, but they contain no local news of the slightest interest. The rumours of insurrection in Chinese Tartary, noticed in the Calcutta papers, are supposed by the editor of the *Register* to be connected with the disturbances in the province of Sze Chuen.

Rain has at length fallen in Kwangtung and Kwangse provinces.

An official notice from the Superintendent states 'that they have received directions from Viscount Palmerston to grant to the shippers of tea at Canton, certificates stating the denomination of the different sorts of tea shipped by them, such certificates are only intended to be received as evidence at the Custom House in England, and will not be considered as conclusive with regard to the quality of the tea.

Mauritius.

The *Cornet* advocates 'a subject of the most vital importance to the colony, an application to the King for the privileges of a free port, according to the meaning attached to that term by the statutes 6 Geo IV and 3 and 4 Will IV, &c whence any produce may be exported for any other place than the United Kingdom, and where goods may be directly imported from any foreign port. It observes "According to the legal

interpretation of what a free port is, we may form a tolerable guess of what we might expect, if this colony were to enjoy that privilege which almost all the other British colonies now possess. Foreigners might trade directly with us, as they did after the war with America, a period when commerce flourished in the Mauritius to such a degree, that those who were not here at that time, would hardly believe it. With the permission given to all vessels of coming in, and owing also to the admirable situation of our island this colony became the market place where both Europe and America repaired, for the purpose of exchanging their produce for that of Asia. Not only was this island the resort of those who were bound by the same allegiance with ourselves, but it became also a sort of rendezvous for the Americans, the Dutch, the Swedes, the Danes &c all of whom had consuls and agents at this place, and took in exchange for their cargoes China goods, such as tea, nankeen sugar, silk, spices from Java and Sumatra Indian cloth, indigo, cotton, and, lastly our own colonial produce, as coffee, ebony, sugar &c.

The following is a specimen of the questions which arise out of the Emancipation Act.

The apprentices on an estate are employed in cutting timber out of a forest three miles distant from their cottages. They are sometimes an hour and a half on their way thither, and as much on their return in the evening. They allege that those three hours are to be counted in the 7½ hours work which they owe their master *per diem*. The special magistrate of that district having gone to the spot, found the question a very delicate one, and as he seemed to incline in favour of the apprentices, the master told him that, in order to obviate any further difficulty, he would remove the cottages to the working place. Upon this there was a loud outcry among the negroes. The magistrate now sided with the master to whom the act clearly grants 7½ working hours, and who cannot be deprived of them by indirect means. The less so, that it cannot be determined how fast a certain body of men are to go over a given space of ground some being able to perform within an hour, what others could not effect in two.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS

Native and Bush-rangers—That beautiful district, the Hunter, seems destined to be the frequent theatre of turbulence and atrocity, not only from the convicts, but the aboriginal natives, who seem to

have imbibed an hostility to the British, which it will require much activity and toil wholly to subdue. But this instance of rebellion has acquired a feature of far more serious importance, by the reported union of a band of free men, armed at all points, with the natives and convicts. In most districts of the colony, a want of conciliation and honest dealing has been ascertained as the principal cause of incidental acts of savage violence, but, unless at Bathurst, some ten years ago, we are not aware of the existence of a continued and determined animosity like that prevalent, for some years past, among the aborigines along the extended chain of out-stations which border upon, and lie beyond, the officially recognised line of colonisation. In the direction of Moreton Bay and Port Macquarie, the blacks are more fierce and turbulent than towards the interior or centre of the country. There, by the report of Capt Sturt, they were universally found peaceably disposed—more docile, in fact, than any with whom Europeans had hitherto held communication. The murders and barbarities so often ascertained to have followed the absconding of prisoners from Moreton Bay lately—and formerly, from Newcastle and Port Macquarie—are the only tangible criterion we possess for grounding an opinion. It is moreover, a fact ascertained from much studious observation, that the more submissive and timid Europeans are, especially at a distance from settlements the more insulting become the natives. They assume a degree of insolent and cunning freedom, consider theft as nothing, and carry their threats often to such an extent as to induce apprehensions of danger which the blacks would not be very reluctant in enforcing. We years ago found, certainly, that many of the collisions and much of the blood shed at out-stations had their origin in aggressions upon the natives—and the very first attack from a black when the settlers arrived at Botany Bay was occasioned by the ill behaviour and rudeness of a convict.—*Sydney Ga.*

VAN DIEMENS LAND

The Legislative Council met on the 18th of June. It was opened by the Governor in an address, wherein he adverted to the improved prospects of the colony, to the high estimation in which the wools raised there were held in England, and to the improving state of the revenue. The exports of wool, oil &c., in 1834, had amounted to £203,522, exceeding those of the previous year by nearly £30,540. The consumption of British and other goods had increased within ten years at least sevenfold, viz from £62,000 to £470,000. The population of the co-

lony is stated at 37,000 souls, and its resources were also rapidly augmenting. The rapid increase of the commerce of the colony had rendered it necessary to make some change in the circulating medium, and it was intended to fix the value of the silver contained in the rupee at a lower rate than that of the dollar.

Wheat continued dear in the colony. The proposal made to the colonists to join New South Wales in nominating Mr H Lytton Bulwer as Colonial Agent in England, was not very cordially received in Hobart Town.

The *Launceston Advertiser*, of July 2d, contains some melancholy details of the loss of the *Neva* female convict ship, from Cork to Sydney, with 224 persons.

The *Neva* was a vessel of 997 tons, commanded by Capt B H Beck, with a crew of twenty six men. She left Cork on the 8th of January last, having 241 souls on board—150 female convicts, nine free female emigrants, and fifty five children, the commander, surgeon superintendent, and crew. At noon on the 13th of May, according to the ship's reckoning, she was ninety miles from King's Island, at the entrance of Bass's Straits. A good lookout was kept for land after sunset, and about two o'clock of the morning on the 14th of May, the land was made. Two hours after, breakers were suddenly discovered right ahead. The captain who was on deck, gave immediate orders to tack, which were promptly attended to, but whilst in stays the vessel struck violently on a rock and unshipped her rudder. Thus, being unmanageable, she paid off before the wind, which was blowing strong, being under double reefed topsails, and immediately struck again in the most violent manner on the larboard bow, swung broadside on the reef, and bilged. The pinnacle was immediately lowered, and the captain, surgeon, superintendent, and two of the crew got into her. The prison having been thrown down by the force of the striking of the vessel against the rocks, a rush of the women thus liberated immediately took place to the boat, which swamped her, and, with the exception of the master and two seamen, every soul in her perished. On the master regaining the vessel, the crew launched the long boat, with several individuals on board, care having been taken that too many should not be in her, as was the case with the pinnace, shortly after, however, she was upset by the force of the surf, and the whole were precipitated into the sea. The master was again saved with the chief mate, but every other individual in the boat met a watery grave. These two succeeded in regaining the ship, which shortly afterwards went to pieces. The scene at this awful moment is indescribable. The

vessel, completely divided into four parts, was covered with the unfortunate females, in the state in which they were aroused from their beds, with the surviving crew of the vessel, clinging to various portions of the wreck, and screaming in the most piteous manner. The detached portions of the vessel soon broke up entirely, and the final work of destruction was effected. Twenty-two persons, consisting of some of the crew and convicts, by clinging to various pieces of the ship, were carried on shore at King's Island, a distance of about nine miles from where the vessel struck, after being eight hours in the water. Seven of these died soon after from exhaustion. The remaining fifteen, on recovering from their dreadful state of cold and fatigue, succeeded in erecting a tent of the things washed on shore from the wreck, and soon discovered some provisions, upon which they subsisted for about fifteen days. At this time, most singularly, and, as it now appears, fortunately for the survivors of the *Neva*, a small vessel, the *Tartar*, of Launceston, was wrecked on another part of the island. The crew being saved, and attracted by the numerous portions of the vessel found on the coast, they commenced a journey round the island in search of some further vestiges of the wreck, and, after a most fatiguing march, came to the tent erected by the survivors of the unfortunate *Neva*. The crew of the *Tartar* were accompanied by a scaler, a passenger in that vessel, who had several dogs. With these they succeeded in taking wallaby, upon which the persons upon the island lived until the arrival of Mr. Friend, in the *Sarah Ann*, on the 15th inst., a month from the time of the wreck taking place. Mr. Friend was passing the island for the whaling station at Portland Bay, and went ashore, with part of his crew, at the imminent risk of life, for the purpose of assisting the individuals on shore, the signals made giving him reason to suppose there were persons in some distress. With the exception of two seamen and one female convict, who were at the other side of the island, the survivors of this awful calamity were got on board the *Sarah Ann* and arrived at Launceston on the 27th. Upwards of 100 bodies were interred upon the island by the men, under the direction of Mr. Friend, before they left.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Accounts from the Swan River, state that Governor Stirling had opened the Legislative Council, at Perth, on the 24th of March, in a speech of some length, in which he referred to the colonial resources, he intimated that the funds derived from the imperial treasury would only be granted until the period when the colony

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should be considered capable of providing for its own resources. The appointment of officers in the colony had been left to the Colonial Legislature. This remark, the Governor said, applied particularly to the establishment of a mounted police, as well as the expenditure for the formation of roads, &c. The speech was well received, and gave general satisfaction.

From a statement of the revenue it appears, that the ordinary revenue for the quarter ending on the 31st of March, 1855 had been £1,522, and the expenditure £1,193 4s 6d.

The colonists at the Swan River had held a meeting, at which resolutions were passed, to the effect that they were subjected to greater hardships than anticipated, in respect to the payments for grants of lands, that the taxation per head in the colony was nearly equal to that in England, and that they ought not to be further taxed till they were represented, that the contemplated expenditure exceeded to a large amount their income, and that such excess could only be met by increased taxes, which they were unable to bear, that the military force, as ordered for service in the colony, rendered a police force unnecessary, that the proposed system of Government nominating certain members to represent the interests of the colony in the Legislative Council, was inefficient for that purpose, not in accordance with the spirit of the British constitution, and unsuited to a free and taxed population, that they ought to have the constitutional right of returning their own delegates, and that the Government be requested to suspend the act empowering the local Legislature to call members from the colonists to the Legislative Council, until the Government should deem it fit to grant the colonists the right of returning representatives by suffrage. The colonists were entering warmly into speculations in rearing sheep, at King George's Sound, about 8 000 acres of land had been sold at the rate of one farthing per acre, money being very scarce in the new settlement.—*London Paper*

Cape of Good Hope.

Treaties of peace have been concluded, at Fort Wiltshire, between Sir Benjamin D Urban, on behalf of his Majesty, and the Caffre Chiefs, which fact was communicated to the inhabitants of the colony by the issuing of the following notice:—

“Colonial Office, Sept 24, 1895

“On the 17th inst his Excellency the Governor concluded treaties of peace with the chiefs of all the hostile tribes of Caffres formerly occupying the country between the Keishanma and the Kei. These treaties were ratified by the several chiefs in person

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"The chiefs had supplicated for mercy and peace, expressed great contrition for their offences against the colony, acknowledged the right of the King of England to the country conquered by his arms in the late campaign, and taken possession of under the proclamation of the 10th of May last, and prayed to be permitted to become his Majesty's subjects."

The meeting of the Caffre chiefs residing between the Keishamma and the Kei, and the Governor, was one of much ceremony. The treaty of peace proceeds as follows —

"The chiefs alluded to having supplicated for mercy and peace at the hands of the Governor, and praying to be admitted and received as subjects of the King of England, and to live henceforth under the protection and authority of the English laws within his Majesty's aforesaid colony, and his Majesty's governor having, in the name of the King his master, granted the said prayer, these articles of treaty are hereby unitedly agreed on between the aforesaid contracting parties, and are concluded and ratified accordingly, in the manner and terms following —

"1st The aforesaid chiefs and representatives, Macomo Tigalik, Kusia Eno, and Vadani, all of them, in the name of the whole tribe, its connections and dependents, and each for himself, and the branch or family of it which he individually represents, separately and solemnly promise and engage to bear true allegiance to, and be faithful subjects of, his Majesty the King of England, to be friends to his Majesty's friends, and enemies to his enemies, to obey the commands of his Majesty's Government and the duly constituted colonial authorities, and to live in submission to the general laws, at the same time extending to them the same protection and security as to the other subjects of his Majesty

"2 To the penalties of these laws the above chiefs and representatives, as aforesaid, their tribes and families, hereby alike became amenable if they break them, and they must be aware that these laws inflict severe punishments, and even death itself, upon those who commit the crimes of treason, or rebellion, or taking up arms against the King or the government of the colony, murder, rape, setting houses or property on fire, theft, whether of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, or other property. And such penalties will be equally incurred if they be committed by any members of the above tribes or families against each other, as if committed against other inhabitants of the colony

"And they will also especially take notice and be aware, that the Kingo nation having already become subjects of the King of England, any offence against the persons or property of Kingoes will incur the penalties of the laws, and be severely

visited upon all such offenders; and the aforesaid chiefs and representatives are also aware, that any proceedings, either on their part or on the part of any of their tribe or families, as aforesaid, against any one, whether within or without their tribe, for the pretended offence of witchcraft, are peremptorily forbidden by the above-cited laws, and will be sufficiently punished accordingly

"At the same time the aforesaid chiefs and representatives understand, and it is a part of this treaty, that the said English laws do not apply and will not be applied to, or interfere with, the domestic and internal regulations of their tribe and families, nor with their customs, in so far as these do not involve a breach of the above-cited laws

The chiefs are engaged by the 3d article of the treaty to recal their families and dependants engaged in predatory inroads in the colony. The fourth article engages them to give up all muskets they may be possessed of. The 5th article contains the engagement of the governor, in the name of his Majesty, on the conditions of the foregoing articles being observed, to protect the rights and property of the Caffres. By the 6th article, the governor accedes to the supplications of the chiefs, that they might not be expelled from the land of their birth, and a line of frontier is drawn, within which the Caffres are to locate. The following is the 7th article —

"And each of the above chiefs shall, in token of fealty to the King of England, and of acknowledgment of holding his lands under his Majesty's sovereignty, cause to be delivered to such officer or officers as the governor shall appoint, on behalf of his Majesty, one fat ox, in the course of the first month of every year, in the failure of which condition, he will forfeit his said lands, unless they be granted anew by the governor in the name of his Majesty

His Excellency engages by the 8th article to provide ministers of the Gospel, schoolmasters, and resident magistrates, if they were required, the chiefs to act as magistrates in their own settlements. By the 9th article the chiefs engage to give information to the Colonial Government of any attempt to endanger the peace of the colony, and by the 10th they are engaged to give up all cattle taken from the inhabitants. A commission is appointed by the 11th article, consisting of the Hon. Col. Smith, Lieut.-Col. England, the Rev. William Chalmers, and Captain Stretch, for the purpose of locating the chiefs. The concluding article (the 12th) appoints an agent to reside in each location, and makes it imperative that the Caffres should not enter the border armed, or without a pass. The date of the treaty is the 17th of September

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c

INDIAN LAW COMMISSION

Judicial Department, June 15 1835 —

With reference to the notification, dated the 19th February last, on the subject of the Indian Law Commission, it is hereby promulgated for general information, that the Hon T B Macaulay, Esq, at the request of the Hon the Governor general of India in Council, has assumed the office of president of the said commission

RANK IN LOCAL CORPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, July 2, 1835 —

The Provincial Commander-in chief, with the sanction of Government, is pleased to direct, that officers of the regular branches of the service, who may be attached to or doing duty with local or irregular corps of cavalry or infantry, nizams or sebahdars, shall take rank in such corps, according to their commission in the army, without reference to date of appointment. This cancels the General Order of the 12th of October, 1826

RELIEF OF CORPS

Head Quarters, Calcutta, July 14, 1835

—With the sanction of Government, the following European and native corps will move (in October and November) to effect the relief for 1835-36

Artillery

1st Bat, head quarters and 3d comp, from Mhow to Dum Dum, 4th comp, Saugor to Dum Dum

3d Bat, head-quarters and 1st comp, from Cawnpore to Mhow, 2d comp, Cawnpore to Saugor, 3d comp, Cawnpore to Dinapore, 4th comp, Cawnpore to Benares

4th Bat, head-quarters and 3d and 4th comps, from Dum Dum to Agra

5th Bat, head quarters and 1st and 2d comps, from Agra to Cawnpore, 3d comp, Dinapore to Cawnpore, 4th comp, Benares to Cawnpore

6th Bat, 2d comp, from Neemuch to Delhi, 5th comp, Cawnpore to Neemuch, 7th comp, Delhi to Cawnpore

7th Bat, 1st comp, from Cawnpore to Dum Dum, 2d comp, Dum Dum to Cawnpore.

Light Cavalry.

1st Regt, from Meerut to Neemuch

3d do, Neemuch to Meerut

4th do, Nusseerabad to Kurnaul.

5th do, Kurnaul to Nusseerabad

European Infantry

H M 3d Regt, Ghazepore to Agra.

H M 13th do, Agra to Kurnaul

H M 26th do, Meerut to Ghazepore.

H M 91st do, Kurnaul to Dinapore

H C Europ regt, Dinapore to Meerut.

Native Infantry

5th Regt, Saugor to Benares.

9th do, Agra to Barrackpore

13th do, Bareilly to Nusseerabad

16th do, Mhow to Delhi

17th do, Nusseerabad to I oodiana

18th do, Baitool to Benares,

19th do, Barrackpore to Cuttack

24th do, Barrackpore to Midnapore.

26th do, Gurrawallah to Meerut

29th do, Jubbulpore to Bandah.

39d do, Cuttack to Jubbulpore

34th do, Midnapore to Lutteburgh.

17th do, Neemuch to Agra

38th do, Benares to Delhi

29th do, Delhi to Neemuch

42d do, Delhi to Bareilly

46th do, Neemuch to Gurrawallah

49th do, I oodiana to Neemuch

52d do, Meerut to Nusseerabad

51th do, Nusseerabad to Meerut

60th do, Lutteburgh to Mhow.

66th do, Benares to Baitool

69th do, Meerut to Saugor

70th do, Bandah to Barrackpore

H M 2d Foot has been transferred to the Presidency of Fort St George

IMPUTATIONS ON CHARACTER

Head Quarters, Calcutta, July 14, 1835

—Lieut G Reid, of the 1st L C, having sought the protection of the provincial Commander in chief, from the evil effects of the imputation on his character as an officer, contained in an extract from the proceedings of a general court martial, which assembled at Meerut in August last, for the trial of Lieut (now Captain) O Hanlon, and which Col S Reid, of the 10th L C, has caused to be published in one of the Calcutta newspapers, Major General Watson as the most effectual mode of rendering Lieut Reid the protection he solicits, and to which he is justly entitled, desires to refer to the remarks which, as commander of the forces, he deemed it proper to make in advance to these very imputations, when promulgating to the army the result of Capt. O Hanlon's trial, and which were to the following effect

"The Major general regrets, that the court have in several instances allowed a deviation from the rules of courts-martial. Lieut and Qu Maat Reid was not before

the court in any shape, but as a witness. If the prosecutor wished to impeach his veracity, the usual course was open, but the court have allowed letters, containing the opinions of the prosecutor on subjects and occurrences of more than a year back, to be admitted on their proceedings, which, if containing aught to the prejudices of Lieut Reid, he had not the means to answer, and which, to be 'received by the court, should have had application to his veracity, of which they offer not the shadow of suspicion.' Col Reid's dissatisfaction with that officer's discharge of his military duties, was not for the judgment of the court.

COURT MARTIAL

LIEUT COL J HUNTER

Head Quarters, Calcutta June 26, 1835

—At a general court martial, assembled at Cawnpore on the 22d May 1835, of which Brigadier Gen R Stevenson C.B., is president, Lieut Col J Hunter, of the 56th (now 17th) N.I. was arraigned on the following charges—

Charge—Lieut Col J Hunter, of the 56th N.I., charged with having made various statements regarding an occurrence at the house of Lieut (now Capt) P O Hanlon, of the 1st L.C., at Meerut, on the evening of the 24th May 1834, more particularly in the following instances.

First In having, about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of May 1834 at Meerut, stated to Colonel Reid, 1st L.C., that Lieut O Hanlon had conceded to him, Lieut Col Hunter, an apology under the menace of a horse-whip.

Second In having, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the 25th of May, at Meerut, acknowledged to Lieut Martin, of the 52d N.I., that the report then in circulation, that Lieut O Hanlon had conceded an apology under the menace of a horse-whip, and which had, in fact, emanated from him, Lieut Col Hunter, was false.

Third In having, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the 25th of May, at Meerut, acknowledged to Lieut O Hanlon, and to Lieut Gregg, of H.M. 26th Foot, that the above report was false, and given to them a paper certifying that it was so.

Fourth In having, about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, 25th of May, at Meerut, given to Col Reid a paper, certifying that the statement made to him early that morning, as alleged in the 1st instance of this charge, was true.

Fifth In having, before a general court-martial on the 17th of Sept 1834, at Meerut, repeated the report originated by himself early on the morning of the 25th May, and which he had twice during that day declared to be false.

Such conduct being scandalous and infamous, disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Finding—The court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion as follows.

On the first count of the charge—That Lieut Col Hunter did not state to Col Reid, 'that Lieut O Hanlon had conceded to him, Lieut Col Hunter, an apology under the menace of a horse-whip,' and on this count the court pronounces the defendant not guilty.

On the second count,—That Lieut. Col Hunter did acknowledge to Lieut Martin that the report then in circulation, that Lieut O Hanlon had conceded an apology under the menace of a horse-whip, was false, but the court does not find that such report emanated from Lieut Col Hunter.

On the third count,—That the defendant did acknowledge to Lieuts O Hanlon and Gregg, that the report detailed in the foregoing count was false, and that he gave them a paper certifying that it was so.

On the fourth count,—That the defendant did give to Col Reid a paper, certifying that the statement made to him early on the morning of the 25th May 1834, of the occurrence at the house of Lieut O Hanlon on the preceding evening, was true, but the court does not find this statement to be as alleged in the first instance of this charge.

On the fifth count—That the defendant did, at the time and on the occasion described, repeat a report originated by himself, and that this was in substance the same as he had stated and certified to Col Reid on the 25th of May 1834, and nothing more than that, and the court does not find that he ever contradicted that report. On this count, therefore as far as any criminality is implied, the court acquits the defendant of all guilt.

And further, the court does not find, as far as the present inquiry goes, with respect to the occurrence at the house of Lieut O Hanlon, that the defendant has made various statements regarding that occurrence, of which part of the charge the court accordingly acquits him.

Sentence—The court having pronounced the defendant not guilty on the first count, and no criminality being ascribable to him on the remaining findings, the court most fully and most honourably acquits him, Lieut Col J Hunter, 56th N.I., of the imputations annexed to the charge, viz.—

'Conduct scandalous and infamous, disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman,' and he is hereby most fully and most honourably acquitted of the same.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj-gen
Provincial Commander-in-chief

Lieut Col Hunter is released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Judicial and Revenue Department

June 12. Mr G. Stockwell to be a temporary judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nisamat Adawlut.

Mr J. J. Jordan to be sudder ameen in sillah Baskergunge.

31. Mr D. Pringle to be magistrates and collector of sillah Myrmunung.

Mr A. Lang to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr.

Mr James Grant to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of central division of Cuttack.

Mr W. S. Alexander to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Midnah.

Mr James Reily to be principal sudder ameen in sillah Rungpora.

Political Department

June 22. Fm H. Russell, 20th N.I. to be an assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee, in suc. to Capt. J. J. Woodcock to stud department.

Financial Department

June 24. Mr J. H. Atwell to officiate as the member of Hon. Company's agency in Canton, and acting secretary during Mr Jackson's absence from 1st April 1835.

Legal Department

June 24. Dr John Jackson, civil surgeon, officiating as opium examiner at Benares agency, on furlough in that situation.

July 8. Mr J. W. Grant to officiate as superintendent of Hon. Company's botanical garden at Calcutta, during absence of Dr N. Wallich on deputation to Upper Assam.

The Governor general is pleased to attach Mr J. J. Morris, reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal presidency.

Mr Archibald Campbell has been permitted to return to England on the annuity of the civil service.

Furloughs, &c.—June 24. Mr David Robertson, to Europe, for health, from 15th March 1835—July 4. Mr J. Denisthorpe, to sea, for one year, for health—8. The Hon. J. H. Elliot, to Europe, on furlough—Mr H. Atherton, of Agra civil service, to Europe, for health.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA

Judicial and Revenue Department

June 18. Mr T. J. C. Plowden to officiate as magistrate and collector of South Moradabad, in consequence of absence of Mr Dick, on need cert.

Political Department

June 17. Mr T. T. Metcalfe to be agent to governor at Delhi.

34. Lieut. J. H. Phillips, 49th N.I., to be an assistant to agent to governor at Delhi.

Mr C. Gubbins to be 1st assistant to agent to governor at Delhi, v. the late Mr M. Blake.

The appointment of Mr J. S. Boldero to officiate as a judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nisamat Adawlut at Allahabad, has been cancelled from 30th June 1835.

The services of Mr F. I. Oth have been placed at the disposal of the Bengal government.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS &c.

Fort William, June 24 1835—Infantry Major R. C. Faithful to be lieutenant colonel from 10th June 1835, v. Lieut. Col. J. H. Cave dec.

14th N.I. Capt. W. J. Gardner to be major, and Lieut. E. J. Dickey to be capt. of a comp., from 10th June 1835, in suc. to Major R. C. Faithful prom.—Supernum. Lieut. J. French brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode, 37th N.I., to be a

sub-assistant in stud department, in suc. to Lieut. H. Boyd.

Capt. B. Wood, 10th N.I., to relieve Maj. Turner, late agent for family money and payment of native pensioners at Barrackpore, on charge of that office, pending arrival of Lieut. Boyd.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. F. Day, regt. of artil., to act for Capt. Cartwright in Ordnance Commissariat and Artillery Laboratory school at Dum Dum.

Assist. Surg. C. I. Jewell confirmed in his temporary appointment to medical duties of civil station of Mymensing.

Mr A. Torrick permitted to resign his situation as a 3d class sub-assist. of great trigonometrical survey.

Capt. C. S. Barberie, 10th N.I., to be 2d in command of Assam Subundie corps.

Assist. Surg. F. H. Brett placed at disposal of Hon. the Governor of Agre, for employment under that government.

June 29.—Lieut. J. Ramsay, senior sub-assistant, to be a deputy assistant general of 3d class in suc. to Major W. J. Gardiner, who vacates his app. on promotion.

Capt. E. J. Dickey, 14th N.I., to be sub-assistant in stud department, in room of (apt. Barberie, app. 2d in command of Assam Subundie corps.

Lieut. I. Lloyd 14th N.I., to be sub-assistant general v. Lieut. Ramsay promoted in department.

Head Quarters June 16, 1835—The following district and regimental orders confirmed—Lieut. J. R. Luncheon, 6th N.I., and adj. of Arracan local bat. placed at disposal of civil commissioner, and Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh, 40th N.I., to act as adj. to Arracan local bat. v. Lieut. Luncheon, date 20th May—3d Lieut. I. Hill to proceed to Cawnpore, and carry on survey of that cantonment, in room of 2d Lieut. W. Jones app. to grand trigonometrical survey date 1st June.

Supernum. Cornet W. C. Plowden to do duty with 10th N.I. at Cawnpore, instead of 10th, as formerly directed.

June 19.—The following Cornet and Ensigns (late admitted to service) to do duty—Cornet W. C. Alexander, with 10th L.C., at Muttra—Ensigns G. A. F. Hervey with 6th N.I., at Allahabad C. I. Shewers 5th do, at Dinapore; and W. H. Davidson, 5th do, at Dinapore.

June 24.—Lieut. A. Barley to act as adj. to 12th N.I., during absence on leave of Ensign J. H. Fern, adj. of corps date of order 15th June.

The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery—Capt. G. H. Woodroffe (com. of ordnance) from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat. Capt. R. Watts (on furl.) from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat. Capt. D. Ewart (new priv.) to 3d comp. 5th bat.

Assist. Surg. G. Anderson posted to 90th N.I.—Assist. Surg. T. Russell posted to 1st I. C. at Meerut v. Anderson—Assist. Surg. K. M. Scott to proceed to Bancoorah, and afford medical aid to 31st N.I.

June 25.—Unposted Ensign G. R. J. Meares to do duty with 30th N.I., at Meerut, at his own request, instead of 10th N.I., as formerly notified.

The following Nussurabad station order confirmed—Assist. Surg. W. O. H. McKechnie, 17th N.I., to receive medical charge of detail of artillery proceeding towards Jeypore, date 6th June.

Lieut. Col. Alex. Speirs (political agent at Nurmuch) removed from 14th to 38th N.I., and Lieut. Col. R. C. Faithful (new prom.) posted to 14th d.

July 1.—Assist. Surg. J. Macdonell to take medical charge of artillery at Dinapore, date of station order 8th May.

74th N.I. Lieut. H. N. Worsley to be adj., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. N. J. Cumberland app. to command Calcutta native militia.

July 1.—Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, horse artillery, to act as adj. to Meywar division of artillery, in room of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Wilson prom., as a temp. arrangement, date 10th June.

Fort William, July 6—Assist. Surg. A. C. Gordon and W. M. Buchanan, M.D., placed at disposal of Governor of Agre, for employment under that government.

Cadet of Infantry Edwin Wiggins admitted on establishment, and prom to ensign.

July 12.—Cadet of Infantry H. L. Bird admitted on establishment, and prom to ensign.

Head-Quarters, July 7.—Unposted Ensign E. Wiggins to do duty with 18th N I at Barrackpore.

July 10.—Asst. Surg. G. Paton, M.D., to join and do duty with European regt at Dinapore.

July 11.—Lieut. P. Meik to act as adj. to 31st N I, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. H. J. Guyon, date 2d July.

18th N I. Lieut. W. W. Davidson to be interm. and qu. mast., v. Lieut. C. Brown, app. assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee.

July 19.—1st Lieut. C. S. Ried to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 8th bat. artillery, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Turton, date 27th June.

Cornet E. K. Money removed from 2d to 7th L C.

Efficiency strength.—The undermentioned officers have been brought on the effective strength of the artillery and cavalry on this establishment from the dates expressed.—*Artillery* Supernum. 2d Lieut. E. R. E. Wilmut, from 19th May 1837 in suc. to Col. R. Hettler, c. s. der. W. H. Delaunay, 6th June 1835 in suc. to 1st Lieut. H. Sanders dec. H. R. A. Iversen, 8th June 1837 in suc. to Capt. T. D. Oyley dec.—*Cavalry* Supernum. Cornet 11 V. Bassett, from 2nd May 1835 in suc. to Capt. G. Forster dec. E. Harvey, 28th May 1835, in suc. to Lieut. E. Taylor dec.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 24. Capt. C. Douglas, 14th N I.—July 13. Lieut. T. Fraser, 7th L C.

TURBOLGHS

At Europe.—June 24. Maj. W. Turner, 54th N I, for health.—June 24. Maj. A. Macdonald, 40th N I, for health.—Lieut. H. W. Leacock, 74th N I, on private affairs.—2d Lieut. R. Taylor, 65th N I, for health.—July 7. Capt. H. R. Impy, 50th N I, for health.—1st Lieut. R. E. Wilmut, regt. of artillery, for health.—Asst. Surg. Benj. Wilson, for health.—Lieut. H. J. Guyon, 31st N I, on private affairs.

For leave of absence (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—June 16. Capt. B. Marshall, 26th N I.—Capt. W. Hunter, 18th N I.—Lieut. McIlhenny, 10th L C.—Lieut. B. W. D. Cooke, 4th N I.—1st Lieut. W. Aldous, 38th N I.—Lieut. W. Jervie, 42d N I.—2d Lieut. G. Campbell, artillery.—27. Capt. E. Manning, 16th N I.—2d Maj. A. F. Richmond, 33d N I.—July 4. Capt. R. H. Hughes, 2d N I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Tweedale, 8th L C.—Lieut. T. B. Studdy, 8th L C.—3d Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. the Hon. R. P. Worsley, 12th N I.—1st Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. F. C. Manden, 24th N I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—July 6. Capt. B. T. Phillips, 7th L C., for two years, for health.—Lieut. P. Nicholson, 28th N I, for ditto ditto.

Leave of Absence.—July 10. Lieut. P. Goldney, 4th N I, and Ensign R. Hill do. from 16th July to 16th Sept., to appear before College Examiners of Fort William.

SHIPPING

Arrivals in the River

JUNE 21. Falcon, Owenstone, from China. Lord Castlereagh, Tonks, from Bombay and Madras. Dredgus, Mackenzie from Madras and Pascoe, Morgan, from Bombay.—29. Thames, Arnold, from London, Batavia, and Singapore. Fanny, Sheriff, from Mauritius and Madras. and G. Cowell, Bell, from Bombay.—JULY 3. United States, Webb, from Valparaiso.—8. Indian Oak, Worthington, from Mauritius and Ennore.—10. Exporter, Arwyl, from Mauritius and Mormet, Batavia, from China and Moulmein.—11. Peter Proctor, Tarry, put back (having been on shore on the Mizen band).—13. Charles, Pasopad, from Marcellis and Bourbon: Col. Newell, Hall, from Bombay and Ennore, and John Bowerman, Daly, from Bombay.—14. Alice, Seales, from Liverpool,

and Giebe, Bouchay, from Bourbon and Mauritius.—16. Sawa, Smithwain, from London, Madras, and Ennore, and Mary Somerville, Jackson, from Liverpool.—17. Duke of Lancaster, Harrgrave, from Liverpool.—18. John McLeish, McDonald, from Greenock and Collingwood, Hooker, from Liverpool and Madras.—21. George the Fourth, Wagh, from London and Madras. Abercrombie Robinson, Scott, from London and Madras. Isabella Cooper, Currie, from Madras, and Bright Planet, Richardson, from Penang.

Departures from Calcutta

JUNE 21. Gaillardon, Bowman for Straits and China.—23. Jeany Auld for Penang.—JULY 13. Ann Lockerty, Johnson, for China.

Sailed from Saugos

JULY 10. Superior, Salmon, for Liverpool.—11. Prefect, Snell, for Liverpool.—12. Major Mc Munn, for Liverpool.—13. Baboo, Terry, for London and Dover, Austin for Boston.—16. Sherburne Warren for Cape and London (since put back having received damage in the River).—17. Esther, Nicholson, for Mauritius.—19. Hudson Askew for Liverpool.—20. Wernick, Brewer, for London, and Angwa, Williams, for Boston.

Freight to London (July 20).—Dead weight £3. 10s to £4. light goods, £4, indigo and alkali, £5.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

April 5. At Simla, the lady of Lieut. Col. H. Hall, of a daughter.
May 2. At Simla the lady of Capt. and Brigade Major Ramsay of a son.
30. At Nussurah the lady of (Capt. John Hall, 8th N I), of a daughter.
June 3. At Cawnpore the lady of Major A. Carnegie 17th N I of a daughter.
4. At Muttah the lady of Capt. Farrington, horse artillery of a son.
—At Fiteghurh the lady of A. H. E. Bonleau engineers of a daughter.
At Kurnaul the lady of Capt. R. Stewart, (1st N I), of a daughter.
1. At Allahabad the lady of Wm. Johnson, Esq. of the Board of Revenue, of a son and heir.
30. At Patna, the lady of J. H. Crawford, Esq., of a son.
21. At Meerut, the lady of V. Turner, Esq., of a son.
—Mrs. G. A. Swans of a daughter.
22. At Dum Dum the lady of (Capt. T. E. Dempster 4th bat. artillery) of a daughter.
23. Mrs. W. Phillips of a daughter.
26. At Scramore the lady of Capt. Wm. Philkott, military service of a daughter.
—At Kidderpore, the wife of Mr. G. T. F. speed, pleader of the budder Dewanne Adawlat, of a daughter.
27. Mrs. Daniel Robinson, of a son.
29. Mrs. George Hill, of a son.
30. At Pultah, the lady of W. C. Breen, Esq., of a son.
July 1. Mrs. Charles Herd, of a daughter.
3. At Bareilly, the lady of D. T. Pollock, Esq., 74th N I, of a son.
4. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. McNaughten, 61st regt. of a daughter.
—At Goruckpore, the lady of Frederick Currie, Esq., of a son.
6. Mrs. John Biss, of a daughter.
7. At Barrackpore the lady of Lieut. R. McNair, 73d regt. N I of a daughter.
—At Calcutta, the lady of James Bolet, Esq., of a son.
Mrs. F. X. Henriques, of a son.
17. At Esplanade Row, the lady of John F. Leith, Esq., of a daughter.
18. At Calcutta, the lady of Monsieur Louis Quantin, of a son.
—Mrs. J. Ridley, jun., of a daughter.
—Mrs. J. R. Hayes of a son.
19. At Rynagar factory, Mrs. Cockburn, of a son.
—At Calcutta, the lady of C. L. Pinto, Esq., of a son.
30. Mrs. A. Gillespie Skinner, of a son.

28. At Calcutta, the lady of H T Balke, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 Lastly, At Dohar sugar works, the lady of Chas. Balke, Esq., of a son

MARRIAGES

June 12 At Cawnpore, John Syms Toke, Esq. surgeon 1st regt. N.I., to Fanny Fraser fourth daughter of the late Col S P Babop, of this establishment

15 At Dnnapore J W Hicks Esq. adjutant 67th regt. N.I. to Mary Rosa eldest daughter of the late Capt. R C Walker Bengal N.I.

— At Agra Capt W F Hay major of brigade to Elizabeth Margaret eldest daughter of the late Colonel Taylor engineers.

22 At Benares Alfred Peter Currie Esq. of the civil service to Jane Latham eldest daughter of Geo Manwaring Esq. of the civil service

— At Calcutta Capt Wm Bell superintendent of public works Cuttack provinces to Mary only daughter of the late James Stuart Esq.

— At Calcutta, Pedro D Silva Esq. of Seebore to Ernie second daughter of Mr George John Esau

— At Calcutta Mr Joseph Jones to Mrs. Sarah Hume Ruff

July 2 At Agra J H Fenwick Esq. 14th light infantry to Louisa third daughter of M Sheridan Esq. of the same corps

14 At Mozufferpore Frederick Cardew Esq. civil service to Caroline Louisa second daughter of Robert Anstruther Esq. captain (th L)

20 At Calcutta Mr Wm Benton wine merchant to Mrs Mary Crockett

21 At Calcutta Lieut B W D Cooke 4th N.I. to Harriette youngest daughter of Charles Scott Esq. of Trevelva Cornwall

Lastly At Calcutta Lieut F W Cornish Bengal horse artillery to Margaret Olympia youngest daughter of the late T E Monnell Esq. Bengal civil service

DEATHS

June 5 At Agra of apoplexy Alex Storm Esq. assistant surgeon 51st regt. N.I.

20 At Cawnpore Isabella wife of Maj Alex Carnegie 15th regt. N.I.

22 Miss Bridget O'More aged 73.

23. At Calcutta Mr James Gilbert for many years head assistant in the office of the Hon Comptroller & attorney aged 71

25 At Agra the lady of Lieut Halilano 4th N.I. aged 51

— Mrs Elizabeth Ban aged 7

25 Drowned in a bathing in the river near Monghyr M H Jenkins Esq. aged 22

At Calcutta Isabella wife of Mr George De Souza aged 22

July 3 At Meerut F W Lough Hodgson Esq. of the civil service assistant to the magistrate and collector of that station

4 At Serampore the wife of Capt Wm Philkott military service aged 26

7 At Calcutta Capt John Foot formerly harbour master Batavia and late deputy marine surveyor aged 70

— At Chandernagore Mrs M Le Chapelle aged about 35

9 At Calcutta Mr John Campbell late an assistant in the Verulam Academy

11 At Calcutta William B Smith Esq. attorney at law aged 41

12 Off Rajmahal drowned accidentally in the river Ganges Ensign Wm Henry Davison

14 At Koderie on board the *Sheba* is Capt H R. Impey, 50th regt. N.I.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c

VACANT COMMISSIONS

Fort St George, April 18, 1835.—The Right Hon the Governor in Council in conformity to orders from the Hon the Court of Directors, is pleased to direct, that vacant commissions at this presidency

be, as in Bengal, filled up from the day of vacancy, but the pay and allowances of the officer (European or native) in the advanced rank, to be drawn from the day following

CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS OF ENGINEERS

Fort St George, May 3, 1835.—The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, in conformity to the practice in Bengal, conveyance allowance to officers of engineers or of sappers and miners (when entitled under Regulation), is admissible only when they are present on the execution of their duties, and not when on leave or private affairs, or on sick certificate.—This rule is to have effect from the 1st proximo

MOVEMENT OF CORPS

Fort St George, May 15, 1835.—The following movements will be made as soon as the season becomes favourable

The head quarters and four companies of the 48th regt. N.I., from Palaveram to Malacca, and the remaining four companies of the corps to Singapore, to be there severally stationed and to relieve the 29d regt. or Wallajahbad L.I., which is to return to Madras

CONDUCT OF MR LASCELLES

Extract of a letter from the Hon the Court of Directors, to the Judicial Department, dated Feb 23, 1835.—

"The Court of Directors of the East India Company having had under their consideration all the evidence taken before a commission appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr I Ascelles, late judge of the zillah court of Cuddoor,* in the disposal of certain property which came under his official charge, are of opinion, that such evidence does not support any injurious imputations against that gentleman's conduct or character. The Court of Directors, at the same time, acknowledge the anxious zeal for the honour of the service which was manifested throughout the proceedings in question by the Governor in Council

May 13, 1835.—The Right Hon the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment

F Lascelles Esq. to be judge and criminal judge of Chittoor

MEDICAL OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN CIVIL OR POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS

Fort St George, May 22, 1835.—The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that surgeons and assistant surgeons employed in civil medical duties in the provinces, or attached to (pc-

* See *Asiat Journ* vol xiv Register p 12

litical) residences under this presidency,* shall be placed from this date, on the same footing in regard to pay and allowances as the corresponding ranks under the Bengal presidency, according to which they will be entitled to the following consolidated salaries, including not only all regimental pay and allowances, but also twenty rupees for vaccination and thirty rupees conveyance allowance

Civil surgeons	Rs 490 12 4
Ditto assistant surgeons	360 10 10
Surg employed with foreign residencies	824 6 5
Assistant surgeons ditto ditto	538 7 5

2 When medical officers employed in civil or political situations, or placed in temporary medical charge of corps, details or public followers entitled to medical attendance, they will draw in their account the authorized head money but they will not be entitled to the established salaries of their rank or to military pay or allowances, for the medical charge of troops in addition to the salaries attached to their civil or political situations

3 Medical officers, whose primary and ostensible duties are military, such as the garrison surgeon at Ichinopoly and Bellary, the depot surgeon at Cuddalur & surgeons and assistant surgeons posted to, and in medical charge of regiments the latter liable to accompany their corps in movement & will (in addition to their military staff salaries and regimental pay and allowances) continue to draw the existing rates of mullah allowance for civil medical duties, forfeiting vaccination and conveyance allowances, because their aggregate receipts exceed 900 rupees per month

4 Medical officers employed in the civil or political departments, whose receipts, if surgeons, are under Rs 490 12 4 and if assistant surgeons under Rs 360 10 10, if they have not already received palanquin allowance, are entitled to draw it from the 19th September 1834

5 In conclusion, the rates now fixed are the highest salaries that can be enjoyed by those concerned, without any further addition than head money

RESPONSIBILITY OF PAYMASTERS

Fort St George July 9 1835 — The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the G O of 1st of April 1834, by which pyramasters are held responsible for the amount of allowances irregularly disbursed by them, the provi-

* Political Mysore Tanjore Travancore — Civil Tellicherry Cabot Masehatam Chittoor Madras, Coimbatore, Combaconum Negapatam, Chingleput, Salem, Mangalore, Cuddalur, Guntur, Rajahmundry Chicacole, Bellary, Nellore Cuddalur

† Fixed — Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Cuddalur, Bellary, Cannanore.

‡ Movable with corps as a change of quarters. — Trivernally, Berhampore, Vinsagpatam, Dindigul, Vellore

sions of the G O of the 29d January last, combined with the other rules in force being considered sufficient for the protection of the public and in individual interests, for loss or inconvenience from usual unauthorized payments

SHIPPING

Arrivals

JULY 23. *Rasburgh Castle* Francken from London — 25 *Ann Hodges* from London

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

June 8. At Madras the lady of Capt Biddle artillery of a son

30 At Secunderabad the lady of Major H Walter 80th N I of a daughter

July 1 At Waltair the lady of W U Arbuthnot Esq C S of a son

10 At Bangalore the lady of Capt Augustus Clarke first assistant to commissioner of Mysore of a son

At Madras the lady of Capt Thomas Locke 1st N V B of a son

13 At Tellicherry the lady of J T Maule Esq of a son

20 At Madras the lady of Thomas O'Neill Esq of a son

MARRIAGES

April 22 At Madras John Chardin Wroughton Esq to Georgiana Grace eldest daughter of Henry Chamber Esq

June 24 At Belgaum Albemarle Bettington Esq C S to Lucy eldest daughter of Col Morse commanding 10th regt N I

DEATHS

July 3 At Hampden Ens W R Amesley of the 38th regt N I

6 On his way from Coringa to Vinsagpatam Mr Thomas Jones, aged 25 son of the late Ens and Adj Jones

8 At Trichinopoly Mrs F Trutween

10 At Royapuram Mrs C M Towle wife of Capt R H D Towle commander of the barque *J Am William Dore*

12 At Trichinopoly Henry Thompson Esq assist surg H M 54th regt

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DIVISIONAL COMMANDS

Bombay Castle April 23, 1835 — With reference to the G O of the 20th October last, and in view to a still more complete assimilation of the regulations of this presidency with those of Bengal and Agra, the Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that portion of the general order of the 21st March and 12th Sept 1829, under the spirit of which general officers have been permitted to exercise the command of divisions when absent beyond their respective limits, and to declare, that henceforward the divisional command, and absence from the division, are to be considered as incompatible

Permanent divisional commanding officers are not, however, to forfeit any portion of the staff salaries when absent, either on private leave or on duty, while

within the limits of the Bombay territories, nor is the next senior officer of the division on whom the temporary command may devolve entitled to any additional allowances in virtue of such command, nor does he relinquish in the interim the command of his own brigade.

The rules, prescribed by the General Order of 30th October last, are to be considered as equally applicable to 1st as to 2d class commands: it is, however, to be clearly understood, that though all officers, succeeding to the temporary command of brigades or districts, become, when confirmed by government, entitled to the difference between the allowances of which they were previously in receipt and the full staff salary of a brigadier of the class to which the absentee belongs, yet such as happen to be at a station with less than two corps of the line, are not to make over the command of their own regiment to any other officer.

Officers in command of stations at which there may be two or more corps of the line, are, when detached on duty, entitled, in common with permanent brigadiers, to compensation for the loss of the allowance of which they were previously in receipt; in such case, the next senior officer becomes entitled to the authorised staff salary of Rs. 520, for the command of the station, and will make over the command of his regiment to the officer entitled to receive it.

The above modifications of the previously-existing rules, are, so far as they affect brigade command allowances, to have retrospective effect to the 17th December last.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

June 24. Mr. S. Marriott to be senior puisne judge of sudder dewannee and foudaree adawlut, and Mr. D. Greenhill to be fourth puisne judge of ditto ditto, from 1st July 1838, the date of Mr. Henderson's resignation.—Mr. E. H. Bailie and Mr. J. Keuth to resume their fixed situations of second and third puisne judges of court, from same date.

22. Mr. Hunter to be acting assistant judge at Sholapoor.

Mr. A. Bell, sen., to be judge and session judge at Poona, and agent for sirdars in Deccan, from 1st July.

July 7. Mr. J. A. Shaw to be judge and session judge of Tanna.

13. Mr. H. H. Glass to act as judge and session judge at Tannah, until relieved by Mr. Shaw.

27. Mr. A. Spens confirmed in situation of assistant to judge and session judge of Dharwar, vacating situation of assistant to principal collector.

31. Mr. Thomas Thornton to be provisional coroner.

Territorial Department.

June 30. Mr. G. Coles, second assistant to collector of Rutnaghere, to act as first assistant at that station under section 23 of absentee regulation.

July 7. Mr. E. E. Elliot to act as sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps, during Mr. Williams' absence.

Mr. Horaby, acting collector of Tanna, received charge of that collectorate on 3d July.

The following gentlemen have returned to duty, from Europe:—Messrs. W. Chesser, J. H. Bambridge, and J. A. Denton.

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MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 22, 1838.—Asst. Surg. P. Lord, M.D., admitted on establishment.

22d N.I. Lieut. T. H. Otley to be qu. master and interp., v. Cromer resigned the situation; date 15th June.

June 25.—Surg. Bird, 18th N.I., to afford medical aid to Europeans and native servants of sub-collectors at Bagalkote, v. Asst. Surg. Hughes, ordered to Ahmednagar.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Capt. J. Worby, 18th N.I., to perform commissariat duties at Kulladghes, during absence of Capt. Cornelia on duty.—Srv. Capt. P. Hennessy, of H.M. 9th regt., to act as interp., and Lieut. E. A. Guern to act as qu. master and paym. to 14th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Burrows on leave.—Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, 4th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee and Maratta languages to that regt., until arrival of Lieut. Lucas, after which period he will retain interpretship in Maratta only.—Lieut. F. Williams, 2d or Gr. N.I., to act as brigade major at Sholapoor, v. Lieut. P. W. Clark app. adj. to 2d or Gr. N.I.

June 30.—Capt. C. Benbow, 18th N.I., placed under orders of political agent in Kattywar, for purpose of being employed in survey of northern portion of that province.

Asst. Surg. A. Burn, M.D., to act as civil surgeon at Kalra, during absence of Asst. Surg. Chatterton, on sick certificate.

Capt. W. Ward to continue in charge of irregular horse in Cutch, during illness of Capt. Roberts, or until further orders.

July 2.—BREVET RANK.—In order to give effect to the instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, consequent on an arrangement sanctioned by his Majesty, the following officers of the Bombay army are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the dates specified:—

V. Kennedy, 26th N.I.; G. A. Litchfield, 1st L.C.; E. Frederick, 18th N.I.; W. Miles, 9th do.; G. B. Brooks, left wing European regt.; T. Burford, 8th N.I.; A. Robertson, 13th do.; P. Lodwick, 11th do.; J. Morse, 10th do.; and E. H. Bellasis, engineers; from 1st Jan. 1833, to stand above Col. S. H. Stroker, of the artillery.

C. Garraway, 14th N.I., from 22d May 1833, to stand above Col. E. Hardy, of the artillery, returned on 25th Dec. 1833.

P. Pearson, 6th N.I., and T. Morgan, 7th do., from 25th Dec. 1833, to stand above Col. L. C. Humell, of the artillery.

July 2.—The services of Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, 3d N.I., placed at disposal of Government of India.

July 6.—Col. J. Salter appointed to general staff of army, with rank of brigadier-general, and to command northern division of army (in room of Brig. Gen. B. Kennett, compelled by ill health to tender resignation of his app. on general staff).

July 14.—Capt. J. W. Gibson, com. of ordnance, to perform duties of executive engineer at Baggaum, until arrival of an officer app. to succeed Capt. Jervis; date 15th June.

July 15.—Asst. surg. Grierison relieved from duty in Indian Navy, and placed at disposal of Com. in-chief.

Cadets of Cavalry Hugh Spottiswoods, John Forbes, and Wm. Loch, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.—Cadets of Infantry Adam Hogg, James McGregor, H. J. Pelly, J. H. Ayton, C. F. Borell, and Wm. Gibbard, admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.—Messrs. John Stewart, James Jephson, and J. F. D. Cullen admitted on ditto, as asst. surgeons.

Asst. surgs. Jephson and Cullen placed under orders of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

July 17.—Lieut. John Rose, H.M. 53th regt., to act as ad-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, pending a reference to Com. in-chief of India, v. Major O. Felix resigned.

July 22.—Lieut. Graham, adj. of 18th N.I., to be second in command of that corps.

Lieut. W. J. Morris, 5th N.I., to be adj. to the 2d in command of corps.

(F)

July 24.—*St N I* Ena. E. W. Agar to be *lieut.*, v Price retired; date 15th Sept. 1834.

21st *N I* Ena. G Rippon to be *lieut.*, v Twy also resigned, date 23d Nov 1833.—*Lieut.* (Brev Capt) E M Davis to be *capt.*, and Ena. A. Welstead to be *lieut.*, in suc. to Lighton dec, date 11th July 1835.

10th *N I* Capt. C Cathcart to be *major*, *Lieut* C B Morton to be *capt.*, and Ena. F Fenwick to be *lieut.*, in suc. to Hart dec.; date 30th May 1835

July 27.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—*2d Lieut.* C H Nixon, of artillery, to act as *adj* to *3d bat.*, during absence of *Lieut.* Grant on med. cert, and *3d Lieut* J Jacob to act as *qu* *mbst.*, during period *Lieut.* Nixon may con thine to act as *adj*.—*Lieut.* A. Morison, *2d N I*, to act as *adj* to *regt.*, during absence of *Lieut.* Edmonds.—*Lieut* J Jessop, 12th *N I*, to act as *adj* to *left wing* at Rajcote, in suc. to *Lieut* G Clark son app *adj* to that *regt*

July 28.—*Lieut* J V. W. Hart, *2d* or *Gr N I*, to conduct duties of sub *asst* com gen and su perintendent of *bazaar* at Sholapore, during absence and on responsibility of *Lieut* Scobin, on sick leave

July 29.—With the view to assimilate the practice at this presidency with that at Bengal and Madras, the following officers are appointed brigadiers of the 1st and 2d class respectively.—*Col* G B Brooks, commanding at Deesa, to be brigadier of 1st class.—*Col* F. W. Williams, H M *2d* or *Queen's Royals*, commanding at Poona. *Col* R A Willis, commanding at Ahmednuggur. *Col* J Kimmersley, commanding in Candelah. *Col* G A Litchfield, commanding at Sholapore, and *Col* T Burford, commanding at Baroda, to be brigadiers of 2d class

July 31.—*2d J C* *Lieut* G Rowley to be *capt.*, and *Cornet* A Prescott to be *lieut.*, in suc. to Urquhart dec, date 19th July 1834

Cadets of Engineers F Wemyss and W S Stuart admitted on estab, and prom. to *3d lieuts*

The following officers are permanently posted to regiments, viz.—*Cavalry*—*Cornets* R C L. Grey, to *3d L C* F F Taylor, *3d do.* Wm Loch *2d do.* Hugh Spottiswoode, *1st do.* and *John Forbes*, *3d do.*—*Infantry*—*Ensigns* James McGregor, to *21st N I* Wm Gibbard, *16th do.* J H Ayerton, *2d Gr N I* Adam Hogg, *4th N I* W J Boyd, *2d do.* J D De Vitre, *25th do.* L S Hough, *18th do.* (has Burnes, *21st do.* F W Bowen, *3d do.* B G Morrison, *24th do.*, and W H Clarke, *10th do.*

Aug 1.—*Major* C Ovens, European *regt.*, to act as *qu* *mbst* gen of army, during absence of *Lieut* Col Morse, on sick cert. to Cape of Good Hope

Aug 3.—The following officers reported to regiments.—*Ensigns* A Hall to *25th N I* C Manger, *17th do.* C E Christie, *21st do.*, and H Fenning, *23d do.*

Capt C W Grant received charge of office of executive engineer at Belgium, on 11th July, and Capt T B Jervis, ditto of superintending engineer at presidency, on 15th July

Returned to duty, from Europe—June 22 *Lieut* J K Gloag, *3d* or *Gr N I*—*Lieut* F L Christie, 17th *N I*—Capt W A Wroughton, *3d N I*—July 14. Capt. P M Melville, 7th *N I*—14. Capt. B. Justice, 5th *N I*—31. Capt T Mylne, 1st *L C*

FURLONGS

To Europe—June 25 *Lieut* P Brougham, engineer, for health—July 16. *Lieut* J K Russell, 11th *N I*, for health—31 *Lieut* J K Gloag, *3d* or *Gr N I*, for health—Aug 1 *Veteran* Burg Hibson, for health (to proceed from Cape of Good Hope)

To Cape of Good Hope—July 24. *Lieut* Col A Morse, *qu* *mbst* gen of army, for one year, for health (via St Helena).

MARINE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS, &c

July 4.—Mr Sutherland, examining clerk, to act as *parson* of the *Beetings*, during indisposition of Mr Puzer Turner.

July 14.—*Commander* E. W. Harris to be *capt.*, v Elwen dec.; *Lieut.* J E. Howland to be *commander*, v Harris prom.; and *Master* J F. Pringle to be *lieut.*, v. Rowland prom., date of com. 18th June 1835.

July 25.—*Lieut.* Williams to be *assistant* to *com troller* of the dock

July 29.—*Capt* Pepper to be *commander* of *squadron* stationed in the Persian Gulf, v Elwen dec.

FURLOUGH

To Europe—June 23 *Capt* Coggan, Indian Navy

SHIPPING

Arrivals

July 25 *Napoleon*, *Barbot*, from Madras—*July 25* *Hept ad*, Jones, from Liverpool, *Thomas Coutts*, *Oradour*, and *Lord Lowther*, *Grant*, both from London, and H C surveying ship *Benares* Moresby, from Maldiv Islands—7 *Class* *ment*, *Boulton*, from Calcutta and *Shak* *by*, *Harding* from Liverpool—8 *Allerton* *Gill*, from Liverpool—9 H C *sloop* of war *Fifteenth*, *Sawyer*, from Muscat, &c—11 *Bombay Castle*, *Wemyss* from China—23 *Musurus*, *McPherson*, from Liverpool—24 *Louise* *Family* *Johnston*, from China—25 H M S *Victor*, *Crozier*, from England, *Madras*, *Teneriffe* *Cape*, and *Mauritius*—27 H M S *Battleman*, *Hobson*, from England *Madras*, *Rio*, and *Cape*—Aug 3 *Duke* of *Rosario* *ph*, *Petrie*, from Port Louis and *Mauritius*—10 *Plover*, *hmg*, from Clyde, and *Fawcett*, *McKellar*, from Liverpool

Departures

July 24 *John Bannerman*, *Daly*, for China—28 *Arab* *sparkes*, for China—JULY 8 *Ureus* *Ainley*, for China—9 *John Taylor*, *Crawford*, from Liverpool—22 H C *brig* of war *Fuquhar*, *Denton*, for Persian Gulf—26 *Bombay Castle*, *Wemyss*, for Calcutta, and *Napoleon*, *Barbot* for Madras—28 H M S *Victor*, *Crozier*, for Trin comallee and *Charles Forbes*, *Wille*, for Madras—29 *Sir Herbert C. aples* *Simpson*, for Persian Gulf—Aug 3 *Imogene* *Riley*, for Madras and H M S *Battleman*, *Hobson*, to sea—3 *Blackly*, *Harding*, and *Hyewood*, *Jones* both for Liverpool—4 *Alumina*, *Hootan*, for Liverpool—10 *Linton*, *Taylor*, for Liverpool, and *Indus* *McKerran*, for Clyde

Freight to London Aug 1)—£4 to £4 10s per ton

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

June 11 Mrs W H Bell, of a daughter
11 At Belvedere the lady of Capt Henderson, agent for clothing the army, of a daughter
20 At Kirkee the lady of Major Havelock, of a daughter, still born
25 At Poona, the lady of Charles Ducat, Esq. of a daughter
28 At Bombay, the lady of Brev Capt Parsons, 11th *N I*, of a daughter
30 The lady of W Clerk, Esq, civil service, of a daughter
July 17 At Saterah, the lady of Capt. H Lyons, 23d *N I* of a son
21 At Bombay, the lady of H P Hadow, Esq, of a son
23 At Bombay, the lady of Wm Chamier, Esq, of a son
29 Mrs W Brown, of a son
Aug 1 At Poona, the lady of B H Crockett, Esq, 1st Grenadiers, of a son
3 At Kirkee, the lady of *Lieut.* Col Fendall, of a son

MARRIAGES

July 4 At Poona, Major Hugh Jameson, 3d *regt* *L C*, to Margaret, third daughter of Wm Bell, Esq, of Belleview, Queens County, Ireland
11 At Bombay, John Watt, Esq, commanding the ship *Earl of Clare*, to Frederica Maxwell, youngest daughter of L Hathway, Esq

20. At Bombay, David Gilmour, M.B., eldest surgeon, to Mary McCulloch, youngest daughter of Andrew Livingston, Esq., late of Alder.

DEATHS.

June 17. At Basmore, after a few days' illness, of fever, Capt. Thomas Elwon, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and commodore at the Persian Gulf, in the 41st year of his age.—The death of Commodore Elwon will be long lamented by all who knew him; as, by his affability and kindness of disposition, he was equally esteemed in public and private life. At an early period of his services in India, the climate took severe effect on his constitution, and obliged him to return to England on furlough for the benefit of his native air. He resumed his duties again in 1819. For some years previous to taking the command at the Gulf, he had been engaged in the survey of the Red Sea, which has been carried on under the orders of Government, and had completed his portion of it, extending from Jeddah to the Straits, in a most masterly manner, eliciting on more than one occasion the thanks of the authorities.—*From a Correspondent.*

July 12. At Hurulo, after an illness of four days, Lieut. Charles York, of the artillery, in his 31st year.

20. At Hurulo, of fever, after a few days' illness, Lieut. b. Macan, 17th regt N.L.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENT

July 4 George Lee, Esq., to be postmaster-general.

Batavia, &c.

SHIPPING

Arrivals at Batavia.—July 18. *Kak, Refusa*, and *Hoo*, all from Liverpool. *Statenman, Maister u neen Paket, Fortuna*, and *Milmar*, all from New South Wales.—27. *Batama*, from London.—Aug. 8. *Trio*, from Liverpool.—10. *Kail of Balaen*, from London.—11. *Helina*, from Dublin.—14. *Ann and Hope*, from Mauritius.—15. *Janne*, from Singapore.—19. *Lady Charlotte*, from Liverpool.—20. *Janne*, from Clyde. *Aliza*, from Rotterdam; *Alasandri Johnson*, from Greenock. *Malasoor*, from Flushing.—22. *Ouvil*, from Singapore.—21. *Whe*, from Liverpool.—31. *John O'Gauin*, from Liverpool.

Departures.—July 22. *Hircutan*, for China.—25. *Mediterranean Packet*, for Singapore.—30. *Kak*, for ditto.—Aug. 16. *Helina*, for China.

Arrivals at Sourabaya.—July 31. *Lady Amherst*, from Sydney.—Aug. 6. *Lady of the Lake*, and *Emma Fugencia*, both from Sydney.—17. *Hansut*, from Sydney.

Arrivals at Anjer.—July 11. *Falcon*, from Liverpool.—15. *Globe*, from Havre.

Arrivals in Straits of Bunda.—July 23. *Columbia*, from London.—Aug. 13. *Bracken Moor*, Honey, from London.—14. *Cayton*, from Batavia.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—July 12. *Edinburgh*, from Bombay.—22. *Elizabeth*, from Manila.—26. *Geillardon*, from Calcutta.—29. *Alexander*, from Nantes, Pyramus, from Liverpool.

BIRTH

July 8. Mrs. Marcussen, of a son.

DEATHS.

March 5. Matilda Coman, wife of the Rev. Wm. Dean, American missionary, destined for Siam, aged 31.

July 4. The Hon. Charles Robert Lindsay, of the Bengal civil service, second son of the late Earl of Balcarra.

12. Mr. S. Howson, of Liverpool, and on the following day, Mr. Wm. Marmont, chief mate, both of the brig *Fanny*, of Belfast.

Malacca.

BIRTH.

June 21. The lady of William Stevenson, sen., Esq., residency assistant surgeon, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Feb. 19. John William Baumgarten, Esq., late member of his Netherland Majesty's Court of Justice at Malacca, aged 51.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—May 30. *Maria*, from Singapore; *Harriet Taylor*, from Calcutta.—June 8. *Perth*, from Calcutta.—12. *Nesbuda*, and *Berratto Junior*, both from Calcutta.—13. *Rosendale*, and *Burlington*, both from Sourabaya; *Bewdson*, from Liverpool.—14. *Lady Grant*, from Bombay.—19. *Spicer*, from Manila.—20. *Isabelle Robertson*, from Calcutta.—21. *Lady Elgar*, from Sydney; *Fus-hai*, from Batavia; *Julia*, from Singapore; *Water Witch*, from Calcutta.

Departures.—June 16. *Gracian*, for Hobart Town.

Spanish India.

DEATH.

April 22. At Manila, General Torres, the new governor general of the Philippine islands.

"The accession of such a man to power was a cause of congratulation to all the friends of just government, and his presence in Manila was hailed with joy both by natives and foreigners. He commenced his career with the most promising aspects, his actions were consonant to his professions of liberal and just sentiments; and both evinced his sincere intentions to promote the welfare of the people committed to his charge, and to increase the prosperity of the islands which he governed. His liberal views of commerce, and the encouragement he bestowed on all engaged in its pursuit, were honourable to his judgment and disposition, and we are happy to announce that the esteem in which he was held by the inhabitants of Manila has been manifested by a subscription for his family, who are left in narrow circumstances. His death is generally considered as a public calamity."—*Clinton Reg.*

New South Wales.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—June 19. *Sumnerah*, from Mauritius.—21. *Spicer*, from London.—22. *William Bryan*, from London.

Departures.—June 15. *Brothers*, for Sumatra.—16. *Duchess of Northumberland*, for Madras.—21. *Clorinda*, for Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

June 1. Mrs. J. H. Potts, of a son.
19. At Sydney, the lady of Frederick Parbury, Esq., of a son.
— At Sydney, Mrs. Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 12. At Sydney, Joseph Jourdain, Esq., to Anne, fifth daughter of the late Robert Moore, Esq., of Brandon, county Cork, Ireland.

18. At Parramatta, Capt. A. D. White, R. P. Royal Engineers, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of A. H. Mackenzie, Esq., J.P., Dockyard, Bathurst.

DEATH.

June 23. At Sydney, C. H. Wildy, Esq.

Van Diemen's Land.

MARRIAGES

May 19 At Hobart Town, Wharton Young, Esq., best and adj. 51st regt., to Amy Kemp, daughter of A. F. Kemp, Esq.

June 5 At Hobart Town, A. B. Jones, Esq., 3d Madras Cavalry, to Fanny, fifth daughter of A. F. Kemp, Esq.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals—July 12 *Victor*, from Monte Video—15. *Victor*, from Bordeaux.—29 *Matilda*, from London. *Amelia*, from Cape—Aug 3. *Duncester*, from London—9 *Prudence*, from Marseilles—11. *Penyard Park* from London and Marseilles—18. *Tyne*, from Bordeaux.—30 *Selma*, from Havre—Sept. 6 *Georgiana*, from London—7 *Symmetry*, from Bordeaux. *Fairlie*, from London—9 *Brunken Moor*, Nichols, from London. *Edward Robinson*, from London and Ascension.

Departures—July 12 *Ann and Hope* for Batavia—23 *Alexander*, for Calcutta—25 *Louisa*, for Ceylon—29 *Isabel Brown*, for Madras.—30 *Cavendish*, for Sydney—Aug 13 *Thomas Speck*, for Madras—17 *Asia*, for Bordeaux—24 *Argo*, for Batavia.—Sept 9 *Calcutta*, for Madras—6 *Penyard Park*, for Calcutta.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS

Aug 13 The Rev W. B. Boyce, of the Wesleyan mission, Richard Southey, Esq., and James Kidd, Esq., to be commissioners for location, establishment, and regulation of friendly portion of the tribe of T. Siambe, now become his Majesty's subjects, within that portion of colonial territory to be appropriated to their use.

Sept 21 The Hon. Joseph Harvey, Esq., to be treasurer, accountant general, and registrar of lands in this colony (Appointed by his Majesty)

SHIPPING.

Arrivals—Sept. 16. *L'Atlas*, from St. Helena—17 *Cornelia*, from London; *Falcon*, from Liverpool—18. *Tally Ho!* from London.—23. *Ann*, from Rio.

Departures—Sept. 17. *St. George* for Madras, &c., *Seaham*, for Sumatra.—23. *Warblington*, for Mauritius.—23. *Cornelia*, for Bombay.—Oct. *Hare*, for Swan River.

BIRTHS

Sept 7 At Green Point, Mrs. H. E. Rutherford, of a daughter.

15 At Wynberg, the lady of George Alexander, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a daughter.

28 At Cape Town, the lady of P. B. Daverton, Esq., Madras army, of a son.

26. Mrs. Joseph Pearson, of a son.

MARRIAGES

Aug 13 At Vredenberg House, Major James Keith, deputy adjutant general Bombay establishment, to Catherine Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bowles, Esq.

Sept 11 At Cape Town, George Bird, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Laura Elizabeth, second daughter of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.

15 At Cape Town, J. A. Skinner, Esq., to Miss Ellen Forrest.

17 At Uitenhage, the Rev. George Morgan of Somerset to Anne Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Capt. A. C. Burnett, of H. M. 54th regt.

24 At Cape Town, James Murray, Esq., Bombay medical service, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Wm. Lawson Esq., ordnance storekeeper.

30 b. B. Venning, Esq., of Cape Town, to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of John Marshall Esq., president of the Lombard and Discount Banks.

DEATHS

Aug 2 Mrs. J. Baumgardt, widow of the late J. P. Baumgardt Esq., aged 72.

— At Uitenhage, in his 47th year, Francis Seymour Matthews, Esq., surgeon 34th regt. Bengal N. I.

Sept 19 At his estate, Klein's River Valley, Hester, wife of Major Samuel Parib, aged 27.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW ACTS OF COUNCIL

The new Press law (No. XI of 1835) passed the council on the 3d August.* It was to take effect from the 15th September. It repeals the Regs. of 14th March 1823, 5th April 1823, 11th May 1825, and 1st January 1827, and it enacts, that the printer and publisher of every printed periodical work containing public news or comments on public news, shall sign a declaration, to be made before a magistrate, that they are the printers and publishers of the work, specifying the title and where printed and published, in default of which, the parties offending will be liable to a fine not exceeding 5,000 rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. It further

enacts, that every printed book or paper shall contain the name of printer and publisher, and place of printing and publication, on pain of the same penalty, that no person shall have a printing press in his possession without a declaration that he has such press and where, before a magistrate, the penalty as before. A false declaration is punishable by fine or imprisonment to the same extent.

The following acts passed the same day. No. XII of 1835, which re-enacts Reg. IV 1829, of the Madras code, entitled a regulation for annulling the sunnud-i-milkeut ismarr, issued for the seminaries of Nozad and Ellore, in the sillah of Masulpatam, and for empowering the government to issue new sunnuds for the same—and Regulation IV 1830, of the same code, entitled a regulation for suspending the provisions of the Regulation IV. 1829.

No. XIII of 1835, which enacts that it shall be competent to the Court of Sadar Foudarry Adawlut for the presidency of

* The Englishman has adopted as a motto "the Press of India freed by Sir C. T. Metcalfe, on the 3d August 1835."

Bombay to direct, that any person accused of any offence, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the East-India Company, may be tried in any sillah of the said presidency.

No XIV of 1835, which enacts, that it shall henceforth be competent to the governor of Bombay in Council, by an order in Council, to appoint any military officer, in the service of the East India Company, a magistrate or an assistant magistrate in one or more sillahs, and to confer on any assistant magistrate, by a special order, any of the powers of a magistrate.

No XV of 1835, which enacts, first, that from the 1st of September 1835, sec XVIII Reg V of 1802, of the Madras code, be rescinded. Second, that if a witness duly summoned by the Court of Sudder Udaltut of Fort St George shall not attend, or shall refuse to give evidence, in the manner prescribed by the existing law, that court may impose on such witness a fine, not exceeding 500 rupees and may commit him to the jail of the Zillah Court nearest to the presidency, until he shall consent to give his evidence in the manner prescribed, and if the said witness shall not pay the fine imposed on him, it shall be lawful for the said Court of Sudder Udaltut to direct him to be kept in confinement for a further term not exceeding three months. If any person shall be guilty of contempt of the Court of Sudder Udaltut in open court the court may immediately punish the offender by fining him in a sum not exceeding 500 rupees, or by committing him to custody in the jail of the Zillah Court nearest to the presidency for a term not exceeding six months.

If it shall appear to the Court of Sudder Udaltut that any person has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, in any matter depending in that court, that court may immediately commit the offender to custody, and transmit him to the Zillah Court nearest to the presidency, in order to his being brought to trial before the Court of Circuit of the division in which such Zillah Court is situated and such person shall be dealt with in the same manner as if the perjury had been committed within the limits of the local jurisdiction of such Court of Circuit.

No XVI of 1835, which enacts, that, from the 1st of November 1835, so much of sec II. of Reg V of 1830 of the Bengal code, as provides that persons instigating and inducing ryots to evade the performance of their engagements, may be prosecuted for the full amount of the penalty specified in the original agreement of the ryot, together with all expenses and costs of the suit, and sec III of the same regulation, providing that persons contracting for the cultivation of indigo plant, who

shall wilfully neglect or refuse to sow or cultivate the ground specified in their engagement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment, be rescinded.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

The following honorary magistrates of Calcutta were sworn in yesterday, in pursuance of the determination of government to give practical effect to the intentions of the Legislature as to the admission of native and East-Indian gentlemen to such offices.—Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore and Radakant Deb, and Mr James Kyd —*Hurt, Aug 4*

NEPALESE ENVOY

An important innovation upon Hindoo customs is proposed at the Nepal Court. It is in contemplation to send one of the ablest members of the cabinet to England, to make his own personal observations on the people the government, the manufactures and resources of our country, for the information of his court. Such a voyage cannot be undertaken without a large sacrifice of religious prejudices, and the determination to venture upon it, shews that the presence of our enlightened resident, Mr Hodgson, has not been without great advantage in the removal of prejudices. His mission will, we trust, serve to cement the union between the British and Nepal Governments. The Nepalese are in frequent communication with the court of Peking, and are therefore fully aware of the contumely with which the English are treated by that haughty cabinet. Whatever ideas the Nepalese may form of the power and majesty of Great Britain, surviving, as they do, from their elevated position, this magnificent empire stretching from the base of their mountains to the Indus, and from the northern chain of the Himalaya to Ceylon, must be in a great degree neutralised by the reports they receive of the degradation to which the English submit in the ports of China. It is scarcely possible for them to shake off their suspicions that the British power, so amazing in India, requires only a vigorous resistance to be reduced to the most humiliating position. Any ideas of this nature which they may have entertained will, we trust, be corrected by the voyage of this Nepalese noble to England, where his eyes will be dazzled with its splendour, and his mind overpowered in the contemplation of its vast resources, so far surpassing whatever the most oriental imagination can have supposed.—*Friend of India*

INDIGO CULTIVATION

The petition of the Chamber of Commerce against the repeal of Reg V. of

1890 prays that such regulation may not be rescinded, but that such alteration or revision of the whole regulation may be made as shall afford a perfect reciprocal protection to both the planter and the ryot, and yet preserve the summary mode of proceeding before a magistrate.

The secretary to government, in a reply to the memorial of the indigo planters, states that the Governor-general in Council had not been able to discover any sufficient reason against giving effect to the contemplated provision for rescinding the objectionable provisions of secs 2d and 3d Reg V. 1890, and that consequently an Act had been passed for this purpose that he is at the same time exceedingly desirous to adopt every measure for the protection of the interests of the indigo planters, consistent with the justice due to the rest of the community, and after much anxious deliberation on the subject, it had occurred to him, that some rules to the following effect, might meet the wishes of that respectable body, without being obnoxious to complaints from other quarters.

1st.—Suits for the breach of any contract for cultivating or delivering indigo plant, or for any payment in consideration of the cultivating or delivering of indigo plant, to be instituted before a magistrate, or joint magistrate.

2d.—Such suits to be tried summarily, without any fees or written pleadings.

3d.—The magistrate, or joint magistrate, to be authorized to examine both the plaintiff and the defendant, and to make his award upon such summary trial.

4th.—If the award be in favour of the plaintiff, the magistrate or joint magistrate to assign to the plaintiff such damages as he may think fit, and if in favour of the defendant, to assign to the defendant a sum which may be a compensation to him for the expense and loss of time occasioned by the proceeding.

5th.—A copy of the award, signed by the magistrate or joint magistrate, to be delivered to the successful party, and the successful party to be entitled to take property in satisfaction of the said award, and under the same rules by which property may now be taken in satisfaction of arrears of rent.

THE ARMY

A writer in the *Agra Utkar* (a new paper) thus pithily describes the result of Lord Wm. Bentinck's military administration—"Lord Bentinck has left this army in a worse state than it ever was before, the sepoys have more harassing duties to perform, their claims are not attended to as formerly in the civil courts, a spirit of litigation is induced among the

European officers, courts-martial are resorted to on every trivial occasion, the number of staff-appointments reduced, and many regiments put on half batta."

MR CURRIE'S RETIRING FUND.

The following resolution, passed at a meeting of officers, held at Dinapore, on the 27th June, was submitted for the consideration of the officers of that station, and carried by a majority of 41.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that as the agitation of the proposed retiring fund has had, and must unavoidably have, a tendency to retard promotion, by inducing many to withhold their application to retire from the service in anticipation of greater advantages held out by the agency of the fund, every officer who fully intends to retire, and who would, were the fund now in actual operation, should be assured, if his intention be put into execution, that he shall be admitted to the full benefits of the fund, from the date of its being established"—*Englishman Aug 7th*

THE CIVIL SERVICE

Private letters announce that the Court of Directors have it in contemplation to abolish the present gradations of rank in the civil service, of writers, factors, junior and senior merchants, which neither accord with their own altered constitution, nor with the duties which their servants have to perform, and that it is intended to substitute a scale of rank according to length of service, which will remove the anomalous position of the different services in respect to each other. It is also mentioned that invalided civilians will be permitted to retire on pensions of £250 after their five years, and £700 after fifteen years residence. Whether any intermediate term, as for instance ten years, will entitle the invalid to a pension of £500, we are not informed. This boon, it is understood, will be in addition to a reduction of the fine on claiming the full annuity. The Service is indebted to the exertions of the Honourable W H L. Melville for these important modifications in their fund.—*Cal Cour*, Aug 6

THE JEYPORE ASSASSINATION

We understand, upon good authority, that it is the intention of Government to pass over in silence the late murder of the British functionary at Jeypore, upon the plea of its being the deed of a few infuriated individuals, and not the premeditated act of the local government. If the Government refrain from visiting with the full weight of their vengeance this act of unprecedented outrage, influenced by such ideas, which bear with them the impress of their own absurdity, we, at least, will not

be deterred from raising our humble voice in reprobation of such apathy. Unchecked by any salutary example, the lower grades are rapidly treading in the steps of Shums ooddeen and the nawab of Jeypoor, in confirmation of which, we may mention the late attack on Col Townsend of the Madras service by a discharged sepoy, who only failed in his murderous attempt by the circumstance of the musket missing fire, as well as the conspiracy in the 9th Regt at Agra, which, among others, had for its object the murder of Capt Field of that corps. This, too, fortunately failed by timely information reaching that officer of the fate contemplated for him. If these occurrences will not open the eyes of our rulers to the necessity of making severe examples, where they possess the power of doing so, why not at once declare that crime may stalk abroad unnoticed and unpunished?—*Meerut Obs*, July 30

Major Alves has recovered from the effects of the late mysterious attempt at his life. The first act of the Inquiry-farce has terminated in the apprehension of four of the principal officers of state, who, whether connected with the attack on the British or not, are known supporters of Joota Ram, the state treasurer, the keeper of the wardrobe, the dewan of the "Fouj ka Sirdar," a term untranslatable. Their apprehension has produced some dissension in the money classes, who refuse to accommodate the raj with the usual loans. The Suraoogees are suspected of having concerted the crime, and, by fixing it on their oppressors, hope to obtain the satisfaction they themselves are unable to take. The opportunity this 'affair' has presented to the zemindars, of withholding their payments, has not been lost, and a new cause of misery and murder will be brought into action, when the enforcement of the collections commences.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug 1

We hear that a large force is to be assembled at Jeypore, on the 15th November next. Should this prove true, as we hope and trust it may, we think our gallant friends the Cameronians will not see Ghaspore for some time to come.—*Deths Gaz* July 29

MR J W RICKETTS

The death of Mr J W. Ricketts, principal Sudder Ameen at Gya, was mentioned in our obituary list. This gentleman, it will be remembered, was deputed by the East-Indian class, three or four years ago, to carry a petition to England, whence he returned with the esteem of the functionaries with whom he had communicated, to render an account of a mission which he had conducted with much discretion and success. When it was deter-

mined to strengthen the judicial establishment by the appointment of Sudder Ameen in the different Zillabs, the talents and character of Mr Ricketts naturally recommended him as a most fit person to hold one of these offices, and accordingly his name appeared among the first appointments made,—and here too we trace the same exemplary deportment in his new career, testified, not by some partial friend, but by the whole native community of the place, who, to the number of "some thousands," as stated by the judge, Mr Cuthbert, in his official report published in this day's Gazette, "evidenced their respect for his public character by following him remains to the grave"—*Calcutta Cour.* Aug 9

DISTURBANCES ON THE N E FRONTIER.

Letters from the North east frontier state, that a serious irruption of the discontented Kamptees and Singphos has lately taken place above Suddiyah, under the Duffah Gaum, a chief who has never been well affected towards the British Government. "About three weeks ago," says one of our correspondents, "he came down, with about 400 followers, to Beesa, about thirty miles from Suddiyah, and the capital of the chief of that name, against whom he had a deadly cause of quarrel, and here being joined by the other chiefs of Gaums, to the number, it is said, of 2,000, and their followers, they plundered Beesa, massacring indiscriminately male and female, and having set fire to the place the Duffah Gaum with his followers located themselves in a stockade near the ruins of the town, and there remain, the rest returning to their homes. Amongst the sufferers by the irruption, are several Kajahs and other subjects of the British Government, who had established themselves as merchants, at Beesa, and whose property has been entirely carried off, and their agents and servants killed. The attack was made with such extreme caution, that the Beesa Gaum, though perpetually on the lookout, had scarcely time to escape, and, in fact part of his family were massacred." A party of sepoys from Suddiyah, and the gun boats under Mr. Bruce, had proceeded to dislodge the miscreants from their stockade, but nothing had been heard of their proceedings when our correspondent's letter came away. It is conjectured that this affair will interfere materially with the tea expedition.—*Englishman*, Aug. 11

COLONEL GARDNER.

Among our obituary notices will be found that of Colonel Gardner of Khamsung. This distinguished and regretted officer has thus closed a singularly interesting career, of which we regret our in-

ability to give our readers a memoir. The only account of the gallant colonel's actions we have seen, was given in the *Asiatic Journal* for October last, which, though inaccurate in some of its details, describes the principal features of his life with fidelity. He came to India an officer in His Majesty's service, then entered that of the Marhattas, and subsequently commanded a regiment of cavalry in the Company's army, which, under the title of "Gardner's Horse," bore a conspicuous part in the Ohoorkha war and the other military operations which succeeded. Should any autobiographical notes be found among the colonel's papers, we hope they will be one day given to the public. His great mental powers, notwithstanding his active life, led him to literature, which he cultivated with taste and success. His acute powers of observation, and the vast field he possessed for the exercise of them, enabled him to impart to his conversation a depth and charm, which instructed and delighted his hearers. He possessed large estates at Khasagunge, which will descend to his only son, J Gardner, and his grandchildren, of whom he has, we believe, several.—*Agra Utkhar, Aug 1*

ABDUCTION OF A HINDU CONVERT

The *Friend of India*, of August 13th, contains a statement, on respectable authority, of the forcible abduction of a native youth, about twenty, from the house of the Rev Mr Heberlin, a missionary. It appears that the native in question, named Ram Ruttun Mookerjee, of respectable family and connexions, about a year ago, applied to Mr Heberlin, for instruction in Latin. In the course of his studies, he became acquainted with the Scriptures, and in nine months declared himself to his tutor a decided convert to Christianity, urging Mr Heberlin to baptize him. That gentleman judiciously recommended further consideration, wishing to have evidence of the youth's sincerity. In three months, he repeated his request, declaring he was content to sacrifice all his worldly prospects for the sake of Christianity. On the 31st July, the youth came to Mr Heberlin and told him that his family had found out his intentions, that he had had a quarrel with them and would not return, he begged that he might be baptized immediately, and asked for an asylum for the night. After considerable hesitation, and consultation with a friend, Mr Heberlin was induced to grant the latter, and during the day asked him if he was willing to give up his brahminical thread, he immediately took it off, and offering it to Mr Heberlin, said, "of what use is it now?" At seven o'clock on the morning of the 2nd August, two keranchies drove up to the door of Mr. H's house, and some natives

(the kindred and friends of the young convert) came into the house and had a long conversation with him, and endeavoured to persuade him to renounce his intentions and accompany them home, but he would not go, and his friends and relatives went away without him. At ten a.m. on the same day, two palankeen carriages and two keranchies drove up to the door, accompanied by a very considerable number of persons on foot, apparently not less than forty or fifty, they came in doors, and took possession of the lower part of the house, a card was sent up bearing the name of "Obhuychurn Mookerjee," he was invited up stairs and admitted into Mr Heberlin's sitting room, accompanied by two more native gentlemen, the young man, Ram Ruttun, was in the room with his tutor at the time, but before the party came, he expressed his fears that, if they were once admitted they would get him away against his will, Mr H however, considering such an attempt impossible. A conversation commenced, by Obhuychurn Mookerjee's telling Mr H that Ram Ruttun had no desire of becoming a Christian, that he only wanted a situation, and desired that he might be allowed to go away with him to which Mr H replied, "He is under no restraint, speak to him, he is at perfect liberty. They then addressed the youth and said all they could to persuade him to renounce his intention and follow them, but without avail, they then offered him thousands of rupees to go with them, and said they would secure by a bond, before they left the room, the amount offered, but he was immovable. Then one of them said to Mr Heberlin, that he wished to say a few words in secret to him, on which they rose from their seats and went into an adjoining room, Mr H purposely leaving the door open that he might not lose sight of his pupil. All that Obhuychurn had to say, was to abuse Krishnu Mohun Banerjee. Mr H seeing the other natives walking about the next room, having hold on either side of the arms of Ram Ruttun, said, "I will allow of no compulsion, if he is willing to go, let him go, if not, you shall not force him." In the course of a little time they succeeded in getting him out of the room, and as they were going down stairs, the youth resisted and hung back, Mr H endeavoured to rescue him, but the whole party from below rushed up stairs, and jostled Mr H against the wall on the landing-place, so that in the scuffle the sleeve of his coat was torn, they clenched their fists and gnashed their teeth at him, and greatly abused him, the young man was dragged, or shoved, down the last flight of stairs, so as to fall head foremost to the ground, when he was picked up and hurried into one of the carriages, which immediately drove off with him.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to this Estate for June and July 1835, filed by the Assignee, and published by Order of the Court.

Receipts.	
Cash Balance on 31st May	45,780
Sale of Landed Property	24,800
Ditto of Government Paper	9,388
Ramsooingee Colliery	13,080
Rents of Landed Property	1,344
Sale of Office Furniture	258
From the Union Bank.....	5,46,085
Less paid	75,625
	4,70,460
Remittances from Dr. Constituents	1,14,388
	Sa. Rs. 5,79,431

Memorandum.	
Cash in hand	8,287
Ditto Union Bank	31,799
Government Securities	8,700
Unrealised Acceptances	1,67,026
	2,15,413

Disbursements.	
Advances for manufacture of indigo	1,80,128
Ramsooingee Colliery	17,999
Foreigningee Colliery	400
Paid to Bank of Bengal for Loans on Mortgage and Commission	4,50,000
Payments in anticipation of Dividends, Assessments, Repairs, and Durwans	415
Wages for Landed Property	588
Office Frialishment	5,711
Law Charges	5,163
Incidental Charges	214
Government Paper purchased	7,599
Refund to Creditors of Sums realized since failure	7,210
	6,71,544
Cash in hand	8,287
	Sa. Rs. 6,79,031

ESTATE OF MACKINOSH AND CO

Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to this Estate, for June and July 1835, filed by the Assignee, and published by Order of the Court.

Receipts.	
Cash Balance on 31st May	2,77,105
Sale of Government Paper	3,74,788
Ditto of Union Bank Share	2,425
Ditto of Landed Property	1,180
Ditto of Brandy, Office Desk,	164
Steamer Forbuz	16,300
Rents of Landed Property	3,791
Refunds of Payments in anticipation of Dividends	98,672
Remittances from Dr. Constituents	81,179
Recoveries from Life Insurance	36,000
	Sa. Rs. 8,10,501

Memorandum.	
Government Securities	63,000
Unrealised Acceptances	2,95,993
Cash Balance and in Union Bank	1,67,133
	Sa. Rs. 5,15,429

Disbursements.	
Advances for manufacture of indigo....	27,780
Steamer Forbuz.....	9,081
Life Insurance Premiums	11,487
Rapana, Ground-rent, Assessment, &c. of Landed Property, including Charges on putting it up for Sale	3,888
Refund to Creditors of Sums realized since the failure	1,377
Annuity to Dr. M. Lumsden, secured on Mortgage of Landed Property	1,800
	Carried over....Sa. Rs. 54,953

Brought over....	Sa. Rs. 54,953
Law Charges	12,000
Office Establishment	3,000
Incidental Expenses	150
Payments on account Dividends	5,50,000
	6,02,300
Cash in hand and in the Union Bank ..	1,67,133
	Sa. Rs. 7,69,433

ESTATE OF COLVEN AND CO.

Statement of Transactions of the Assignee, from 1st to 31st July 1835, filed by the Assignee, and published by Order of the Court.

Payments.	
Indigo Advances	54,571
Dividend to Creditors	71,189
Charges for sundry expenses ..	817
Commission to Assignee	48,483
Law Charges	85
Life Insurance	9,381
Ditto on account of Debtors	6,744
Money lent on Interest ..	20,000
Postage for June	60
Ground Rent	608
Surplus on Receipts Refunded ..	618
Money borrowed refunded	113
Balance { Cash in hand.....	18,084
Ditto in the Bank of Bengal	20,080
	38,064
	Sa. Rs. 2,33,136

Receipts.	
Balance as per last statement	26,548
Outstanding Debts recovered	54,334
Dividends Refunded ..	128
Indigo sales realized	60,665
Charges refunded	5
Money lent on Interest ..	20,000
Sale of Factories	19,167
Interest on Loans recovered	180
Advances on Dividends refunded	101
Life Insurance on account of Debtors recovered	13,000
	Sa. Rs. 2,33,136

ESTATE OF BUTTENDEN AND CO.

"Twenty-five indigo concerns, belonging to the estate of this firm, are advertised for sale, " deliverable at the close of the current season, or as soon after as may be arranged with purchasers."

BANK OF BENGAL.

Those who take interest in the Bank of Bengal Charter will recollect that, in order to ascertain what were really the opinions of the proprietary at large upon the question of excluding from the direction persons holding the office of director in any other banking institution, Government requested that a circular should be sent from the bank to its proprietors resident in India, requesting a specific opinion upon that point. Accordingly, under the orders of the directors, the secretary of the bank issued eighty-one circular letters, requiring an answer before the 5th of the present month; and the result is, that fifty-one answers were received, of which thirty-two are for exclusion, and nineteen against it—which result has been reported to Government.

—Cal. Com. Aug. 14.

(G)

SCHOOLS IN ASSAM

The late Dr Carey, several years ago, completed the translation of the Scriptures into the Assamese language, and a branch of the Serampore mission is established at Gowahatee, the capital of the province, where Mr. Hae has been for some time laboriously occupied in the education of the young, the preaching of the Gospel, and the distribution of scriptures and tracts. The Education Committee has also lately turned its attention to this quarter, and an active teacher has proceeded during the last month to establish an English school under its auspices there. This, we hope, will be found useful, not only in the education of the residents, but also of the sons of the principal chiefs of the district.—*Cal. Christ. Obs.*, August.

THE BISHOP'S VISITATION

It has been officially notified, that the Bishop of Calcutta will resume the primary visitation of his diocese on the 12th of October next, when he will proceed to Bombay by sea, from thence he will enter on his visitation of the presidencies of Agra and Bengal. His Lordship expects to return to Calcutta by the end of March, 1837.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 13.

INDIGO PROSPECTS

The following reached us yesterday from a Tirhoot correspondent: "7th Aug.—We have experienced almost uninterrupted rain for the past six weeks, which must affect our plant materially, and ultimately, I fear, the out turn of the season. The produce at many factories has, however, continued tolerably good, though not such as the plant gave promise of. I yet think the result of the season generally in the district will prove favourable, but not so abundant as our good prospects at one time justified our expecting. Many concerns have already housed half as much as their last year's crop. The weather has held up these two or three days and we hope will remain so."—*L. N. Ashman*, Aug. 15.

LAW COMMISSION

Extract from a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Indian Law Commissioners by the Secretary to the Government of India, under date the 15th June 1835.

"The commissioners are requested to frame a criminal code for all parts of the British Indian empire, and for every class of people, of whatsoever religion or station, resident within its limits.

"The code, which the commission are requested to prepare for submission to the Legislative Council, ought not merely to be a digest of existing laws, usages, and regulations, but whilst it will, of course, embody all that the commission may think

good in these, it ought to comprise all the reforms in our criminal jurisprudence which the commission may think desirable. The code must be in every way complete, as, from the day on which it shall be promulgated, every other law whatever relating to criminal justice, will at once be abolished. Not only will everything in the code be law, but nothing relating to this branch of jurisprudence not in the code will be law. Whatever portions, therefore, of the Mahomedan law, of the Regulations of the Statute or the Common Law of England, it may be proposed to retain in operation, must be inserted in the code.

"In preparing the code, there are two great principles which it is hoped may never be lost sight of, and in conformity with which the most minute details in the rules of procedure as well as the great provision of the new law, ought carefully to be modelled. The first of these is the ascertaining of truth with the smallest possible cost of time and money, whether to the state or to individuals, and the second is the suppressing of crime with the smallest possible infliction of suffering, whether to the innocent or the guilty.

"Uniformity ought to be an object constantly aimed at by the commission, an uniformity as regards places and more especially an uniformity as regards persons. Different definitions of crime, different modes of procedure, or different measures of punishment, ought never to be established for different races or sects of men, without a clear and strong reason for doing so, nor ought a peculiar law to be made applicable to a particular province, or town, without some cogent motive of expediency or necessity.

"In this work, the Indian Law Commissioners are requested cautiously to abstain from the use of vague terms, which include within their legal meaning a great variety of offences, different from each other. Every act, which it is intended to make criminal, must be clearly and separately defined, and it must be provided that no indictment that shall not follow the words of some one of the definitions of the code shall be valid, nor any accused person convicted whose act, as proved against him on trial, shall not come distinctly within the definition in the indictment.

"In drawing up the provisions of the code, conciseness ought to be carefully studied, as far as may consist with perspicuity. It is believed that perspicuity and matured conciseness, so far from being incompatible, will in general be found to be identical.

"The wording of the code must be simply definitive and imperative, and no argumentative matter whatever ought to be admitted into it. In submitting the result of their enquires and deliberations, the commissioners are requested to append

notes to the code which they may propose to have enacted, assigning their reasons for all provisions contained in it, of which the reasons may not be obvious."

Published by permission of the hon the Governor-general of India in Council
T MILLER, &c

Indian Law Commission, 7th Aug 1835

THE NAWAB OF FREZEPUR

The case for the prosecution against the Nawab Shumsodeen Khan, for the murder of Mr Fraser, closed on the 25th July. According to the *Dilli Gaetie*, the case is made out by the most substantial evidence. It is added

"In the cross examination of witnesses by the defendant's vakil it is remarkable, that in no instance has he attempted to grapple with those points of evidence which bear strongest against his client. All the questions were unimportant and many frivolous. There was an endeavour to record Unnah as the servant of Kurum Khan, not of the Nawab, and to show that, when the jagheer was attacked, the ryots received a remission of rent as an inducement to give any testimony that might be required of them. Both, how-

ever, immediately fell to the ground. In other respects, we were puzzled to discover the drift of the numerous questions put on the part of the defendant. On Thursday, one of the witnesses denied the truth of what he had before stated on oath to the magistrate, on the plea that, though the *Koran* had been placed in his hands, in the usual manner, he had put it aside when giving that part of his deposition. But the subterfuge was of no avail, as Mr. Colvin forthwith directed his committal. This case was brought forward on Saturday, and sentence passed of a ride through Delhi on a jack ass and seven years hard labour on the roads.

A statement appeared in the *Hurkaru*, that the nawab had made "a full and free confession of being the instigator of the murder of Mr Fraser, it turns out, however, that the nawab had made no such confession, nor said anything beyond a request that he might communicate on an important subject with Mr Colvin, that gentleman very properly declined to receive any communication from the prisoner except in open Court, or in the presence of Colonel Skinner and the magistrate.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER

COURT-MARTIAL

CORNET M LUSHINGTON

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Aug 1, 1835

—At an European General Court Martial, re-assembled at Nomialah, Agra, on the 4th July 1835, of which Col R H Sale, C B, H M 13th L I, is President, Cornet Matthew Lushington, 7th L C, was arraigned on the following charge—

Charge—"Cornet M Lushington 7th L C, charged with conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of order and military discipline in having, in camp, at Salimpore, in Rajwarra, on the evening of the 3d Jan 1835, appeared in the street of tents of the 36th N I, in a state of intoxication, and after having intruded himself into the mess tent of that regiment, and being desued by Major Godby, the president and senior officer of the mess, to quit the tent, thrown his cap at Major Godby, at the same time using the words 'take that, then,' and further, upon being ejected forcibly from the tent, applying the words 'blackguards,' 'cowards,' and other terms of abuse, to the officers then present at the mess, who had just expelled him from the tent, he, Cornet Lushington, at the time being in arrest, and under the unpublished sentence of a Ge-

neral Court martial, on a charge of intoxication, on a previous occasion.

Opinion and Sentence—"The Court, having duly considered the evidence for the prosecution together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence is of opinion that he, Cornet M Lushington, 7th L C, is not guilty of 'conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having appeared in the street of tents of the 36th Regt N I in a state of intoxication,' but that he is guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, in having thrown his cap at Major Godby, and making use of the abusive language attributed to him in the Charge, the Court does therefore sentence him, Cornet M Lushington, 7th L C to lose one step in his regimental rank.

Confirmed

The Provincial Commander in Chief is at a loss to understand on what grounds the Court have in opposition to the testimony of four witnesses out of six, acquitted Cornet Lushington of intoxication, and adjudged so inadequate a punishment for his outrageous conduct.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Gen
Provincial Commander in Chief

Cornet Lushington will stand in the 7th L C between Cornets R J Hawthorne and E I Robinson.

GOVERNMENT ORDER

MANUAL AND PLATOON EXERCISES.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 30, 1835—The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that the mode of performing the Manual and Platoon Exercises, authorized in a G O dated Horse Guards the 1st of March 1834, be adopted by the troops on this establishment

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

General Department

July 29 Mr James Grant to officiate as salt agent of Balasore from 23d July

Aug 1 Mr W T Rodgers to be an assistant in office of superintendent of stamps for purpose of authenticating stamp papers

Judicial and Revenue Department

July 23. Mr John Master to officiate as a judge of court of sudder dewanny adawlut

Mr H Ricketts to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1 kh or Cuttack division

Mr James Grant to officiate as magistrate and collector of Ballasore

Lieut J C Hannynton 24th N I to be junior assistant to agent to Governor General under Reg 13, 1835, v the late Lieut James Awdry

Mr W J Allen to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Patna during absence of Mr H T Rakes

25 Mr D P Da Costa to be a temporary principal sudder ameen in silah Surum

28 Mr C R Martin to officiate as civil and session judge of 24 Pergunnahs

Mr W S Alexander to officiate as magistrate and collector of Tippeah

Mr C T Davidson to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in silah Chit tagong

Aug 1 Mr J S Torrens to be an assistant under magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad

4 Mr C Trower to officiate as collector of 24 pergunnahs in room of Mr Doullthorne retaining also charge of his office of collector of Calcutta—The office hitherto held by Mr C Trower of a magistrate of Calcutta has been abolished

Mr W Taylor to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of central division of Cuttack, in room of Mr Jas Grant

BY THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA

Judicial and Revenue Department

July 7 Mr R Neave to be magistrate and collector in Hurrianah division of Delhi territory

Mr C W Truscott to be magistrate and collector of land revenue customs and town duties, in central division of ditto

15 Mr G H Smith to be collector of government customs north west frontier

Mr T I C Plowden jun to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut

16 Mr R Woodward to officiate as additional judge of Futtehpoore

Mr H B Harrington ditto as register of sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut of Agra presidency

July 22 Mr J S Boldero to officiate as commissioner under Act III of 1835 at Agra, for decision of suits instituted under Reg I of 1831, and Reg I of 1833

26 Mr T J Turner to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 4th or Allahabad division

Mr F Cuvrie to be ditto ditto of 5th or Benares ditto

Mr R J Taylor to be civil and session judge of Bundelcand

Mr W Gorton to be ditto ditto of Benares

Mr L Malwaring to be civil and session judge of Goruckpoore

Mr C M Caldecott to be magistrate and collector of Saharunpoore

Mr J C Grant to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur

Mr H Rose to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad

Mr D Home ditto ditto of Shahjehanpoore

Mr J Cumme to officiate as ditto ditto at Meerpoore

Mr J C Wilson ditto ditto at Cawnpore.

General Department

July 15 Assist Surg A C Gordon to medical duties of Umballah Agency

Assist Surg W M Buchanan, M D to medical duties of civil station of Musuffernugur

Political Department

July 22 Capt McCauland to conduct duties of political agent at Subathoo during absence of Capt Kennedy on leave to presidency

The services of Mr S J Becher have been placed at disposal of Government of Agra

Mr A S Anand has reported his return to Calcutta from Europe

ECCLESIASTICAL

The Rev Frederick Ackers Dawson, A M, to be district chaplain at Lucknow

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS &c

Head Quarters July 31 1835—Lieut J H Darnell fr 11 to be adj and asst of 2d brigade horse artillery v Lieut G Canby permitted to resign the appointment

Lieut W O Young of 3d comp 2d bat to be adj and asst of Neemuch division of artillery v Darnell

The following unpromoted officers to do duty—Cornet R Boulton with 8th L C at Sultanpore, Benares—Pns R W Bird with 12th N I at Allahabad at his own request

July 23 and 24—The following removals ordered—Col G Carpenter (on furl) from 1th to 48th N I Col W C Faithfull es from 49th to 17th do Lieut Col F Palmer from 18th to 21st N I Lieut Col F Oliver from 21st to 36th ditto

Fort William July 27 1835—12th N I Lieut J S Hodgson to be cap of a comp, and Lns J H Ferris to be lieutenant from 21st June 1834, in suc to Capt T L and retired

60th N I Pns O J Younghusband to be lieut, from 18th June 1834 v Lieut J O Oldham resigned

Major James Tennant of artillery to be agent for gun powder at Ishapore in suc to Lieut Col R Powncy who vacates his app on prom to that rank

Cadets of Infantry D Stansbury, Wm McCulloch S B Faddy C L N Haika H Nicoll, J W Carter, F S Paterson G D Elliott, E W Bralow, and F C Macmullen admitted on estab, and prom to ensigns

Mr H R Bond admitted on estab as an assist surgeon

Head Quarters, July 28, 1835—The following removals and postings of medical officers made—Surgeons W Thomas (on furl) to 5th N I T Tweed s (on furl) to (th do D Renton officiating superintendent surg Benares), from 36th to 18th do W Duff from 19th to 36th do at Secrole, Benares W S Birven from 43d to 19th do J Tyler (on furl) to 14th do J Turner (on furl) to 36th do—Assist surgeons A McK Clark from 73d to 31st N I at Agra B Wilson (on furl), from 31st to 67th do A Smith (on furl), to 22d do S Holmes, from 66th to 63d do at Loodmanah G J Berwick M D, (on furl), to 43d do A Colquhoun, from 36th to 18th do, at Allahabad, S Winboldt, from artillery at

Gowwore to 40th N I, at Boodinah; E. Mitchell (on furl) to 72d do., E W Clarrivett (on furl) to 50th do.; C. J. Davidson, to do duty with 19th do., at Barrackpore.

July 22.—1844 N.I. Ena. P. D. Warren to be interp and qu mast., v. Lloyd app sub mast com gen.

43d N I Lieut. J W Stephen, of 41st N I, to officiate as interp and qu master.

Fort William, August 5.—1844 N I Lieut R F Macville to be capt. of a comp., from 26th April 1833, v. Capt D Mason retired.—Ena J 9mth to be Lieut v Lieut R F Macville prom with rank from 8th Jan 1835, v Lieut G Borra daile dec.

63d N I Ena H A Morrison to be Lieut from 28th Sept 1834, v Lieut R Houghton prom.—Ena S Toulmin to be Lieut, from 20th Jan 1835, v Lieut W C Ormsby prom.

73d N I Ena J S Davidson to be Lieut, v Lieut T G Dundas, resigned, with rank from 8th Feb 1835, v Lieut E W Ravenscroft invalided.

Asst Surg G Turnbull to be surg v Surgeon J Evans retired with rank from 18th May 1835, v Surg John Coulter dec.

Cadets of Infantry C A Jackson, H F Dunsford, J D Lauder, C F M Mandy, H C Hastings, G Caulfield and J Murray admitted on estab, and prom to ensigns.

Capt J Cartwright of artillery, to be asst adj gen of artillery, v Major J Tennant app agent for gunp wder at Ishapore.

Lieut R Long, 25th N I, to do duty with 5yl hst light infantry.

3d Lieut J N Sharp of engineers, attached to 6th, to be an assistant in 7th division of department of public works for special purpose of superintending construction of a bridge on road between Cawnpore and Allahabad (Lieut Sharp to draw a sal salary of Rs 100 per mensem, while employed on this duty).

2d Lieut T H Sale, corps of engineers, to be an assistant in 6th or Allahabad division of ditto, v Lieut Sharp.

3d Lieut S Pott corps of engineers, to be asst in Ramghur division of ditto.

Mr J Duncan to be an assistant overseer in department of public works and placed under orders of executive engineer of 7th or Cawnpore division.

Asst Surg D Gullin 14th N I to take charge of medical duties at Ishapore, v Asst Surg F Fleming.

Aug 10.—Lieut and Brev Capt C Dallas, deputy com, to be a com of ordnance v Capt Cartwright app asst adj gen of artillery.

Lieut F R Basely, regt of artil to be a dep com of ordnance, v Lieut and Brev Capt Dallas.

Lieut and Brev Capt E F Day, regt of art, to officiate as a com of ordnance for Capt Dixon, at Ajmer, until further orders.

Lieut R S Master, corps of engineers, to be executive engineer in Arracan.

Lieut R Martin, corps of engineers, to be asst to Capt Thomson, superintendent of new road to Benares v Lieut Master.

Cadets of Infantry F P Impey and J Fagan admitted on estab, and prom to ensigns.

Capt H B Henderson 1st asst mil auditor gen, to officiate as deputy military auditor general, and Lieut R G McGregor regt of art, as an assistant military auditor general, during absence of Lieut Col Kennedy from presidency, on med. cert.

Head Quarters Aug 4.—The following orders confirmed.—Lieut D Wilkie to act as interp and qu mast to 4th N I during absence on leave of Lieut P Cockney, date 24th July.—Lieut G E Van Heythuysen to act as adj to 24th N I.

Aug 7.—Unposted Ena. H L Bird to do duty with 19th N I at Allahabad, at his own request.

Aug 8.—The following unposted Ensigns (late admitted to service) to do duty.—D Stansbury, with 57th N.I., at Secrole, Benares, W McCul-

loch, 25th do., at Benares; S. E. Paddy, 42d do., at Barrackpore; C. L. N. Ballou, 57th do., at Benares; H. Nicoll with 25th do., at Benares; J. W. Carter, 42d do., at Barrackpore; P. S. Pearson, 60th do., at Secrole, Benares; G. D. Elliot, 35th do., at Lucknow, at his own request; E. W. Bristol, 60th do., at Secrole, Benares; F. S. Macmullen, 51st do., at Agra, at his own request; C A Jackson, 30th do., at Meerut, at his own request; H F Dunford, C. M. Mundy, and G. Caulfield, 34th do., at Midnapore.

Aug 11.—The following removals and postings of Surgeons ordered.—E Macdonald, from 9th L C to 20th N I, at Delhi; J Dalrymple, from 20th N I to 9th L C, at Kurmaul; G Turnbull (on furl), lately prom, to 28th N I.

24th N I Lieut G E V Heythuysen to be Adj v Hannyngton app assistant to Governor General's Agent under Reg 13 of 1833.

Brevet Capt C Dallas, commissary of ordnance (late prom), removed from charge of Chunar Magazine and app to Expense Magazine and Laboratory School at Dum Dum.

Lieut F R Basely (a dep com of ord) posted to Chunar Magazine.

Aug 12.—The following unposted Ensigns (late admitted to service) to do duty.—E P Impey, with 28th N I, at Benares; J Fagan, 23d do., at Neemuch.

Capt J W H Turner, invalid estab, app to charge of Sudder Bazar at Barrackpore.

FURLONGS

To Europe.—July 27 Capt G N C Campbell, artillery for health.—Lieut Chas Lowth, 4th I C on private affairs.—Aug 5 Major R Chambers, 2d N I, on private affairs.—Capt C S Barthelemy 16th N I, and 2d in command of Assam Sepoies Corps on ditto.—10 Lieut C of Sir Jeremiah Bryant 1th N I, on private affairs commuted from Cape.

To West Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—July 18 Lieut J S Davies, 33d N I.—20 Lieut J Grassell, 48th N I.—Aug 7 Surg J Kirkford.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River

JULY 23 London, Lamb, from Mauritius and Madras.—27 Hobsbough Castle, Franken, from London and Madras.—21 Fatima, Feathers, from Liverpool.—AUGUST 1 Corcor, Cooke, from Penang.—2 Robert, Blyth, from Liverpool and Messager des Indes, Tenpecke, from Havre and Rio.—3 R. P. P. Lloyd, from Liverpool.—8 Wincles, Fisher, from Liverpool.—9 Bussell Merchant, Moorcroft, from London, Ceylon, and Madras.—11 Sophia, M'Nair, from London and Madras.—16 Mary Ann Webb, Viner, from Liverpool and Rio.

Departures from Calcutta

JULY 23 Lord Castlereagh, Tonks, for China.—26 Warrior, Stone for New South Wales (since put back to Kedgee under jury mast).—AUG 2 Demers, Thom, for Mauritius.—3 Gubrowie, Bell, for China.—12 David Clark, Rayce, for China.—13 Penny Sheriff for Singapore and Exporter, Anwyll for Mauritius.—16 Mary Somerville, Jackson, for China.

Sailed from Sango.

AUG 2 Intrins, 4 chalmsers for Liverpool, and Betsy, Jones for Singapore.—4 Thame, Arnold for Mauritius.—5 Royal Saxon, Renner, for Liverpool.—8 Pawe Morgan, and Curmiste, Proudfoot, both for China.—9 Drummer, M'Callum, for Mauritius, and 1 Alice Seales, for China.—18 Crown, Cowman, for Liverpool.

Brought to London (Aug 15).—Dead weight, £4, light goods, £5, indigo and silk, £6.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

July 1 At Gowahatty, in Assam, the wife of Mr J Hae, missionary, of a son.

15. At Khasgunge, the lady of S W Gardner, Esq., 26th N I, of a daughter
 17. At Benally, the lady of Capt. G H Edwards, 13th Regt N I, of a son
 20. At Chinnai, the lady of Capt. J H Smith, 69d N I, of a son
 24. Mr Futtchpore, the lady of Andrew Grote, Esq., C.S., of a son
 25. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. John De Fountaine, 26th N I of a son
 27. At Ghasepore, the lady of Lieut. Deaborough, of H M Buffs of a daughter
 29. At Bursall, the lady of H Staunforth, Esq., of a son
 31. At Calcutta, Mrs M Payne, of a son
 Aug 1. At Hazareebaugh the lady of Capt. J B Campbell, H M's 49th regt., of a daughter
 2. Mrs J Goncalves, of a son
 3. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Neville Stuart, 10th Regt N I, of a daughter
 4. Mrs S L Webb, of a son
 5. At Chowringhee, the lady of J S Smith, Esq., of a son
 — At Calcutta the lady of Dr Daunt, 44th regt., of a daughter
 — At Serampore, the lady of Capt. W Glasgow, of a daughter
 — Mrs. Edward Goodall, jun of a daughter
 8. Mrs Henry Cook, of a daughter
 — At Calcutta, the lady of R Williams, Esq., of a daughter
 9. At Monghyr, the lady of J I D Oyley, Esq., of a son
 — Mrs John Chalcraft, of a daughter
 — Mrs Christopher, of a daughter
 10. At Calcutta, Mrs P Robson of a son
 11. At Chinnurah, the lady of F Montresor Wade, Esq. 44th Foot, of a son
 Lastly At the H C's Dispensary Mrs T Linton, of a daughter

MARRIAGES

July 21. At Dinapore, Mr Michael Hinton to Miss Angelica D Camera
 23. At Kurnaul at the house of Capt. Spence H M's 1st regt., Capt Hogarth H M's 27th regt., to Miss Spence
 27. At Delhi W Baring Gould, Esq. Lieut and Adjutant 48d N I to Maria Anne eldest daughter of Capt J Leeson 42d Regt N I
 — At Burdwan, Mr Simon Thidues to Miss Maria Rose
 30. At Calcutta Mr E P Harvey to Miss J E S Landman, eldest daughter of J W Landman, Esq.
 Aug 1. At Dinapore, W E J Hodgson Esq., of the horse artillery to Miss Mary H Lickell
 8. At Calcutta, Mr J P Hellario to Miss Isabella D Cruz
 11. At Calcutta, Mr C S Cartling, assistant at the General Post Office, to Miss Caroline L Anson
 Lastly At Calcutta Mr Augustine Jones, to Miss Jane Caroline Harris.

DEATHS

July 1. At Malda, Miss Harriet Leith
 2. At Calcutta, Maria Martindell daughter of the late Lieut. Gen Sir Gabriel Martindell KCB, aged 19
 8. At Almohar, Miss Eliza Faithfull, in the 34th year of her age
 10. At Dinapore, Mr Richard Watkins aged 66 formerly proprietor of the Budge Budge and Deeg farms
 — At Gowahatty, in Assam Hannah wife of Mr J Rae, missionary
 11. At the Sand Heads Mr F De La Combe, late paper manufacturer of Calcutta
 21. At Bhagulpore F C Crowe Esq.
 22. At Serampore, Mrs G Carey, relict of the late Rev Dr Carey, aged 59
 — At sea, on board the *Resolution*, V. Lawes, Esq.
 23. Mr John Florence, aged 38
 25. At Gorkulpore, Lucy Elisabeth, wife of F Currie, Esq., C.S., aged 24
 26. At Cawnpore, in his 30th year Lieut and Adj. W P Foley H M's 16th Infantry
 28. At Gya, Mullah Behar, J W Ricketts, Esq., additional principal sudder ameen, aged 43. The whole native community of the place amounting to some thousands, availed their respect for his

public character by following his remains to the grave

28. At Sangor, Lieut. W Nesbitt, of the 64th Regt. Native Infantry.
 29. At Khasgunge, Col W L Gardner, late commanding Gardner's Horse
 31. At beharunpore, on his way to the Hills, where he was proceeding on medical certificate, Arthur H Trench Esq. C.S., aged 86
 Aug 7. At Fort William, Margaret wife of Mr D B McRitchie aged 33.
 — Mr Cadwallader O'Brien aged 87
 9. Stephen Laprimaudaya, Esq., aged 74
 — At Calcutta Luis Joseph Baretto, Esq., youngest son of the late Joseph Baretto, Esq. sen., aged 30
 12. At Calcutta Mrs H S Williams, aged 23.
 Lastly At Quebec, Asst. Surg F H Faber, of the Establishment, aged 29
 — At sugar Point Mr John Fleming, chief officer of the ship *Fort William*

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

J A Huddleston Esq., to act as collector of Madras during absence of Mr A Roberts
 F H Croser Esq. to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam, during absence of Mr Davidson
 Robert Clerk, Esq. to be secretary to government in civil department in suc to Mr Wheatley

J C Morris Esq. to be sub treasurer to government and superintendent and treasurer of government bank

W A Forsyth Esq. to be sub collector and joint magistrate of Nellore and to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Canara, during absence of Mr J C Scott

D White Esq. to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Malabar, during absence of Mr L Smith

J Honner Esq. to be master attendant at Negapatam, in room of Mr Biray, deceased

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c

Fort St George July 14 1835 — *Artillery* Lieut G W Y Simpson to be adj. of 2d bat

17th N I Lieut W W Ross to be adj.
 19th N I Lieut H D Sheppard to be quartermaster and interpreter

Mr Peter Roe, M.D. admitted on establishment as an assistant surgeon

Infantry Lieut Col F Bowles to be colonel
 Oliver dec. date of com 11th Feb 1835

26th N I Major James Kitson, from 23d L Inf to be lieutenant colonel Gregory Jackson dec. date of com 1st April 1835

23d I I Capt L Macdonald to be major, Lieut Wm Beaumont to be captain and Ens T J Newbold to be lieutenant in suc to Kitson from date of com 1st April 1835

7th N I Lieut Thos M Clellan to be captain, and Ens (the late) J T Walker to be lieutenant, v. Ker retired date of com 22d Jan 1835 — Ens R L J Ogilvie to be lieutenant v. Walker dec. date of com 7th June 1835

Engineers 1st Lieut J T Smith to be captain, and 2d Lieut J C Shaw to be 1st lieutenant, v. Drew retired date of com 5th March 1835 — Supernum 2d Lieut C A Orr admitted on effective strength to complete establishment

July 17 — Capt Thomas Stockwell, 26th N I, to be deputy paymaster in Malabar and Canara, v. Macdonald from

July 21 — 26th L C Lieut F A Humphreys (discharged) to be captain, and Lieut J Fowler to take rank from 30th Jan 1835, v. Thompson retired — Lieut J K Macdonald to be captain, and Lieut Geo Cumine to take rank from 14th Feb 1835, v. Humphreys discharged — Cornet F H Scott to be lieutenant v. Prescott discharged, date of com 14th Feb 1835.

For John Campbell, 51st N I., to act as adj. till further orders

The following removals and postings ordered—Col F Bowes (1ste prom.) to 41st N I., Lieut Col John Briggs from 2nd to 42d do., Lieut Col James Kirton (1ste prom.) to 43d do.

July 28.—Maj S W Steel 51st N I. to be secretary to government in military department with official rank of Lieut Colonel

4th N I. (apt John Wallace to be major, Lieut (Brev. Capt) Wm Powell to be capt. and Fns C R Mackenzie to be lieut., v Murray dec

July 31.—Capt W J Butterworth 38th N I., to be secretary to general prize committee v Lieut (ol Steel), who is permitted to resign that appointment

Lieut (ol Walpole (having returned to prison) to resume duties of his situation as mil sec to Right Hon the Governor

July 21.—The following young officers to duty—Coronet E C Curtis, with 6th L C.—Frisigns H M Dobie and R J Kempt with 13th N I.

July 29.—Lieut W K Babington to act as adj. of 17th N I., v Ross proceeding to Europe

GHS

To Europe.—July 24 Amst Surg R Plumbe, for health (to embark from Singapore)

To First Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe)—July 24 Maj G Scott, 11th N I.

SHIPPING

Arrivals

July 21 *Alfred* Tapley from London and Madeira and *L Bengal* from Pondicherry—At 6 1 *Susilow*, Adam, from Singapore

Departures

July 21 *Rosburgh Castle* Francken, for Calcutta—31 *Carron*, Wilson, for Straits and Sin

apore.—Aug 2 *Bussorah Marahow*, Memorial, for Calcutta.—3. *Sophia*, M'Nair, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

July 4 At Kamptee, the lady of Capt T F.

May 27d N I., of a son

21 At Secunderabad the lady of Major James

Bell 28th N I. of a son

22 At Palaveram the lady of Capt W E A

Elliot 29th N I., of a daughter still born

24 At Madras, the lady of H J Nicholas, Esq.,

25th N I. of a daughter

26 At Madras, Mrs J Goodair, of a son

MARRIAGES

July 4 At Secunderabad Lieut Robert Cotton,

37th N I. to Miss Charlotte Eades

10 At Secunderabad (H Clarke Esq Lieut.

in H M s 48th Regt to Winifred Mary, fourth

daughter of Lieut Col Bird

22 At Madras Capt Horatio Walpole H M s

34th Regt to Fanny Sophia, eldest daughter of

Lieut Col T H S Conway, C B., 6th Light

Cavalry

DEATHS

July 23 At Madras Major Sir John Gordon,

Bart H M s 13th Light Drago commanding the

Bolarum Division of H H the Nizam's army

25 At Madras Mr Nicholas Birsey, late master

attendant of Negapatam

China.

DEATH

May 10 At his residence in Honam, aged 40, Mowqua, one of the senior merchants of the co

hong

Postscript.

THE latest accounts from Persia state, that commercial transactions of every description continue in a perfect state of stagnation throughout the country. The cholera morbus is ravaging the provinces, the majority of the inhabitants have abandoned the cities, and fled for refuge to the mountainous districts.

Accounts from China, dated 26th May, state that a rebellion of rather a formidable nature had broke out at Nankin, in consequence of an attempt to reduce the pay of the soldiery. Amongst other acts of violence committed by the soldiery, in revenge for this attempt, was the decapitation of several high officers of the government. Though the disturbances had not subsided when the last express was received, the supreme government, yield-

ing to intimidation, had restored the pay to its full amount, abandoned its own officers, and denied what was most probably its own act by stating that it had not authorized the obnoxious proceedings.

The Van Diemen's Land papers to the beginning of July assert that great complaint was made at Hobart Town that Lieut Mundy, of the 21st regt., should have sentenced a British sailor to receive twenty five lashes in his presence, on a charge of insolence. Lieut Mundy is a magistrate of the colony.

Late accounts from Syria confirm the fact of Ibrahim's success in disarming the Druses. Col Chesney is going on favourably on the Euphrates. Ibrahim is gone to Alexandria.

HOME INTELLIGENCE

COURTS MARTIAL IN INDIA

Lord Hill has noticed, in strong terms of disapprobation, the number and nature of the courts martial lately held on King's officers at the three presidencies of India, a state of affairs highly injurious to the discipline of our army in the East. Some field officers of British regiments in India have been ordered home. — *London Paper.*

LORD CLARE

East India House Dec 23 1835 — The Court of Directors of the East-India Company do hereby give notice, that a letter has been received this day from the Right Hon the Earl of Clare, addressed to Wm Stanley Clarke, Esq., Chairman of the Hon Court of Directors, to the following effect, viz —

"Mount Shannon, 20th Dec 1835

"I have just read a report of the proceedings of the Court of Proprietors on the subject of the proposed grant of £5,000 to me, in the newspapers of Thursday last, and I lose no time in writing to you to express my sense of gratitude for the general opinion manifested in the Court of Proprietors as to my services in India. Whatever feelings I may entertain as to the justice of my claims for reimbursement of a loss, I can assure you with truth, that any grant even on that account would be deprived of its value by a divided vote on the question. I beg, therefore, to decline availing myself of the vote should the result of the ballot, to be taken on the 23d instant, decide in favour of the grant.

(Signed) "CLARE"

By order of the said Court,
PETER AUBER, Secretary

PUBLICITY IN EASTERN GOVERNMENT

Sultan Mahmood has adopted the principle of publicity. A list of the newly nominated pashas is printed, and distributed throughout the Turkish empire, in order that their deposition, for misconduct, may be known by the people, and thus operate as an additional incentive or restraint. These printed lists are eagerly sought.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

We have accounts from the Euphrates expedition to the 6th of October, at which date Col. Chesney was just recovering from a severe fever. The larger steamer was afloat, and it was expected would be on her way towards Basorah in a few more days. She was launched on the

26th of September, broadside on, from a height of 23 feet, at an angle of 27 degrees along three slips, and went off in good style, with the Turkish Arab, and English flags flying amidst the firing of guns and rockets, and to the astonishment of the natives to see iron float. Col Chesney had again met with unexpected difficulties on the part of the authorities, but according to every expectation, he hoped to get both the steamers ready. It was his determination to proceed, however with one only, as soon as it should be completed. Lieut Lynch was just returned from a mission to the Arabs. He was sent expressly to counteract the intrigues set on foot to embarrass the expedition, and according to all appearance, had been very successful. We are most happy in being able to announce the convalescence of Col Chesney at the same time that we hear of his indisposition, for the loss of so enterprising an officer would go far to damp the hopes of the expedition, though not, perhaps, the indefatigable exertions of its other members. — *Malta Gaz., Dec 9*

RUSSIA IN THE EAST

The celebrated geologist, Dubois, has returned from an excursion into Caucasus, made under the authority of the Russian government. He resided for some time at Teflis, in Georgia, which country he traversed, as well as Kakheti, and Northern Armenia. His portfolios are said to be full of drawings of the most remarkable places in Georgia, principally on the side of the Abkhazes, coins, relics, and costumes, have been objects of attention to him, and he has examined with great care the ruins of the fortress of Oophilis Zikheh, cut in the rock on the bank of the Kur.

Advices from Constantinople, dated November 4th, state that the Circassians confidently announce a fresh victory over the Russians. The engagement occurred at Tchiptiak, which the Russians attempted to pass, after crossing the Kuban. According to the bulletin the Circassian Beys have forwarded to their friends at Constantinople, the loss of the Russians has been very severe. Several field pieces remained in the hands of the victors. Judging from the style in which the bulletin is written, the Circassian troops are animated with the best disposition, and there appears as little chance as in preceding years of Russia succeeding this season in subjugating their country.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, December 16

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, which was made special for a variety of purposes, was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street

DIVIDEND

The *Chairman* (W S Clarke, Esq) informed the court that the warrants for the half-yearly dividend on the Company's stock would be ready for delivery (pursuant to the 11th sec of the 3d and 4th Will IV, cap 65), on Wednesday, January 6, 1836

GRANT TO THE EARL OF CLARE

The *Chairman* stated that the Court was made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 4th of November 1835, granting to the Right Hon the Earl of Clare the sum of £5,000, upon the grounds therein stated, subject to the confirmation of another General Court

The report required by the late by-law, cap 6, sec 20, together with the documents upon which the said resolution had been formed, were open for the inspection of the proprietors at the India-house

Sir C Forbes put it to the hon Chairman, whether they ought not to proceed first with that business of which previous notice had been given? Ought not those notices of motion, which were placed on the table long since, to command precedence?

The *Chairman* said, he believed the arrangement had been made with a view to dispose of all the questions which stood before the court this day, but, if there were not sufficient time, he had no objection to an adjournment until to-morrow. He was not aware of any inconvenience that could arise from the arrangement. It had been usual to take questions involving comparatively small amounts first.

Sir C Forbes believed, that the consideration of the question now proposed would probably occupy a very considerable portion of the day, and the interests of those parties whose claims were about to be submitted to the court were likely to suffer if they were discussed at a late hour. He did not wish unnecessarily to interfere with the arrangement of the Court of Directors, but, at the same time, he did think that it would be proper to take into consideration, in the first instance, those motions relative to which notice had been given long since. One

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of those related to the annuity claimed by Captains Newall, Glasspoole, and Barrow. That question, he contended, ought to take precedence, and yet it was almost the last order in the advertisement.

Mr Wooding thanked the hon bart for the assistance which he at all times gave to insure the regularity of their proceedings. He thought that it would be a very great convenience if the hon Chairman would concede the point contended for. He had himself given notice of a motion, which was of such a nature that he did not think any opposition would be made to it, and yet, if they proceeded in the way proposed by the hon Chairman, the day might pass over without his being able to bring it forward. He had given notice of that motion six months ago, and therefore he conceived that it ought to have precedence. Precedence ought, unquestionably, to be given to those motions that had been placed first on the paper, unless peculiar circumstances rendered it necessary to adopt a different course.

The *Chairman* said, he did not believe that any such rule as that which was now contended for had ever been adopted by the court. He believed that the Chairman generally arranged the order in which the business should be taken, and he hoped that the hon proprietors would not persist in their opposition.

Sir C Forbes said, he should move, "That the question relative to the annuity claimed by Captains Glasspoole, Barrow, and Newall, should be first proceeded with."

Mr Fielder seconded the motion. He did not mean to enter into a long argument where the case was so extremely clear. He could not see why that court should not adopt the same form which was acted upon elsewhere. He contended that the other motions on the list had the right of precedence, and ought to be disposed of first. If it were deemed advisable so to proceed, let the hon Chairman state special reasons for departing from the ordinary course. He could see no reason why the usual rule and practice in such cases should not be adopted here. If the hon Chairman would assign substantial reasons for the other motions being superseded by the present motion, he should be satisfied, but not otherwise.

Mr Marriott said, he conceived the opinion of the directors ought to carry considerable weight on this point. It should be recollected that the proposition

(H)

came from the Court of Directors, and not from that (the proprietors) side of the bar

Mr *Lindsay* observed, that the other question which the hon bart wished to bring forward, embraced a much larger sum of money than that which the hon Chairman had proposed. That was the reason why the latter was first introduced. It was the usual practice of the Court of Directors to regulate the business of the day and he conceived that they were only losing a quantity of valuable time in debating this subject

Sir *C Forbes* said, the question was what ought to be the course of their proceedings? In his opinion the Chairman interrupted the regular course of those proceedings and therefore he thought he was right in not agreeing to the proposition that had been made

A *Proprietor* — We had better go on in the way originally proposed we are only losing time

Mr *Weeding* would ask whether it was not the usual practice of that court for the Chairman when the routine business was over to call by name on any gentleman who had given previous notice of motion?

The *Deputy Chairman* (J R Carnac Esq) said, that not one instance could be quoted where the arrangement of business, as agreed upon by the directors had been set aside. If the hon bart could shew any one instance in which such arrangement had been set aside he would at once yield the point. But he could see no reason why they should on this occasion depart from the established practice of the court

Sir *C Forbes* said seeing that he had failed and that those who thought as he did on this subject had also failed in persuading the Court of Directors that they should give way and allow another motion to be brought forward he should make only one observation and that was forced from him in consequence of the course that the directors seemed determined to take—he would say let us be just before we are generous

Mr *Wigram* said that supposing the hon bart to be right in his principle (which he by no means admitted) still the hon bart was not quite correct in the motion which he had made. He ought to have moved that the orders of the day should have precedence and then, 'that the first notice on the secretary's book should take the lead that would be the regular course of proceeding. He believed however, that the Chairman was perfectly right in his view of the case. He did not know of any precise rule on the subject but he recollected that in 1814, there was a discussion, similar to the present, between Mr

Elphinstone, who was then Chairman, Mr Howarth, and Mr Hume, and the Chairman, on that occasion, justified himself for putting the question in the order in which he wished it to be discussed

Mr *Townsend* said he was aware of the practice of that court and so far as his recollection went he believed that it was customary for the Chairman to regulate the mode of proceeding in the court, with reference to the order of bringing forward questions for discussion. He supposed that the general convenience of the proprietors was consulted on these occasions for he never could imagine that one motion was proposed to be brought on first and another second for the purpose of producing any particular result. He thought that it was very proper to take the motions in that order which the Chairman after an impartial consideration conceived to be the most convenient mode of proceeding

A *Proprietor* — There was an obvious reason for taking subjects of comparatively minor consideration in the first instance. When they looked at the magnitude of the sum involved in certain notices of motion then before the court it became a matter of great importance that subjects of minor consideration should be disposed of in the first instance in order that those of a more serious nature should be fully discussed

Mr *Weeding* — The regular course is to take those motions first which have been longest on the paper

The *Chairman* — If we proceed strictly according to the rule laid down by the hon proprietor the consideration of the by laws ought to take precedence of all other questions

Mr *Weeding* — My motion with respect to the by laws will not occupy five minutes

Sir *C Forbes* — I am ready to put the question in any way that may appear most proper to the Court of Directors

The *Chairman* — I think the explanation of my hon friend Mr Wigram ought to satisfy the Court of Proprietors that they have not been called on to act irregularly seeing that the question now started had been formerly decided. Under these circumstances I hope that hon proprietors will be satisfied with proceeding in the way proposed

Sir *C Forbes* — I would call the attention of my hon friend to what the usage is in the House of Commons. Why motions are there regularly proceeded with as they stand on the paper. Their position is never altered except with the leave of the parties

Mr *Wigram* — Their position is frequently altered. Motions are often transferred from the bottom to the top of the paper

Sir C Forbes —Yes, with the consent of parties

Mr Wigram —I beg pardon. Motions are often advanced for the purpose of expediting public business. I have already stated what was done in this court in 1814 whether that was correct or not, I will not say, but certainly that which I have described was done. It is, however, for the proprietors to say, whether they will discuss this question now, or hereafter, but I believe that, in bringing it forward, the Chairman has acted in accordance with the forms of the court.

Mr G R Robinson, M P —I believe what the hon bart has said, with respect to the practice of the House of Commons, is correct. One motion can not take precedence of another, unless the parties consent to waive their right.

Mr Wigram —That is in cases of private business, not in those where the public interest is concerned.

The Chairman then moved, That the court proceed to consider the motion of the Court of Directors relative to the proposed grant to the Earl of Clare.

Sir C Forbes moved as an amendment, 'That all the words after the word "that" be left out, for the purpose of inserting the case of Captain Newall Gussopool, and Barrow, do take precedence.

On the question. That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question, it was by a show of hands, carried in the affirmative.

The clerk then read the report and resolution of the Court of Directors, upon which it was recommended to the Court of Proprietors to concur in the grant proposed *et c.*

The Court having taken into consideration the serious expenses and losses sustained by the Earl of Clare upon proceeding to assume the Government of Bombay in 1830 not in consequence of any fault or even accidental failure on his part but of the delay of the Bombay Government in sending a vessel to the Red Sea and having adverted to the despatch upon that subject to the Government of Bombay in which the grievance and injury occasioned to his Lordship by his detention with his suite in Egypt are fully admitted and lamented.

Resolved by the ballot.—That, whilst the Court felt themselves precluded from proposing the payment to Lord Clare either of the expenses which he incurred in excess of the allowance for outfit prescribed by Act of Parliament or of the salary which he lost by the delay in his arrival at the seat of Government yet, considering all the circumstances of the case and being impressed with a strong sense of the ability with which his Lordship administered the Government of Bombay and especially of the zeal and success with which he followed up the financial reforms of his predecessor, and thereby largely reduced the annual deficit at that Presidency, Lord Clare be presented with the sum of £5000 subject to the approbation of the General Court of Proprietors and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

"That the grounds upon which the said grant is recommended are the grievance and injury occasioned to his Lordship by his detention with his suite in Egypt, and the strong sense entertained by the Court of the meritorious services of his Lordship as Governor of Bombay.

"East India House, Nov 4, 1835

The Chairman said, in submitting to the proprietors for their approbation, the resolution which had passed in the Court of Directors, he begged leave to make a few preliminary observations. The proprietors were aware, that Lord Clare, when appointed to the government of Bombay, expressed a desire to proceed to his destination by the way of Egypt. In doing so, he had the concurrence of the Court of Directors and in order to secure him proper facilities for passing down the Red Sea, orders were despatched to the Bombay Government, to prepare for sending a vessel to Suez, for his lordship's conveyance to the seat of Government. On the 6th of September Lord Clare left England. Owing however to the failure of the authorities at Bombay to provide a vessel, his lordship was subjected to much delay and disappointment, and was prevented from proceeding so speedily as he desired. His lordship proceeded to Coeir and from thence to Judda, where he was detained till the 5th of March when he sailed in the *Hugh Lindsay* steam boat, and reached the presidency on the 20th of that month. It was obvious therefore, that for three months his lordship had been subjected to considerable inconvenience and privation, as well as to a greatly increased outlay, over and above the loss of salary, amounting to the sum of £3000. The Court of Directors however, under the new charter, were precluded from relieving his lordship by any grant, however much they might have desired to do so. Since however the noble lord's return, the Court of Directors looking to the general character and result of his late administration admiring the zeal, ability, and efficiency, so highly flattering to himself, and so decidedly beneficial to the Company which he had displayed, had felt themselves called on to consider the subject of granting to his lordship a sum of money, in consideration of the losses which he had sustained. The year when his lordship arrived at the presidency, he found a deficiency in the revenue of 97 lacs of rupees, with a prospective loss, to the amount of 80 lacs for the ensuing year. But, by the judicious arrangements of the noble lord, in following up and carrying into effect the successful system of his predecessor, he was able, in 1833-34 to reduce the deficiency to 35 lacs of rupees, with a prospective estimate for 1834-35 of a deficiency of 25 lacs only. In addition to his lordship's attention and zeal in effecting so great an alteration, in the financial department, it was necessary to call the attention of the proprietors to his lordship's successful negotiation with the Guicowar. By his lordship's able arrangement of affairs with that prince, affairs that had been

previously in a very unsatisfactory state, he had given farther relief to the Company, to the amount of 1,05,39,000 rupees. Considering, then, the effect which his lordship's wise administration had produced, by increasing the revenue to such an extent in so short a time, looking to the general excellence of his government, and to the zealous attention which he had paid to his important duties, the Court of Directors felt it imperative on them to mark their sense of his lordship's eminent services since his appointment to the situation of governor of Bombay. They were of opinion, that the most appropriate testimony of the court's just estimate of the zeal, ability, and attention of the noble lord, and of the general good government of the presidency committed to his care, taking also into consideration those peculiar circumstances of his lordship's case, which had been briefly narrated to the proprietors, was, to propose to the court, for their approbation that resolution to which the Court of Directors had already agreed. He trusted, therefore, that this would not be considered by the proprietors as an ill-applied instance of liberal acknowledgment, under the circumstances of services so distinguished and so meritorious as those of the noble lord. The hon. Chairman then moved, "that this Court approve of the resolution of the Court of Directors, granting to the Earl of Clare the sum of £5,000."

The Deputy Chairman said, it was with much pleasure that he followed the hon. Chairman in seconding the motion. The facts with which the proprietors had become acquainted, by a perusal of the documents that had been laid on the table of the court, and from the observations of the Chairman, must have convinced them, that, apart from all considerations of desert, excluding all reference to the meritorious services of Lord Clare, the case was one that appealed strongly to the consideration of the court, on the ground that an individual, who had enjoyed the confidence of the Company, and been called to the exercise of a large portion of its authority, was retarded on his way to take possession of the high trust to which he had been delegated, by circumstances from which he not only sustained much personal inconvenience, but by which he was exposed to severe pecuniary loss—first, by an actual increase of expenditure, and secondly, by the deprivation of salary, and when it was recollected that the evils complained of were not incurred by any act of the noble person, who was subjected to them, that they were not even the result of accident, but were in truth attributable to the neglect of the Company's servant, a case of hardship

was made out, which, he apprehended, every one in court would feel an anxiety to relieve. That anxiety had been felt by the Court of Directors, but the case was beyond any remedy which they could afford, the act of Parliament having fixed the precise amount of equipment, and peremptorily declared, that no salary should be allowed to governors until they arrived at the seat of government. Legislative enactments, with whatever care and judgment they might be framed, frequently had ill effects on the interest of individuals, and these enactments, wise and salutary as they undoubtedly were, had, in this instance, wrought effects which, he was sure, never had been contemplated. But, happily, the law could not restrain that court from rewarding any public functionary, or from expressing towards him that good and generous feeling which his conduct might have merited. (*Hear, hear!*) That power of reward which was so useful, and at the same time so gratifying—that power which the court undoubtedly possessed, the proprietors were now invited to exercise with reference to an individual who had no ordinary claims on their approbation. On those claims he did not propose to enlarge, it would be unnecessary to do so, for they would occur spontaneously to the minds of those who had paid attention to the period of Lord Clare's administration. If the question were to be decided by the intelligent portion of the native community over whom his lordship had presided not a voice, he was certain, would be raised against it, except it were to declare that the proposed testimony of respect was too small. To that community Lord Clare had endeared himself by an undeviating course of justice and kindness, which would cause his memory to be long revered. It was he who had the honour of taking the lead in breaking down the barrier which fixed upon the native the stigma of inferiority. It was the Earl of Clare who first had the courage to abjure prejudices of birth, descent, and colour, and to admit natives to an equality of judicial privileges with their European fellow-subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) That was one of the enlightened acts of Lord Clare, and surely merited the highest approbation. If they would look to his intercourse with native states, they would find his policy marked by the same characters of ability and liberality which distinguished his internal administration. His negotiation with the Guicowar would be especially remembered. By those negotiations—undertaken with very slender hopes, on his own part, of a successful termination,—commenced at a period when a long course of irritation had greatly increased the difficulties of the task,—carried on with a prince jealous

of his dignity, capricious in his temper, and parsimonious of his treasure,—by those negotiations the Earl of Clare effected an arrangement of very complicated claims, in a manner perfectly satisfactory to all parties, and without intending to withhold from any member of the Government that praise to which all were entitled, of cordial co-operation with his lordship, it ought to be mentioned, that these negotiations were personally conducted by himself, and that much of their success must be attributed to the influence of his talents and character. The honour of the British Government, the rights of the Gueowar, the benefit of his dominions, and the just claims of his creditors were all to be considered and these difficult points were ably reconciled by the noble lord. In the perseverance with which he prosecuted the important object of financial reform the court would discern how devotedly attentive he had been to his duties. Financial reform was at all times an ungracious and unpleasant operation. On that account its performance peculiarly merited all the encouragement which the court could bestow. The sum of £5,000 indeed bore no proportion to the eminent services that had been rendered to the Company by Lord Clare and he had no doubt that many gentlemen then present were prepared to vote a larger sum. But the value of the tribute ought not to be estimated by its amount in money. It was as an expression of approbation that the vote was recommended by the Court of Directors. It was thus he trusted, that the resolution would be adopted by the Court of Proprietors, and it was thus only that it would be gratifying to the distinguished person to whom it referred. It was always bad economy to save a trifling sum by withholding well earned reward from merit. Necessity alone ought to hinder such a reward from being conferred and, as the finances of the Company were now in an improving condition there could be no reason for abstaining on the present occasion from a duty which the court had always delighted in performing the duty of bestowing reward where it had been justly deserved. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr Feider said, he observed that the names of eight of the directors were not attached to the document recommending this grant of money to the noble lord. Amongst the names that did not appear were those of Messrs Astell, Wigram, Marjoribanks, and Lindsay, he, therefore, wished to know if there was any written dissent to this vote from the gentlemen to whom he alluded?

The Chairman said, that there was no such dissent as that alluded to by the hon. proprietor.

Mr. Nabett begged to call upon Mr Astell, to state the grounds upon which he had refused to sign the document in question?

Mr Astell said, that, as he had been thus publicly called upon to state why he had in common with some of his colleagues, withheld his signature from the report of the Court of Directors, he was ready to explain why he had adopted that course and he would be perfectly content to bear any odium which might be attached to the proceeding. When placed in such circumstances he could not do better than state his sentiments fully when appealed to. This question had for a long time occupied the attention of the Court of Directors and he, as a member of that court had given it his most serious consideration before he arrived at the conclusion to which he had come with respect to it. No man estimated more highly the character of Lord Clare than he did and that might be inferred from the fact that it fell to his lot to take a very large share in recommending his lordship to fill the situation of governor of Bombay. He was Deputy Chairman at the time and he saw sufficient in Lord Clare fully to justify him in recommending that noble lord to the appointment. (*Hear, hear!*) Well then that being the case, he was called on to state why he did not join in supporting this proposition? He would state his reasons. His proposition rested on two grounds—first, the loss sustained by Lord Clare in consequence of his having arrived at Bombay later than he had expected and next, the services he had rendered while he acted as governor of that presidency. Now with respect to a claim on account of loss of salary the Act of Parliament met it decidedly and prevented the Court of Directors from granting to a governor who was absent that salary which he would have received had he been present. Besides during the time that his lordship was absent from Bombay, they were paying the salary of another governor, and they could not, he thought be called on in fairness to pay two salaries at the same time. The noble lord, it appeared, was placed in a state of embarrassment for two months, not three months.

The Chairman—The delay exceeded three months. Lord Clare arrived on the 25th of November.

Mr Astell—Well, no matter. The Court of Directors were called upon to grant remuneration for the loss and inconvenience experienced by the noble lord. But the Act of Parliament was decidedly opposed to any such proceeding. Now then, what was the course about to be proposed in this instance?

Why, to give to his lordship indirectly what the Court of Directors declared they could not do directly (*Hear, hear!*) Lord Clare had certainly made no application for this grant, but still he could hardly suppose that it would have been brought forward unless his lordship's concurrence had been obtained in reference to it. (*Hear!*) Well, then, this was one of the grounds on which he opposed the grant. Neither did he think that this was the most appropriate mode of rewarding public services. The character of the Earl of Clare stood deservedly high, and he considered that it would be rather a slight on that nobleman to vote him the comparatively paltry sum of £5,000. He did not desire to withhold from Lord Clare that praise which was fairly due to him, but he did not think it was right, in praising him, to detract from the merits of others, and he would say that, when to Lord Clare was given the praise of having removed those distinctions of which the natives of India were so jealous, that credit was awarded to the noble lord to which the Court of Directors had a right to lay claim (*Hear, hear!*) These were his sentiments on this subject. He would not detain them further, but would merely say, that he had, from the beginning, refused a sum of money to Lord Clare, and he now saw no reason for altering his opinion. Further, he would observe, that, while they had to meet so many calls on the score of justice, they had not the means to be generous (*Hear, hear!*) Day after day, claims to a large extent were made on the Company, and why was the court so much crowded on this occasion? Because another and a very serious claim was about to be made on the Company, with reference to a certain class of their maritime officers (*Hear, hear!*) He would never depart from a just feeling of liberality, but at the same time he must always look to the claims of justice (*Hear, hear!*) He was sorry to be obliged to make these remarks, but he had felt it right to do so in vindication of himself.

Mr Wygram said, the subject was of such a nature, that he, as a public man, could not refrain from delivering his sentiment on it. He would not detain the court long, because the subject lay in a very narrow compass. He should briefly state why he had refused his signature to this recommendation. Formerly, the salary of a governor commenced from the day that he was sworn in before the Court of Directors. That practice was found to be inconvenient, and the legislature provided, that no governor should be entitled to receive salary until he had arrived at the seat of his government. There was, however, a sum granted, in order to compensate governors for any

inconvenience consequent on this alteration, and that sum Lord Clare received to the utmost extent that the law allowed. An individual going out as governor of Madras would have received £2,500, while Lord Clare had received £3,000. The Chairman had adverted to the loss which Lord Clare had sustained in consequence of the mode which he selected for proceeding to his government. The noble lord was not, however, invited to proceed by that course, it was by his own free-will that he was guided. The Court of Directors agreed to his proposition to proceed to India over-land, but, in acquiescing in that proposition, he, for one, and he believed that he might speak for others of his colleagues in the direction, did not guarantee that the noble lord was to be compensated for any loss which he might in consequence sustain. This was no new principle, it applied both to the civil and military service. No allowance was made for civil or military officers who did not arrive at their places of destination in time, and, in common justice, he conceived that precisely the same course should be adopted here. Surely the Company ought not to be called upon to suffer from any failure in the plan which his lordship himself proposed, for to his lordship, and to his lordship alone, was to be ascribed the circumstance of his not being at the presidency of Bombay at the time proposed (*Hear!*) He therefore contended that, at all events, the question of non arrival at the presidency, and consequent loss, ought not to be considered as any reason for agreeing in the vote now before the Court of Proprietors, and then, if the compensation rested upon the services of Lord Clare, all that he would be entitled to upon that ground would be a paltry sum of £1,500, or £1,600 (*Hear!*) Upon the whole, he felt that he could not be justified in giving his support to the motion.

Mr Lindsay said, it was always with great pain and much diffidence that he rose to address the proprietors, when he felt it necessary to differ from any proposition that was introduced by the legitimate organs of the court, namely, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman. But, however painful it might be to his feelings, he certainly should state his reasons for not concurring in this grant. He entirely agreed with what had fallen from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, in acknowledging the great services of Lord Clare. He admitted that the noble lord had performed his duty in the ablest and most beneficial manner for the interests of the Company, but he did think that Lord Clare, having chosen his mode of proceeding to India—a novel one, never selected before by any governor—that of going over-land,—a speculation, perhaps,

in the hope of accomplishing his journey in three months instead of four, or wishing to escape a sea-voyage, which many people had a great dislike to,—but, having adopted that course, and having, in consequence, sustained a certain loss, he did think that his lordship had no right to call on that court for remuneration (*Hear, hear!*) It was perfectly true, that, on many former occasions, they had made liberal grants of money to governors of India, and to other meritorious servants. But the court must recollect, that the times were changed, and that, at the period to which he adverted, they derived funds from India of which they were now deprived (*Hear, hear!*) The power of being generous, and sometimes profuse, had been taken away from them (*Hear, hear!*) Whatever grant of money they now conferred, must come direct from the natives of India (*Hear, hear!*) And he must contend, that the people of India had a right to good and efficient government, free from any extraordinary and unlooked for calls upon them (*Hear, hear!*) This, they ought to recollect, was a new era in the Company's affairs, with respect to the granting of money. The present was the first application of the kind that had occurred since the renewal of the charter, and they ought to take care how they established a dangerous precedent. If the late governor of Bombay received £5,000 after four years' service, might they not be called on to give some future governor, who remained eight years, £10,000? (*Hear, hear!*) While he fully admitted the ability, the zeal, and the efficient services of Lord Clare, still he must be allowed to observe, that his lordship had done nothing more than follow up the steps of his predecessor, in reducing the expenditure at the Bombay presidency, the original instructions on that point having come from the Court of Directors. This was, in his opinion, as well as in the opinion of others, a paltry grant which they offered to Lord Clare. If the Chairman came forward with a resolution of approbation to Lord Clare for his services in India, he would at once agree to it, but he hoped that the Court of Proprietors would not commence proceedings under the new charter by sanctioning such a grant as was now proposed, which might hereafter be drawn into a most injurious precedent (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Directors could not, according to law, make any such grant, and he trusted that the Court of Proprietors would not sanction it (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr Weeding meant to trouble the court with but very few words on this subject. He could not agree in opinion with those who rejected the proposition, with reference to all the grounds on which it was introduced. He would wil-

lingly grant the £5,000 for losses sustained, but not for services performed, because such a vote might be made a precedent of a most injurious nature. He was ready to vote the £5,000, as an act of justice, for losses sustained, in consequence of the Bombay government not having, as directed, sent a steam-vessel to receive his lordship, but he must leave out any claim on account of services performed in the execution of his duty. Should he agree to such a principle as that, what could he say to-morrow, if others applied for grants of money, merely because they had carried into effect the orders of the Court of Directors for the benefit of the Company? He, therefore, wished to propose an amendment of this nature: "That, inasmuch as Lord Clare, in his progress to assume the government of Bombay, was detained by circumstances over which he had no control, which detention subjected him to much additional expense, and deprived him of salary for a certain time, it is proposed to grant him, in consequence of his losses, the sum of £5,000." Lord Clare had, without any fault on his side, lost his salary for three months. He had done all that he could do to arrive in time at the seat of government. He had, in fact, proceeded in that course which his lordship hoped would have enabled him to reach the seat of his government sooner than by the ordinary route, but the steamer not being ready at the appointed place, he was delayed three months, by which he lost salary to the amount of £3,000, and was besides subjected to considerable additional expense, not less than £2,000. He did not, therefore, think that the sum proposed to be granted was too large to meet the loss which had been sustained. There was, he conceived, no want of liberality on the part of those who introduced this proposition. He could not see why this grant should be called paltry. He thought it would have been paltry if the Court of Directors had refused this grant of £5,000, (*hear, hear!*) and he hoped, that, under all the circumstances, the Court of Proprietors would approve of it. He agreed with the hon. director who had last spoken, that the Company had no longer the same treasury which they formerly possessed to meet claims of this nature. But that was no reason why they should not remunerate an individual for losses which did not originate with him. Lord Clare had been four years in their service, successfully employed in carrying into effect most important alterations in the finance department. They all knew that the Court of Directors was the body who ordered those alterations to be adopted, and that it was the duty of Lord Clare, or of any other governor, to

enforce the proposed alterations. For doing that—for performing his duty—he certainly had no right to claim a sum of money. But he called on the court to render an act of justice to Lord Clare. Let them put the question on its fair footing—let it be a grant for loss sustained—and let them thus get rid of the possible inconvenience of a bad precedent. If a grant were to be conceded for services performed, why might not the governor of Madras, or of any other dependency make a similar claim? But, by taking the course which he proposed, they would avoid all that inconvenience. At the proper time, if any gentleman would second it, he should move an amendment to effect this object.

Mr *Margoribanks* said, he was not in attendance in the Court of Directors when this grant to Lord Clare had been agreed to. He was always anxious to agree in sentiment with the majority of his colleagues, but on this occasion he could not. He confessed that he was always very tenacious in matters of compensation, for he had seldom found claims of compensation brought forward that were not attended with much canvassing. He felt strongly opposed to this motion, and the court should know his reasons for the vote which he meant to give, whether they were good or bad. When he looked to those who had served them, in the most distinguished manner, as governors of Bombay and who had never sought for any additional remuneration, he could see no reason for voting a sum of money to Lord Clare on the ground of services. He would instance the case of Sir I. Munro who had served for five years in the most efficient manner. He then wished in consequence of some circumstances which it was unnecessary to state, but which led to certain difference of opinion to retire, but it was deemed advisable that he should remain two years longer, in consequence of the war which was then in progress. He did so, but nobody ever heard of a grant of money being made to that distinguished servant—nobody ever thought of proposing it (*Hear hear!*). There was another governor Mr Elphinstone, a most distinguished officer—a man who had held some of the first and most important situations in India—did that gentleman, he would ask, receive any compensation? No he did not, and with these cases before him, he did not think there was any fair claim for compensation here. Besides, speaking generally, compensation appeared to him to be a very unjudicious mode of rewarding the Company's servants. He thought that they ought to be well to be amply paid, but he disapproved of these after-calls in the shape of compensation. The Company were liberal, most liberal to their

servants, and therefore there was the less ground for claiming compensation. What had been done of late years? Why fifty per cent more of salary was allowed than had formerly been the case. And yet, in this instance, after only four years' service, compensation was demanded. He would say, looking to the emoluments of the Company's servants, that such a claim was unreasonable. He had himself served the Company for forty-seven years, and he never thought, in doing his duty, that he did more than he was bound to perform. He, therefore, protested against the principle of granting compensation for services which were in the first instance paid for.

Mr *Fielder* said, that this proposition resolved itself into a question of justice towards the noble Earl the natives of India and the East India Company. It appeared, that Lord Clare went to Bombay, not by sea in the usual manner, but overland—either as a speculation or for his own pleasure. If he understood the matter rightly, Lord Clare had only served four years in India, merely following the steps and plans originated and laid down by his predecessors in office. He was not recalled, but came home for his own pleasure—in the same way that he went to India overland for his own pleasure. The mere acquiescence of the Court of Directors, with respect to his lordship's overland journey, was only to gratify his wishes but never was intended as a guarantee for any loss which he might experience in consequence of his taking that unusual course of proceeding to India. He understood the Deputy Chairman to say, that the Company's finances were now in a flourishing condition and that therefore at least on that score, there was nothing to prevent them from agreeing to this proposition. Now he held in his hand a statement which had been laid before Parliament and which gave a very different picture of their financial situation. Looking to that statement, he would ask, whether it was not necessary that they should be relieved from all extravagant compensations? According to that official paper, it appeared that the Company's revenue which formerly amounted to near £23,000,000, was reduced to less than £14,000,000, being a falling off of £9,000,000. In the years 1831 and 1832—

Mr *Burns*—The gross revenue of India was £22,000,000—but that was not—

Mr *Fielder* would only detain the Court for a few minutes, after which he would, with pleasure, hear the hon. proprietor. He was in the hands of the court and if the Chairman declared that he was out of order, he would, of course, submit. If the account, laid before Par-

lament were not false, then the following was the result—by no means a favourable one—

In 1831 33 the amount of £.
charges on the Company were 14,405,736

The receipts were 14,198,155

Deficit 207,581

In 1832 33, the charges were 14,212,374

The receipts 13,865,048

Deficit 244 338

In 1833 34, the charges were 14,026,634

The receipts 13,800,820

Deficit 225,814

Thus causing a debt upon three years over the receipts of £697,727. (*Hear!*) If this were the real state of the case—and that it was so he had the authority of parliamentary returns—he must, he presumed, be mistaken when he supposed that the deputy chairman stated that their finances were flourishing. Then what was the case, with reference to the home treasury? Why, from May 1834 to May 1835, the payments made by the Company in London had been £6 198 000. Then, he would ask the court, whether it was fair or even honest to call on them, under such circumstances, to vote a sum of money upon such grounds as had been stated? He admitted the services and the high honour and integrity of Lord Clare during his short governorship, but the question was, were they in a situation to go on, year after year, adding to the debt? Were they in a situation to vote away £5 000, when, in reality, no pecuniary compensation was due to Lord Clare? If he did not greatly mistake the noble earl's character, his lordship would not deign to receive the grant of £5 000, as otherwise his lordship would not be acting with that justice so deservedly due towards his own high reputation. Lord Clare had not, he contended, made out a case, neither had the directors made out one for him. He therefore in the name of the natives of India—in the name of 3,500 East India proprietors, many of them orphans and widows, wholly depending on their dividends—protested against this grant—which, in justice to those parties, that court could not conscientiously agree to. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Marriot said, he could not support this motion, after the weighty reasons which had been advanced against it by four out of eight directors who had refused to sign the recommendation. As this was the first claim for a grant of money under the new constitution, it ought to be scrutinized with the utmost jealousy. He could not approve of the

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proposed amendment, because he did not see that this grant involved an act of justice. It went merely to indemnify Lord Clare for a loss sustained by a particular speculation which his lordship himself spontaneously undertook. The directors very kindly gave his lordship every advantage in their power to enable him to carry his speculation into effect. It had, however, turned out unfavourably—but that circumstance did not, in his opinion, give his lordship any claim on the Company.

Sir R. Campbell said, he would briefly state the reasons which had induced him to sign this paper. In the first place, he had opposed granting any compensation to Lord Clare, for the loss which he sustained in consequence of his detention from the seat of government, because his having proceeded to India overland was his lordship's own free motion. He could not compensate Lord Clare for the loss which he had thus sustained, because the expense incidental to the delay was occasioned by his selecting that particular course. He might have gone to India in the ordinary way, and if he had done so, he would not have sustained this loss. Besides, suppose the delay had occurred under other circumstances, (in the event of Lord Clare's having pursued the usual course), they could not, consistently with the act of parliament, have made up for any loss which his lordship might thereby have sustained, and, therefore, he had opposed that part of the claim for compensation, although he failed in his endeavour to have it abandoned. But, when he looked at the improvement of the revenue under Lord Clare's government—when he saw the burdens of the people of India, in the course of four years, reduced to the extent of seventy lacs of rupees, he did think that his lordship well deserved this grant, which did not amount to more than a half per cent on the gross sum saved. It is true, he observed that these reductions had been planned by that eminent individual, the late Sir John Malcolm, but he did not consider Lord Clare the less entitled to reward for the manner of carrying into effect that which had been devised by his predecessor in the government. On this account it was that he had deemed it proper to sign the recommendation.

Col. Lushington said, that, in stating his opinion on this subject, he would not detain the court many minutes. The reasons offered against the grant by Mr. Astell and Mr. Wigram were so clear and conclusive, that he would not be justified in taking up much time in endeavouring to sustain their view of the case. It ought to be borne in mind, that when Lord Clare solicited leave to proceed overland he received £2,000, being his

full equipment, and he could not conceive on what ground his lordship could claim further compensation. If an individual embarking on board ship for his destination were delayed by any accident, and did not arrive at his post in time, would they grant him any compensation? He doubted very much whether they would do so. But in this case Lord Clare chose to go to India overland, and he saw no good reason for granting him compensation for any loss which he might have sustained in consequence. He fully concurred in every thing that was said in praise of Lord Clare's government, but, when that court was called on to grant relief to certain of the Company's maritime officers, who were really suffering under great distress (*hear, hear!*) he could not feel himself justified in voting £5,000 to the noble lord, under the circumstances stated.

Sir Charles Forbes said, he rose to give his hearty concurrence to the grant proposed to be bestowed on Lord Clare (*hear, hear!*)—not, however, on the grounds laid down by the chair, but in consideration of the system of judicious economy which had been pursued by the noble lord. Those who were acquainted with the proceedings of former governors, were best able to judge whether the administration of Lord Clare had not been conducted on wise and economical principles. That was the way in which he viewed the case. In consequence of the great extravagance that had prevailed at Bombay, an immense annual expenditure had been incurred, which Lord Clare had greatly reduced. Let them look for a moment at the charges of governors who had preceded Lord Clare, particularly with respect to travelling expenses, and then they would be able to appreciate the merits of that noble lord. It was fair, he contended, to institute such a comparison, as it had been endeavoured to draw comparisons unfavourable to Lord Clare. The only tour which Lord Clare took, during his four years' residence at Bombay, was by appointment, to meet the Governor general of India at Ajmeer, and what were his expenses? The court would be astonished to hear, that they did not exceed 28,000 rupees. Let gentlemen compare this charge with those of preceding governors. Why, such a tour, if it had been performed by them, would have cost a lac or two of rupees! Now, he would contend, that Lord Clare's scrupulous desire to save the Company's money ought to be taken into their favourable consideration. If he were understating the amount of that noble lord's expenditure on the occasion alluded to, he was speaking in the hearing of those who could correct him. An argument had been very properly adduced by Sir

Robert Campbell,—that the extent of compensation proposed, would only be about a half per cent on the annual saving and improvement of the revenue, effected by Lord Clare, which amounted to between seventy and eighty lacs of rupees. He concurred with Sir Robert Campbell, in putting out of the question the loss of salary and expenses occasioned by his having proceeded overland to India. That appeared to have been a matter of choice on the part of the noble lord, and therefore did not establish any claim to recompense. For his own part, he would rather have gone round the Cape of Good Hope in a well appointed ship, and thus avoided all unnecessary risk of detention. Now, with all due respect to those whom he addressed, he would speak to another point, unreservedly and without favour. The Deputy Chairman had stated that Lord Clare had the merit of removing all distinctions of caste and colour from the natives, and this was replied to by an hon. director (Mr Astall), who asserted that the credit belonged to the Court of Directors. But he would maintain that the merit of that great and good act, which he thanked God he had lived to see accomplished, was neither due to Lord Clare nor to the Court of Directors, but to his noble friend, Lord Glenelg (*A laugh*). Whatever sneers hon. proprietors might indulge in, he would contend that the merit was due to Lord Glenelg alone, who carried through Parliament a bill enabling the natives to serve as *Grand Jurors* and *Justices of the Peace*. Lord Clare was no doubt the first to carry the measure into effect at Bombay, although not till eighteen months after it had become a law, and he was sorry to say it was not yet carried into effect in Bengal, which he thought very extraordinary. That act, too, he believed had been opposed, not supported, by a large majority of the Court of Directors, and great delay had taken place in transmitting it officially to India. Mr Marjoribanks had adverted to canvassing in cases of this kind. He, however, knew nothing of canvassing. He came into that court without being canvassed, or any person being acquainted with his sentiments. The proposition before the court deserved the liberal consideration of the proprietors, but, according to the advertisement, as it appeared in the newspapers, it would seem they were not called on to take it into consideration, but to express their approbation of the grant as of course. Why was this? Was it because the matter had already been decided on between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control? He would ask whether the proposed grant had or had not been sanctioned by the Board of Control?—(*several Directors cried out,*

"no, no.") Very well, of course he stood corrected, if he were wrong. He asked the question, because this appeared to him to be one of those cases which the proprietors must feel had of late occurred frequently, and he conceived that their hon. directors ought in the first instance to come to their constituents—instead of going to the president of the Board of Control. He thought that was beginning at the wrong end, and therefore it was he wished to know if any communication had been made to the Board of Control, in respect to the grant now before the Court of Proprietors?

The *Chairman*—It would have been quite unconstitutional to have gone to the Board of Control in the first instance (*Hear, hear!*) No such thing had been done (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes—Am I to understand that Sir J. Hobhouse was not consulted on this subject?

Mr Wigram objected to this enquiry. He thought it was sufficient for the hon. bart to be informed that it was unconstitutional to have made any application on the subject to the Board of Control. He, therefore, trusted that the presumption of an improper course being pursued by the Court of Directors would not for a moment be entertained (*Hear!*) The Board of Control had no voice in originating measures of this nature. If the directors proceeded in the way which was insinuated by the hon. bart they would only be recording the opinions of the President of the Board of Control, and the sooner they were deprived of their privileges the better (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes said, he was very glad to find that he was wrong in his supposition. He should only observe, in conclusion, that his principal reason for supporting the motion was, the extreme anxiety which, throughout Lord Clare's administration, had been manifested, as was proved by what they had heard, and by what appeared on the papers, to establish a strict system of economy. Added to this, Lord Clare, as had been well observed by the Deputy Chairman, was entitled to the highest praise for the kind and conciliatory feeling which he had extended towards the natives of India. Conduct such as that caused his government to be loved and respected by the Indian population to an extent that was only paralleled by the administration of one former governor.

Mr G. R. Robinson, M.P., said, that whatever the result of this motion was it would be gratifying to the friends of Lord Clare to know that nothing whatever of a derogatory nature had been said of his lordship (*Hear, hear!*)—nothing had been alleged against his administration in India (*Hear, hear!*) It was,

therefore, a dry question, whether, under the circumstances stated by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and the grounds which were set forth in the papers, the sum of £5,000 ought to be granted to this nobleman. Had all the directors given their sanction to the grant he might have hesitated before he opposed it, but as a very large section of them had not only opposed the grant, but had stated strong grounds for coming to that conclusion, he felt himself warranted in giving the motion his positive opposition (*Hear!*) It had been truly said, that the Company had now arrived at a new era, and that, therefore, it was peculiarly incumbent on the proprietors, when called on to make a grant of money, to examine well the question itself, and the grounds upon which the claim was made, for fear of establishing a dangerous precedent. How, then, did the present case stand? It appeared to him that this motion was placed on three distinct grounds: first of all that Lord Clare had sustained some pecuniary loss, 2d, that his late arrival at the seat of government had prevented him from receiving his salary so soon as he otherwise would, and 3d, his eminent services, which appeared to be admitted on all sides. Now he thought that on no one of these pleas, separately taken, was the noble lord entitled to this grant, and it was then endeavoured to justify it by mixing them up together. That would be a most dangerous precedent. In his opinion, if gentlemen thought the noble lord ought to receive a grant of money, the ground on which that grant was to be made should be specifically stated, and placed on record for the guidance of the proprietors in future.

Mr Burns felt it to be his duty to support this motion on various grounds. In the first place, Lord Clare had greatly improved the revenue. In 1830, there was a deficiency of 97 lacs of rupees. He had brought it down to 40 lacs, and increased the revenue to the amount of 30 lacs, making 70 lacs in favour of the Company. All those who had spoken, on both sides of the bar, had eulogised the able government of Lord Clare in the most unqualified manner, and he could not see, under these circumstances, why any opposition should be given to the motion. In what way could this grant be viewed but as a mark of the Company's approbation of the great services which Lord Clare had performed, those services having been acknowledged on all hands? He could look upon it in no other light. He could not act on the narrow principle which said, that no governor, however able, however well qualified for his office, however active and serviceable in increasing revenue or in di-

minishing debt, should receive any reward beyond his mere salary. Neither could he leave out of sight the fact, that Lord Clare had sustained a very considerable loss, which was occasioned by circumstances over which he had no control. Looking to the whole case, and estimating highly the value of Lord Clare's services, he should gladly grant him the sum of £5,000. Every encouragement should, in his opinion, be given to those who endeavoured to increase the revenue of India, to which they must look for their dividends. Lord Clare had successfully exerted himself to improve that revenue, and therefore the motion should receive his hearty support.

Capt. *Shepherd* said, that on the first blush of the proposition he had been inclined to oppose it, but, on looking at the papers, he had come to a different conclusion. It was said, that the act of Lord Clare, in proceeding to India overland, was his own free choice, but it must be remembered that the Court of Directors told the noble lord that he might do so. They agreed to the proposition, and said, "if you take that route we will give instructions to the government of Bombay to send a steamer to Coaster immediately for your service." It was clear, therefore, that Lord Clare could not have gone overland without the court's assistance, and when they gave permission for his lordship to proceed, they became a party to the transaction (*Hear, hear!* and *No, no!*). They actually promised a steamer for the use of Lord Clare. Well, what followed? Why the servant of the Company, Sir J. Malcolm (and he held the Company responsible for the acts of their servants) did not obey the orders of the Court of Directors. He, therefore, held that they were responsible for the delay that had occurred, and for the loss which Lord Clare, had, in consequence, sustained. When he heard the eulogium which had been passed upon the government of Lord Clare, he really thought that gentlemen, instead of refusing this grant of £5,000, were going to augment it to £10,000. In what position, he wished to know, would Lord Clare be placed if this grant of £5,000 for his services was negatived? Some hon. proprietors said it would be an insult to offer him such a paltry sum. But which would be the greater insult, the negativing this motion, or the carrying it? (*Hear, hear!*) He would draw no comparisons with other governors, but he had no hesitation in saying, that amongst the governors who had been appointed to the Bombay presidency, Lord Clare stood, in many respects, pre-eminent. This proposed grant of money was no new thing. The Court of Pro-

prietors, in 1814, had voted £20,000 to Lord Melville, on account of the services of his father, they had voted 50,000 rupees to Sir J. Malcolm, and various other sums to different individuals, and he therefore hoped that they would not be less liberal on this occasion. In his opinion, the grant might fairly be supported on any one of the grounds which had been advanced in its favour, and, in that light he hoped the court would view the motion.

The *Chairman* wished to say a few words in reply. If anything could more than another establish the propriety of the form in which the motion now stood, it was the fact, that so many different views had been taken of the subject. One gentleman would support the motion on the ground of loss sustained, while another was ready to take the same course with reference to meritorious service, and a third approved of it on both grounds. He had himself stated, and the statement was echoed by others, that the directors felt themselves precluded by the charter Act from granting any recompense for the losses to which Lord Clare had been subjected, in consequence of delay. It had been said that it was the noble lord's own pleasure to proceed overland to India. It undoubtedly was so, but that step was taken with the acquiescence of the Court of Directors, and, as the hon. gent. below him (Capt. *Shepherd*) said, they thus became a party to the transaction. The attempt to provide a conveyance from the Red Sea to the seat of government having failed, in consequence of a non-performance of orders, considerable expense had been incurred, which the noble lord could not avoid. It was for the proprietors to say whether, under such circumstances, the noble lord was not entitled to compensation. It had been observed, he was sure not invidiously, that the noble lord might have proceeded overland for his pleasure, but the fact, he believed, was, that Lord Clare considered it desirable that he should arrive as early as possible at the seat of government, and he hoped also, by taking that course, that he should be able to procure some information that would be useful to him when he had reached the place of his destination. The majority of the Court of Directors, sixteen in number, had signed the report and resolution. The chief ground certainly was the excellence of Lord Clare's administration, and the great reforms which he had effected in the financial department—a point so well supported by the hon. bart. But they had not kept out of view the losses to which Lord Clare had been subjected. They did not call for compensation in order to make up that loss, but, at the same time, they could not exclude from

their recommendation those circumstances which, he conceived, were worthy of being fairly considered, and which must have the effect of making the noble lord's claim stronger. With respect to what had been said as to Lord Clare's having originated the relaxation of the system which had previously prevailed in Bombay to the disadvantage of the natives perhaps he would be permitted to read a short passage from an address of the native community to the Earl of Clare.

A Proprietor — Where is it to be found?

The Chairman answered in *The Asiatic Journal*. The extract ran thus — The natives of this island must ever my lord entertain the most grateful feelings for the unhesitating manner in which your government took the lead in dispelling the mistrust which had been too long allowed to over-haule the native character by bestowing on them the privileges which an enlightened legislature had placed at your disposal and admitting them to an equality of rank with their English brethren nor did your lordship in giving them a place in the magistracy fail to smooth the way to their exercise of this important duty by reforming and invigorating the police of this island with which their names were in future to be associated thus at once obtaining the gratitude of the rich and the blessing of the poor whose lives and property have been so effectually protected by the reform that has been introduced. In conclusion the hon. Chairman observed that he would trespass no longer on the time of the court but should sit down in the earnest hope that the motion would meet with the general approbation of the proprietors.

The Deputy Chairman said, it had been truly observed, that all the gentlemen who had opposed the motion were loud in their eulogiums of Lord Clare's administration, and yet all of them, it appeared had arrived at the conclusion that his services, however great, were not worth £5,000 (*Hear, hear!*) It was stated by one hon. gent. that he could not agree to the motion, because it was brought forward on grounds that bore an equivocal character. What the hon. gent. meant by such an observation, he really did not know. The motion was laid before the court, signed by two thirds of the directors. That being the case, it was very evident that the Court of Directors had not introduced a motion upon which any such construction could be fairly put. It was argued that they ought not to compensate a person who had sustained losses through his own fault. He had already stated the circumstances of the case. He had stated that the Court of Directors themselves were desirous to remunerate

Lord Clare, and that the Bengal government participated in that feeling. The law, however, interfered, and prevented them from acting as they wished. The sum proposed to be granted was small. He had stated that it bore no proportion to the services of Lord Clare. But it was not the amount that he looked to. It was the vote of approbation to his lordship that gave value to the gift and he hoped that the court of proprietors would view the motion in the same light. Much praise had been bestowed on Lord Clare for his administration of the financial department. When his lordship was placed at the head of the government there was a deficiency of ninety seven lacs of rupees, about £1,500,000 sterling which he had reduced to forty lacs. Knowing the state of the Bombay treasury, the Court of Directors allowed his lordship to draw on the Bengal treasury to the amount of eighty lacs of rupees, but by his exertions, by his examination into all the details of the revenue system in India, he had rendered that aid unnecessary, by the immense reduction which he had effected in reference to the deficit which he found when he arrived at the seat of government. He had, in fact, reduced it from ninety seven lacs to thirty-five lacs, with a prospective view of a still further reduction for 1834-35, to twenty-five lacs. Was it not, then desirable to mark, with strong approbation the conduct of those who thus successfully toiled for the benefit of the Company? Was it to be said, that such services as these were to be treated as they would treat the services of a man who did his duty, but who merely did it? As Mr. Shipchild had said, one would have supposed from the praises which had been lavished on Lord Clare, that gentlemen who ended with opposing the motion, would not have been content with a vote of £5,000, but would have been delighted to have made it £10,000. But it appeared that though they were ready to concede praise, they were unwilling to proceed any farther. The chairman had read an extract from an address of the natives of Bombay to Lord Clare, thanking him for his prompt exertions in their behalf. It had been said, that the noble lord deserved no credit in the business—that all the credit was due to the Court of Directors. But surely some credit was due to Lord Clare for taking the lead in enabling the native population to participate in those privileges from which previously they had been excluded. He must state and he founded his statement on documents laid before the House of Commons, that the Court of Directors was no party to any such arrangement. The question was long under discussion, and the court might credit him when he said, that there was a very small mi-

sortly in favour of the proposition. He would not have mentioned this, if an attempt had not been made to deprive Lord Clare of the merit which was justly due to him. Something had been said in the progress of the debate about canvassing. He knew not what opinions might be entertained by other individuals, but he (the Deputy Chairman) repudiated the idea of being influenced by canvassing, on any occasion whatsoever. He never agreed to support a resolution for a sum of money—and others, he was sure, could say the same thing—unless it was founded on principles that would bear examination. This grant was proposed as a measure of justice to Lord Clare, and considering that his lordship had set an example of attention to their financial concerns, which, he trusted, other individuals would follow hereafter, he was conscientiously of opinion that Lord Clare deserved this mark of approbation at their hands. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr *Weeding* then moved the following amendment

"That all the words after the word 'that' be omitted, for the purpose of introducing the following, 'Inasmuch as Lord Clare, in his progress to assume the government of Bombay, was detained on his journey by the non-compliance with the orders of the Court of Directors by the government of Bombay, it is resolved in order to repair the loss which he sustained in consequence that his lordship be presented with the sum of £5,000'

Mr *Wigram* said, that the amendment would place him in a peculiar predicament. He would be obliged to vote, on the present occasion in the affirmative, that "the words of the original motion stand part of the question" because he could not agree to the amendment, but when the original motion became the main question, he should conceive it to be his duty to oppose it. He was hostile to the original motion, as well as to the amendment.

Sir *C Forbes* suggested to his hon friend the propriety of withdrawing his amendment.

Mr *Weeding* acquiesced, observing, however, that he would only vote for the original motion, for the reason stated in his amendment.

Mr *H Mackenzie* said, this motion involved two perfectly distinct propositions. One claim was for loss—the other for services. If the motion were carried, it would open the door for a great number of future claimants, on account of loss sustained before they left office. It would, he conceived, be most dangerous to adopt one principle for governors at home, and another for governors abroad. But, if a question arose on the subject, he would say, that the greatest liberality should be extended to those who were abroad, and who had no means of pleading their own cause. The same rule ought to apply to Lord Clare, which would apply to civil and military officers, who proceeded actually under orders, in the usual course, to

their place of destination, but who might happen to be delayed by extraordinary circumstances. Lord Clare was not so situated, and they could not suppose that the Court of Directors, in permitting his lordship to proceed overland, agreed to involve themselves or the people of India in any pecuniary loss which his lordship might sustain by taking that course. But the motion before the court would appear to embrace two terms—compensation for loss under peculiar circumstances and reward for services. Now if the chairman proposed that the vote should be only for services performed, and not as a compensation for losses, in what position did they stand, with reference to the amendment?

Sir *C Forbes* — The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr *H Mackenzie* — If the motion then had reference only to services performed, then they must examine what those services were. As to what had been said relative to the revenue of Bombay a large portion of the diminution of the deficit in that presidency was not attributable to Lord Clare. He had no right to claim merit for it, because he had no control over the circumstances which led to it. A sum of twenty two lacs was derived from opium—a new trade, arising out of the arrangements of the Bengal Government, and if Lord Clare had never existed, the result would have been the same. A considerable sum also was derived from the lapse of pensions which had been granted in a time of much difficulty, to save the country from great impending evils. He would not deprive Lord Clare of any merit that was really his due, but undoubtedly he had not done all that had been attributed to him. He must here declare, that he detested the notion of rewarding men for pursuing a system of rigid economy, because it necessarily placed their personal interests in competition with the interests of the servants who acted under them. (*Hear, hear!*) If an officer required those over whom he was placed to relinquish a portion of their miserable pittance, he might, if he felt no personal interest in the matter, meet them boldly on the subject, and say "I think it necessary that this reduction should be made for the benefit of the people of India" for whose good alone, he would say, they were justifiable in holding that country. (*Hear, hear!*) But if, with or without foundation, it was supposed that personal interest was mixed up with this desire for retrenchment, the worst consequences might be apprehended—consequences dangerous to the welfare of the empire. Could an individual thus situated appear in that high and independent character which he ought to assume? Would not those whose salaries he wished to reduce, exclaim "Here is a man with economy indeed in his mouth, but he

is working, not for the country, but for himself (*Hear, hear!*) He expects to be rewarded for his economic efforts hereafter." His objections were not personally to Lord Clare, there was, it was admitted on all hands, no question as to the merits of his lordship (*Hear!*) But he did most earnestly entreat the court to pause, before they set the precedent of reward for retrenchment. With the merits of Lord Clare he perhaps was not so well acquainted as other hon. gentlemen, but certainly the credit which had been given to him, of being the first to employ the natives, and to break down the barrier which made them labour under a sense of inferiority did not belong to him, but to Lord Glenelg. He gave the greatest credit to Lord Glenelg for the wisdom he displayed in carrying the bill under which the natives of India were admitted to employment: he thought highly of Lord Glenelg's merits in this respect, but they were merits which he would not give one acceptance to reward. If then he would not consent to a grant to Lord Glenelg, who had devised the plan, should he consent to a grant to Lord Clare, who was merely the instrument to carry it into execution? Certainly not. If those gentlemen who praised Lord Clare so highly, had proposed a vote of approbation and thanks it would have been altogether a different question, but to this vote he could not consent. The motion was far too distinct, which was, he thought, the meaning of the phrase used by a gentleman near him, and which an hon. director had commented upon, and 2dly, the services rendered by Lord Clare, taking them at the highest estimate that his friends could desire, were not services of such a nature as properly to call for a pecuniary reward, and lastly, if this claim were admitted, the Company would lay itself open to a host of other claims, which, after laying down such a precedent they would find it next to impossible consistently to reject.

The *Chairman* said, he had only one observation to make, which was, that hon. proprietors must be aware that the only means the court had of adequately expressing their strong sense of approbation of the services of Lord Clare, was by a money grant.

The question was then put,

Upon which the following requisition was handed to the chairman: "We the under-signed, objecting to the proposed grant of £5,000 to the Earl of Clare, require that the question thereon should be put by the ballot:—"

"Richard Tidswell, "William Wigram,
"Thomas Marriot, "Hugh Lindsay,
"R. C. Sale, "G. R. Robinson,
"Thomas Fielder, "Charles Blake,
"William Astell."

December 16th, 1835

The ballot was fixed for Wednesday the 23d inst.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman* then announced that the court was further made special for the purpose of taking into consideration motions whereof notice was given by a proprietor on the 29th July last, to make an addition to the by-law cap 6, sec 13, and to ordain a by-law for publicly advertising all notices of motions for consideration in the General Court.

Mr *Wesley*, in a short speech maintained that it was highly desirable, whenever the Court of Directors and the Board of Control differed so as to call for a protest on the part of the Court of Directors that what was subject of difference, should be brought, as a matter of course, and in the ordinary routine of business, under the consideration of the Court of Proprietors, and concluded by moving an alteration in the by-law cap 6, sec 13, to that effect.

Mr *Wigram* seconded the motion, to which he anticipated no opposition.

Mr *Burnes* thought that any matter which was the subject of protest and remonstrance on the part of the Court of Directors, should certainly be laid before the proprietors.

The *Chairman* believed there was but one feeling in the court on the subject.

Mr *Twining* said, that occasions might arise when it would be highly injurious to the Company, that matters still in discussion before the Court of Directors and the Board of Control should be brought before the Court of Proprietors. It would have the effect of putting a stop to all negotiation and adjustment.

Mr *Wigram* said, the proposed alteration did not apply to incomplete proceedings. The protest, which was required to be signed by the directors protesting, was a very formal document, and if they lightly or inconsiderately brought these differences with the Board of Control before the proprietors, they would subject themselves to the censure of that body. He thought, therefore, there was every ground against improper or untimely publicity (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr *Twining* would not oppose the motion.

Mr *Mayorbanks* approved of the alteration, he thought it would have a good effect on the proceedings of the Court of Directors, would promote the despatch of business, and prevent unnecessary discussion and dissension. As for any improper use that might be made of such a regulation, he thought no director would venture to incur the censure of the general body of proprietors (*Hear!*)

Sir *R. Campbell* said, that many circumstances might arise which would render it very inconvenient, and even inju-

one, that such differences as had been alluded to, should, as a matter of course, be brought before the proprietors. The Court of Directors had it already in their power to bring all such questions under their consideration whenever it seemed prudent to them so to do, and it appeared scarcely wise to render it compulsory. For his own part, he was taken by surprise, he had not heard of the proposition before, and he hoped hon gentlemen would therefore consider it well before they assented to it.

Mr. *Weeding* wondered that the hon director should complain of surprise, when he gave notice of the motion six months ago, and it had been in the proprietors room for the last three weeks (*Hear*.)

The question was then put that the proposed addition to the by-law should be approved, subject to the confirmation of another General Court, and was carried *non con*.

Mr. *Weeding* then said, he had another motion to make, as a sequel to the one which had just been carried. Gentlemen residing in different parts of the town really forgot, from the length of time between the giving of notices of motions and the period of their discussion, what the motions were about. He proposed, therefore, that all notices of motion for the consideration of the General Court should be advertised in the *London Gazette* and two or three other newspapers at least three days before they were taken into consideration.

Col. *L. Stanhope* seconded the motion.

Sir *Charles Forbes* and several other gentlemen objected to the expense of advertising in the *London Gazette*, which no private gentleman took in, as needless.

Mr. *Weeding* said, the *London Gazette* being usually preserved would present a historical record of the proceedings of the court, but in compliance with the general feelings of the court, he consented to withdraw that part of his motion, which was then carried unanimously.

CASE OF CAPTAINS NEWALL, BARROW, AND GLASSPOOLE

The *Chairman* having read the notice rendering the court special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the case of Captains Newall, Barrow, and Glasspoole,

Captain *Newall* proceeded to state his case, which he did in a tone of voice audible to all but those who were immediately around him. We understood him to say, that though it might have been thought better had some friend brought it forward on his behalf, and on the behalf of his colleagues, whose claims were similar to his own, yet as he was more conversant with the particulars than those gentlemen

could possibly be, it had, on the whole, been deemed more advisable that he should introduce it to the court. It was not however, his intention, in the present stage, to say much, or occupy the attention of the court at any length. The nature of the claims now submitted to them, and the reasons on which they were grounded, had been fully stated in the printed paper which he now held in his hand, and which had been plentifully distributed amongst the directors and proprietors without, therefore, troubling them with a long detail of facts with which they had already been made acquainted, he would reserve himself to answer any objections that might be made, and give any explanations that might be required in the course of the after discussion. One remark, however, he must make, it had been imagined by some, that if the claim now before the court should be admitted, the court would be bound to admit a whole host of similar claims. This was an error. The case of himself and of Captains Barrow and Glasspoole was, he believed, quite an isolated one, and would have to be decided on its own merits only. The hon proprietor then concluded by reading his motion.

That according to the intention of this court in the scheme of compensation proposed by them for their maritime officers Captains Newall, Barrow and Glasspoole are entitled to the pension of £200 per annum granted by this court to commanders generally of the late maritime service who had been in actual service between the 26th of August 1828 and the 28th of August 1833 and that the Court of Directors be requested to take the necessary steps for paying the same accordingly.

Mr. *Twiss* rose to second the motion, but, considering the claims of these three meritorious officers to be so well founded in justice, he did not deem it necessary to trespass upon the time of the court in entering into the subject then, particularly as he did not anticipate that any objection could substantially be made to them. But in the event of any arguments being used to controvert the claims, he should reserve to himself the right of rising again, and giving the subject his best support. He, therefore, merely would second the motion hoping and trusting that there would be no objection to it on either side of the bar (*Hear, hear*.)

Mr. *Thomson* hoped he might be allowed to express the great satisfaction he felt that this motion had been brought before the General Court, and he hoped it would receive the support to which it was fairly entitled (*Hear*.) The service to which these gallant captains belonged was one with the efficiency of which he (Mr. T.) was familiar. It was indeed a noble service, a service which he deeply regretted no longer existed, but the remembrance of its merits would, he was sure, obtain for the claims of these officers the most favourable consideration. (*Hear*.)

Sir Charles Forbes heartily concurred with the motion. He did not see how a single objection could be made to it. He regretted much that these three gentlemen should have been put to all the trouble and expense of circulating their cases amongst the proprietors, to call upon them to support a proposition against which no man in that court could hold up his hand, and give a satisfactory reason for so doing (*Hear!*). He perfectly agreed in what had fallen from Mr Twining, as to that admirable and meritorious service, the destruction of which would be regretted, not only by that court but soon, he feared, by the country at large. If another war broke out, and this country seemed on the brink of disputes with foreign powers, which sooner or later (and no man knew how soon), might plunge us into war the loss of those fine ships, fitted out for war as well as for trade, and manned by as fine a marine as any in the service of any nation, would then be severely felt and deeply lamented (*Hear!*). And what then would become of that terrible trade, the China trade—terrible he called it—terrible those who had conducted it hitherto knew it to be, and let those now engaged in it say if they found it otherwise.

Mr Burns supported the motion. He said, it appeared that if the claimants had not performed their last voyage, they would have been clearly entitled to £4,000 each and a pension of £700. This he thought exceedingly hard, and he regarded their claim as a just one.

The Chairman said he apprehended that no gentleman who had read the papers would imagine that the Court of Directors were hostile to the motion (*Hear!*). That court had made the requisite representation to the Board of Control, but the members of that Board had, not without some difference of opinion, rejected the claim. If the Court of Proprietors adopted the present motion, it would be the duty of the Court of Directors to report their vote to the Board of Control, upon whom it would probably have some influence. (*Hear!*)

Sir Charles Forbes.—The Board of Control having decided against this claim, is a proof of the inconvenience which results from not going before that Board fortified by the vote of the Court of Proprietors.

Mr Astell said the hon bart appeared to cast some censure upon the Court of Directors, because they had not taken the Court of Proprietors along with them, upon presenting this claim to the Board of Control. Now, had the directors done this, they would have acted in contradiction to their usual practice. Whenever any application was made to the Court of Directors, if they thought the application

properly grounded, it was their duty to seek for the sanction of the Board of Control, and it was not till that Board refused to confirm the decision of the Court of Directors that the matter came properly before the cognizance of the Court of Proprietors. The Directors had done all that they could do, and the observation of the hon bart appeared to him to be ill timed, for if any thing could injure their cause, it was encouraging the idea of the existence of dissension between the courts. He hoped the present resolution would go back to the Board of Control, backed by their united voice and he had no doubt that would be done.

Sir Charles Forbes disclaimed any intention of casting a censure on the Court of Directors, he had only expressed his regret that they did not first come to the Court of Proprietors, for it was not only his own opinion but that of one of the highest authorities in the land, that these cases ought to receive the confirmation of the Court of Proprietors, as well as of the Court of Directors before they were sent up to the Board of Control for their sanction. In saying this, he felt assured that he was not doing any injury to the claims of those meritorious officers, nor did he conceive that his remark could justly be considered as ill timed.

The Chairman acknowledged to the fullest extent, the rights of the Court of Proprietors, and begged to point out to the hon bart that the rule which he was inclined to lay down would be productive of the greatest inconvenience, inasmuch as it would compel them to convene a Court of Proprietors to consider every individual case (*Hear!*).

The Deputy Chairman said, he trusted that the Court of Proprietors would be unanimous in rendering justice to these officers. The Board of Control had not been unanimous, and he had therefore no doubt that when the unanimity of all parties in that court was properly represented to them, their wishes would be fulfilled.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

MARITIME OFFICERS EXCLUDED FROM THE COMPENSATION LIST

Mr Sweet rose, pursuant to notice, to bring forward the case of those maritime officers whose claims the Court of Directors had refused to entertain, because they had not been employed in the Company's service within the five years between the 26th of August 1828 and the 26th of August 1833. The directors, in excluding these officers from compensation, declared that they felt themselves rigidly bound by the rule which had been laid down, whereas he (Mr Sweet) contended that, on reference to the resolution

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tion, it would appear that peculiar circumstances might entitle a claimant to compensation, even though he had not served within the prescribed time. Lord Glenelg had completely and unequivocally confirmed the resolutions of the General Court and the plan of compensation which they had proposed without any exception, save a deduction in amount, and he did not see how the Board of Control could now depart from their plan. A misconception evidently existed somewhere, which he hoped the vote of that court would set right. A former Court of Proprietors had come to a resolution that compensation should be granted to individuals whose cases were considered as special, and it was quite clear from what then passed, and also from the conduct of Lord Glenelg on that occasion, that it was never intended to exclude these special cases from consideration. Many special cases had been presented to the Court of Directors from individuals who had suffered injury from the abolition of the Company's trade, and who although they had not served within the five years, were yet entitled to some compensation for the loss they had sustained. He thought, therefore, that the Court of Directors ought to be requested to report upon such special cases, without regard to the rule of time which they considered themselves bound by. He found, from the votes of the Court of Proprietors, that time was not to be considered as an objection in special cases, and Lord Glenelg, in his evidence before the Committee in the House of Commons had stated the same thing. The Act of Parliament said that all those persons employed by or under the East India Company or heretofore—(Hear!)—employed by the Company, should be entitled to compensation for any loss which they sustained by the abolition of the Company's trade. It should be observed, therefore, that there was no limitation of time in the Act and it would be the greatest injustice to many individuals who had sustained a loss by the termination of the Company's trade if they should be shut out on the ground of time only. The object of his motion was not to let in all persons, be it remembered, but only such whose peculiar cases entitled them to consideration there might be many cases where persons had abandoned the service or the service had abandoned them, and who could not set up the slightest pretence that they had been injured by the giving up of the trade, but there were many other cases of peculiar hardship. There was one which he knew of. Mr Pennington, who had been sixteen years in their service, but who sailed within the time limited in a chartered ship and he forthwith was excluded merely be-

cause he was not in one of the Company's ships at the time. It could not be any objection to his motion that the directors had the power of giving relief in some peculiar cases out of the Poplar Fund. If any thing could be more bitter to the feelings of a gentleman than another, it was that he should be placed in the situation of becoming a beggar and a pauper upon that fund. Nor was it right that because an unfortunate captain or chief mate, who might have ten children happened to have £60 or £70 per year that he should only receive the difference between that sum and £200 per annum (Hear!) He hoped therefore the court would not object to the directors reporting special cases leaving it to the court afterwards to decide whether those cases were or were not deserving of relief. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving—

That the Court of Directors be requested to take into consideration and report upon the claims and cases of those maritime officers whose interests are affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade and whom the directors may be of opinion are under the special and particular circumstances of their cases entitled to compensation by way of pension or gratuity although they may not have been in the actual service of the Company for five years previous to the 26th of August 1833 the directors in considering and reporting upon such cases to have regard to the 7th section of the act of 3d and 4th William IV cap 8. and not to the twelve months limit by the rule of time alleged to have been adopted by the resolution of the Court of Proprietors as necessary to be adhered to in awarding pensions or gratuities under such resolution.

Col L Stanhope seconded the motion.

Mr Wadding supported the motion on the ground that the directors having taken a different view to that which ought to have been taken had placed it out of their power without the assistance of this court to do justice to those maritime officers whose cases might on investigation, appear to entitle them to relief. If the directors had in the first instance, before they applied to the Board of Control submitted their propositions on the subject of maritime compensation to the Court of Proprietors it would have saved a great deal of trouble.

An Hon Proprietor hoped that the Court of Directors would now do justice to some 100 or 150 individuals who deserved well of the Company. They ought to bear in mind the great obligations which they owed to their maritime servants. Could they forget Commodore Dance, who had beaten off Admiral Linois and a large squadron of French men of war? (Hear hear!) He hoped that he should be excused for mentioning that particular action, as he understood the first mate of Admiral Dance's vessel was then in the court. They had a debt of gratitude to pay to this worthy body of men, and he hoped that they would discharge it cheerfully.

Mr. Stoute said, it was very well known that he lived in a district which had suffered more than any other from the abandonment of their trade, and he had many opportunities of witnessing the distress which it had occasioned, especially amongst persons residing in the neighbourhood of Poplar. It certainly was a great hardship that those who not for any fault of their own had been excluded from employment during the last five years, should also be excluded from the compensation. One person who was excluded a most industrious man, and to whose charge they had confided four of their ships had paid no less than £500 to the Poplar Fund and yet he was excluded from the compensation. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Robinson, M.P., said it was well known to most of the gentlemen there, that he had taken a warm and deep interest in a question which he thought involved no less than the character of this great Company for common justice towards its most meritorious servants. (*Hear!*) In all the intercourse which he had with the maritime officers of the East India Company he had not heard one word in derogation of the intentions of the Court of Directors, nor in complaint of their decision save a mild expression of regret at the severity and rigid construction of the rule under which they had been excluded. He mentioned this in order to shew the good feeling which prevailed between all parties, which he was sure would remain undisturbed to the close of the proceedings. It was to that Company that the maritime officers looked for support of their claims, and he (Mr. Robinson) in all the intercourse which had taken place, had recommended them to look rather to the Court of Directors and Proprietors than to the liberality of the House of Commons. This court was the legitimate court of appeal before which their claim must be decided, and he felt much greater pleasure in standing up to advocate it there because he had always in the House of Commons felt the exceedingly difficulty in which he was placed, not to make out a case of compensation, but to persuade the House of the propriety of interfering at all after the decision to which the Court of Directors had come. The Court of Directors had laid down a rule, by which all persons who had not served since the 28th of August 1828 were excluded from compensation. Now, the directors might be quite right in establishing what they might consider a *prima facie* case, which made perhaps, a just distinction between those officers who were to be considered as still belonging to the Company, and those who, it might be presumed, had voluntarily quitted the service. To such a rule, as a *prima facie* test he had no objection, but if it were to be

considered as a conclusive test, he must certainly protest against it. It was well known that many gentlemen had quitted the Company's service at an earlier period than the time limited, and had returned to it again, and doubtless many of the excluded officers would have done the same, had they similar good fortune or equal interest with the directors to procure employment. These unfortunate men were, it appeared to suffer doubly. First they suffered for want of employment, owing to a competition with more fortunate or influential individuals, and were afterwards excluded from compensation on that very account. (*Hear hear!*) Now, was there any reason that justice should not to be done to those gentlemen? He knew perfectly well the difficulty there always was in inducing any body of men, who had come to one decision, to reconsider that decision and adopt another, but he did not think that this difficulty would prevail with the Court of Directors, when he reminded them that they were the executive of that great establishment and that they were dealing with the claims of officers by whose services their prosperity had been created and whose situation was at this moment infinitely aggravated by a comparison with that of their more fortunate brother officers, to whom compensation had been made. Was it to be said that when in pursuance of a national arrangement the maritime service of the Company was put an end to on the explicit stipulation that those who would suffer by such a proceeding were to be indemnified, that 100 or 150 of these officers were to be excluded by a rule laid down by the Court of Directors themselves? He could not believe that the Court of Directors would persist in such a rule—he could not believe that the Court of Proprietors would sanction it. (*Hear!*) Was there any reason for this proceeding on the score of economy? Was there any want of funds to meet the demand sought to be established? None whatever! The original estimate, made by the directors themselves, of the sum that would be required in the shape of compensation, amounted to no less a sum than one million and a-half sterling, and, let him remind the Court of Proprietors, in that very scale of compensation special cases were introduced. Whatever rule had since been laid down by the Court of Directors, it was evident that at that time, when special cases occurred and merits were proved, they themselves intended to take them into consideration. It was only for special cases that he contended. If any officer had voluntarily quitted the East India Company's service without an intention of returning to it again, that man was not entitled to compensation, but he as decidedly maintained, that any

man, whether he had served before or after August 1893, who had wished and intended to return to their service, and who could clearly prove such intention and desire was, under the 7th clause of the East India Act, legally entitled to compensation. The words of that clause were so comprehensive as to allow no legal argument or subtlety to defeat them. The clause said, that all the maritime officers now or heretofore employed (and, mark, without any limitation of time) who were prejudicially affected by the discontinuance of the East-India Company's trading privilege, should be entitled to compensation. Here, therefore, there was a legal right, but he hoped he should not be told, 'if there be a legal right, let the officers establish it by legal proceedings.' He would rather argue it as a question of fairness and reasonableness before the Court of Proprietors. Let them suppose, for a moment that the Court of Directors had proposed the introduction into that clause of words limiting the compensation to such officers only as had served since the 28th of August 1893. He maintained that the evidence, in justice of such a proposition would, when the clause came before the House of Commons, have led to such a discussion as would have terminated in its rejection. On the contrary, the clause as it at present stood, was adopted because it embraced all the officers without exception who had suffered injury from the abolition of the trade. He maintained, therefore that the Act of Parliament, being thus comprehensive it was not in the power of the Court of Directors to limit its application and he most sincerely believed that it was not their disposition to do so (*Hear, hear!*) If any doubt existed as to the understanding of Lord Glenelg on the subject he would read to them some of the answers made by his lordship to the questions which he (Mr Robinson) as chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons, had occasion to put to him. The honourable member then proceeded to read the questions and answers at length. The first question read was whether the chairman was to infer, from Lord Glenelg's answer to previous questions, that he considered it now in the power of the Court of Directors, with the concurrence of the Board of Control, to consider specially the claims of these excluded officers? His lordship's answer was, 'that is my opinion.' The next question was in relation to a passage in a letter, relating to the service within five years, and his lordship was asked, whether he intended to exclude from compensation all who, though they had not served within that period, could prove special cases? His lordship replied, that

he did not intend to exclude special cases, and that, in his opinion, special cases constituted a reason of varying from the strict rule. The next question was, whether his lordship's object, in framing that regulation was not the adoption of a compendious method of determining what officers were affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade? to which his lordship replied in the affirmative. Upon which the chairman of the Committee said he presumed then, that, if any officers, not included in that compensation could prove clearly that their interests were prejudicially affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, it would still be his lordship's opinion that it was in the power of the Company to compensate them. To which Lord Glenelg replied, 'You have expressed precisely my opinion. This was the opinion of the late President of the Board of Control and though he was not warranted to state what were the opinions of the present president, he had every reason to believe that they were in concurrence with those of Lord Glenelg. When the subject was before a Committee of the House of Commons, no difference of opinion existed in the Committee as to the report to which they should come, and yet that Committee was composed of members of the House of Commons without any reference to political parties. There were upon it two members of the Board of Control under Lord Melbourne's administration, and two members connected with the Board of Control under the administration of Sir R. Peel, and they had besides the assistance of many able and acute members of the House of Commons, and this Committee thus composed, was unanimously of opinion that those officers who made out special cases (and the only case which they were required to make out was, that they had not quitted the service, and that they would gladly have resorted to it if means had been afforded them) were entitled to go before the directors with a claim for compensation, and that the directors were, in such cases bound, to admit that claim. (*Hear, hear!*) When, too the character of the service was considered—when it was remembered that it was put an end to for national purposes, he did not think the members of that court would consent to labour under such a stigma and reproach as would be fixed upon them if these officers were allowed to remain in their present unfortunate and desolate condition. It was not for him to point out to the directors what course they should take, it was enough for him to call on the proprietors to express their opinion on the rule laid down by the Court of Directors—a rule which, he was sure, would never be sanctioned by them if it

were to be considered as conclusively excluding all special cases. Let it not, however, be supposed that this proceeding was any censure on the Court of Directors (*Hear, hear!*) Far be it from him to impugn the disposition of so honourable a body of men to do justice to their officers (*Hear, hear!*) He only wished to point out to them that it was their own rule which had worked this injustice, and he was assured that if they were once convinced of this they would feel themselves bound to remedy it. After the Committee of the House of Commons had made the report to which he had already alluded, he advised the officers to lay that report before the directors, in the hope that it might induce them to alter their determination. He did so, but the result was unsatisfactory, and he then recommended the officers to take the opinion of the Court of Proprietors on their claims, considering this court as the court of final appeal to which, after having, with unparalleled patience and good humour, exhausted every other mode of obtaining redress, they might most gracefully and properly come (*Hear, hear!*) He did not know that all the present claimants would be able to make out an equitable case for compensation, but suppose the whole 150 officers could do so, there were sufficient funds to meet their claims £150,000 or £160,000 would compensate the whole. Between £700,000 and £800,000 had already been granted to claimants which still left a balance of upwards of £600,000 short of the original estimate of the directors themselves. But he protested against the principle of refusing to liquidate those claims on the plea of want of funds. The Company was in a situation to pay its just debts, and no debts could be more just or more honest than these. He would say, that there were some individuals at the present moment enjoying compensation whose claims were not near so strong as were the claims of many of those whose cause he thus sincerely, though feebly advocated (*Hear, hear!*) He had, at the close of the last session of Parliament, given notice of his intention in the next session to bring in a bill to explain the 7th clause of the charter act, so as to include within the scope of that measure, the cases of those individuals that were now before the court, but he hoped that, after this day, he would not be called on to mention the subject again. One word in relation to the services rendered by these officers to the Company. Many very deserved eulogiums had been pronounced upon the officers of the East India maritime service, and he would remind the proprietors, that they were themselves enjoying an annuity for a certain number of years under the act in

question, and that it was to the services of these very gentlemen that they were mainly indebted for that very annuity and for the long series of commercial prosperity by which its grant had been preceded. During the last long war, how much did they not owe to the skill, the seal, and the bravery of those officers, who, on every occasion of difficulty or danger, faithfully and at the risk of life defended the interests confided to their care. (*Hear!*) What a reproach then would it not be on them as East India proprietors—what a reproach on them as Englishmen, if they allowed such deserving claimants as these to go unrewarded. He trusted therefore that the Court of Directors would give these claims their most favourable consideration, and that the Court of Proprietors would unanimously sanction them (*Applause*).

Sir Charles Forbes said, that, although, after the very able manner in which the claims of the excluded officers had been advocated by the hon member for Worcester, it might be bad taste in him to say more than that he fully concurred in the sentiments of that hon gentleman, yet he could not consent that any question of funds should interfere with rendering justice to those officers for he would bring it to the recollection of the court that they had themselves furnished a fund out of which all the compensation which might have to be made, now or in future, could easily be paid. The commanders and officers had long paid a tax of £80,000 a year on their investments into the treasury of the Company. That fund, therefore, it taken only for the last twenty years, amounted to £1,600,000, being more than doubly sufficient to meet all the compensations which had been yet granted to the officers of the maritime service. He agreed with the honourable member, that the Court of Proprietors never intended to draw the line of five years so rigidly as to exclude special cases, on the contrary, they strongly recommended special cases to the consideration of the Court of Directors and that they should report to them the result. The Court of Directors did not do so because they imagined they had no right to do so. He (Sir C Forbes) believed they had that right, and there were many claims of a very powerful nature from which, if the Court of Directors had proposed to relieve, the Court of Proprietors, he was sure, would not have withheld their sanction. He felt much grieved for many deserving men who had rendered great services, not only to the Company, but to the nation at large, and who had been reduced to an extremity of want which they themselves, with the natural aversion of honourable minds, felt almost ashamed to acknowledge (*Hear,*

Hear !) It went to his heart to think that they had, by a rather hasty decision, tended to place them in that situation. Had they drawn up the rule so often referred to, with a little more care and consideration, this difficulty would not have occurred, (*Hear, hear !*) more particularly could they have foreseen the advantage which had been taken of it by men of fortune, who had applied for and obtained the pension of £200, to the exclusion of those who were actually striving with want and penury (Loud cries of *Hear !*) He took to himself great blame, and he thought the proprietors generally ought to take blame to themselves, for having been thus, although unintentionally, instrumental in excluding those deserving officers, and admitting others whose claims ought never to have been put forward (*Hear, hear !*)

The Chairman said that, before he entered upon the few observations which he thought it incumbent upon him to make on the present occasion, it was only justice to those officers whose cause had been so ably advocated by the hon member for Worcester, to state that there was not a man in the world who was actuated by greater sympathy than himself for those individuals who had been in the same service with himself. He was sure that they would see that the Court of Directors were placed in a situation of some embarrassment by the present motion. They would recollect that the Court of Directors were placed under the necessity of establishing a definite rule, when, under the 7th section of the act, they were called upon to provide compensation for those persons who had not been employed in their service within a certain time.

They had drawn up a rule to embrace such cases, but that rule had not met with the approbation of the Court of Proprietors. That court called upon the Court of Directors to revise the system of compensation which they had originally drawn up, upon a more extensive scale of allowances. In obedience to that call the Court of Directors had taken it again into consideration, and had brought down to the proprietary a new system, extending compensation to all who had been in the service of the Company five years prior to 1834. The Court of Proprietors were still of opinion that that rule was not sufficiently large, and in consequence brought forward a plan extending the period to five years prior to August 1833, when the act was passed. The Board of Commissioners, on having that plan submitted to them, confirmed the view taken by the Court of Proprietors, and also the scale which they recommended, with some modifications, and of which the principal was a reduction of the scale by one-fifth. He admitted that in many instances the rule had not worked beneficially, as it

awarded annuities to men who had realised fortunes varying from £80,000 to £100,000, and who stood in no need of them. Still, the rule being applicable to their cases it was out of the power of the Court of Directors to alter it, or even to act upon any other than the most literal interpretation without the sanction of the Board of Commissioners, and in one case, which had been referred to that Board where the time was very nearly that fixed in their rule, the commissioners had not allowed them to admit it as a special case. The Court of Directors had been most anxious to provide some relief for the distressed cases among the excluded officers, and had proposed a plan for the purpose. The Board of Commissioners had very much narrowed the view of the Court. Still, under their rule, the Court of Directors had, in some few cases, been able to afford relief to some very meritorious officers by granting it out of the annuities which had been awarded to other officers, and which, by their death and other circumstances had become lapsed annuities. He again called the attention of the proprietary to the embarrassing situation in which this motion placed the Court of Directors, and said, that if the General Court should be pleased to entertain the plan which the Court of Directors had proposed, it would be the duty of the Court of Directors to pay attention to their wishes by again bringing the subject under the consideration of the Board (*Hear !*)

Captain Shepherd defended the conduct of those commanders who notwithstanding their being in possession of some property, had accepted the pension of £200 a year. If blame rested anywhere, it was on the court, which had granted the pensions upon conditions which embraced the cases of those officers. It was no matter what fortune these officers had acquired provided they were entitled to the compensation awarded by the Court of Proprietors. He thought it necessary to say thus much, in consequence of the reflection on these officers, which might be implied in the remarks which fell from the hon bart and the chairman.

The Chairman.—No reflection on such officers was intended, and none, I think, made (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. Astell felt himself prompted by a sense of duty to say that the Court of Proprietors were lending themselves to a proposition which must end in creating disappointment and distress to those officers whom they were so eager to befriend. In reply to the evidence of Lord Glenelg, which had been quoted by Mr. Robinson, he would read a letter of that noble lord, in which he said that five years was the period beyond which no officer should be entitled to compensa-

tion. When that noble lord was plain Mr Grant, and President of the Board of Control he said that, "compensation, whether in the shape of pension or gratuity, ought to be given only to such officers as had been in their service within the last five years. His object would be to place Lord Glenelg in opposition to Mr C Grant, and Mr C Grant in opposition to Lord Glenelg (*Hear, hear!*) As President of the Board of Control, in 1833, Mr C Grant said distinctly, "I will not grant compensation to those who have left the service five years. In May last Mr C Grant, then Lord Glenelg and no longer president of the Board of Commissioners, was inclined to be very generous with the funds of the Company and gave the answer to Mr Robinson and his committee which that gentleman had just read to them. Lord Glenelg, he would remind the Court was President of the Board of Commissioners when that Board, taking into their humane consideration the claims of their maritime officers had acceded with difficulty and regret, to the proposition of granting to certain officers a compensation, which was not to be above £200,000. The Court of Proprietors had however, thought fit to enlarge that scale, and the compensation on which they fixed was afterwards approved by the Board of Commissioners a reduction of 20 per cent being made in it. But even that did not satisfy some worthy proprietors. The hon member for Worcester had said that there was a large fund yet unappropriated for this purpose. He denied that there was any such fund. When he was told that £1,500,000 had been appropriated for compensation and that only £700,000 or £800,000 had been granted out of it he was compelled to say that such a view of the case was full of fallacy and error. The amount of the fund now unappropriated was no ground for granting further compensations. The only ground upon which any officer was entitled to compensation was that he had been damaged by the recent changes in the position of the Company. He contended that it was delusive to entertain this proposition because the directors if they performed their duty, must meet it with a negative. He had no objection when any of these annuities of £150 lapsed and fell in, to grant them to those officers who were not provided for. Nothing would induce him to think that the case of these officers could be entertained to anything like the extent which their advocates wished, and for this reason—the officers themselves would not be able to show that they had in any respect been damaged. Their very want of employment by the Company, for so long a period, had prevented them from being

damaged in any respect. He contended that, out of regard to the natives of India, on whom the charge must fall, and for whom that Company acted in trust, the Court of Directors, however anxious they individually were to relieve these deserving gentlemen, could not, consistently with their duty, entertain the proposition. As to the opinions of my Lord Glenelg let not hon proprietors rely upon them too strongly for he could bring against every opinion of Lord Glenelg an opposite opinion of Mr Grant (*A laugh*). And that too, was when he was chairman of the identical Board of Commissioners that they had at present. The disposition behind the bar to afford relief was as strong as it was before the bar, and for that disposition he trusted the proprietors would give the directors full credit (*Hear, hear!*). He knew he was taking the unpopular side of the question, but he never was, and never would be, deterred by any fear of unpopularity from manfully stating his conscientious opinions.

The Chairman repeated, that he had not intended, in the observations which he had recently addressed to the court, to cast any blame upon those officers who had applied for and obtained those pensions. He thought that no such interpretation could fairly be put on what he had said. He must also mention another point, which he had forgotten when he last rose. He was of opinion that his hon friend, Mr Robinson in alluding to the present President of the Board of Commissioners had no right to pledge that right hon baronet a name to the opinions which he had himself expressed.

Mr G R Robinson, M P, said, that he too must rise in explanation and first of all he would observe that he had not pledged the name of the President of the Board of Commissioners in any such way as his hon friend, the Chairman represented. With respect to what had fallen from the hon director, who had just addressed them, he must remind the court that he had not stated that a fixed sum was set aside for the compensation of their maritime officers. What he had said was, that a million and a-half had been set aside by the Court of Directors as a fund to meet the claims of any persons whose interests might be affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, and that nothing like the whole of that sum had been claimed. The worthy director had made, in that court, on the present occasion, the same observations as had been made before the committee of the House of Commons, relative to the increased charge which the granting of these compensations would cast upon the natives of India. He admitted, as fully as any man could do, that it was not fitting that that court should deal lightly

with the property belonging to the people of that country,—but he must contend, at the same time, that it would have been quite as well had the Court of Directors considered the respect due to the people of India and the propriety of not bearing too heavily upon their purses before they had made the grants which had been paid and were in course of payment to other officers. He could not bring himself to think that the natives of India wished that one portion of the officers of the Company should run away with all the money they contributed and that another portion should receive no part of it, and be left without any compensation at all. One word, now, as to Lord Glenelg. It has been assumed by the worthy director that Lord Glenelg had involved himself in contradiction by the evidence which he had given on this subject before a committee of the House of Commons. Now he appealed to the recollection of those who had heard, not only the evidence of Lord Glenelg, —which he had read to the court—but also the letter of Mr C Grant which the hon director had read—and asked them, whether there was any contradiction of the one contained in the language of the other? He confidently asserted that there was no contradiction between them. The noble lord declared explicitly that he had assented to the proposition of the Court of Directors and to that of the Court of Proprietors that a rule should be appointed as to time but he wished nevertheless that there should be an exception to that rule whereby any extraordinary cases which did not fall exactly within the time fixed in the rule should meet with the special consideration of the Court of Directors. He contended that there would be no inconsistency in the Court of Proprietors giving their assent to the proposition now before them for in their former resolution the consideration of special cases for compensation was distinctly included. The hon mover and those who acted with him called for a resolution which would impose on the Court of Directors the necessity of considering cases without reference to time exclusively, and of reporting upon them afterwards to the Court of Proprietors.

Mr Astell said, that though the hon member for Worcester had asserted that he had made out no case against Lord Glenelg he must maintain his former opinion that he had made out a case and a strong case, of inconsistency against that nobleman. The worthy director then read the extract, which he had read before, from a letter of Mr C Grant to the Court of Directors, and contended that it was irreconcilable with the evidence which Lord Glenelg had given, *visd voos*

before a committee of the House of Commons. He could not see how the Court of Proprietors could support the present proposition after the decision to which it had come upon the third resolution (we think he said) of Sir John Malcolm.

Col *Leicester Stanhope* rose to express his surprise that a gentleman who possessed such influence in the Court of Directors as the hon director did who spoke last should have employed such untenable and incomprehensible arguments. First, as to the inconsistency which the hon director has attributed to Lord Glenelg. For his own part, he must say that he could not see how the hon director made out his charge of inconsistency against that noble lord. Lord Glenelg had laid down a rule as to time and then to that rule had made an exception. He (Col Stanhope) was convinced that the memory of the worthy director must have been deficient upon that point though it was of the least importance as he had told the court that when he found himself to be in error, he was always ready to reconsider his opinion and always eager to set it right. Lord Glenelg was then doubly justified—for he had not only formed a rule and laid down exceptions to that rule but he had also the authority of the hon director in his favour for altering that rule if he thought it erroneous. (*Hear, hear!*) But then said the worthy director 'You cannot do these gentlemen justice because the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors on a former occasion decided against their claims for compensation.' In other words, 'You must continue obstinately not sincerely and honestly doing wrong in order to be consistent in mischief.' (*Hear, hear!*) Such being the case he must be permitted to state to the court what in his opinion the rule of consistency was. The rule of consistency was to act always on the line of morality and justice. That line the court would pursue if it adopted, on the present occasion, the proposition of the learned gentleman behind him. But then, said the worthy director. There are no funds out of which this compensation can be made—and we must take care not to press too heavily on the fortunes of our subjects in India. No funds! that indeed was an extraordinary assertion, considering the quarter from which it came. Had the court forgot from whence the assertion came, that a million and a half must be set aside for the compensation of claims? That sum had been set aside—and not more than £700,000 or £800,000 had been granted out of it. Therefore there were funds amply sufficient—aye, and more than amply sufficient, to meet any claims which these officers might have on the Company for

compensation. Suppose, however, that there were no funds, then he would say that it was incumbent upon the proprietors to find funds—and he was confident that funds would always be found by them, when a case of necessity arose, or when a sense of justice demanded them. That such was the case now, no man of right feelings could doubt (*Hear!*) So incapable was the worthy director of showing any rational ground of objection to this proposition, that he had not, on the present occasion, offered a shadow of a reason to satisfy any man of sane mind (*Hear!*) But he had not yet done with the worthy director. The worthy director had said that these gentlemen were not entitled to receive compensation, because they had not been employed in the five years between 1828 and 1833. They were not fortunate enough, said the worthy director, "to get employment afloat—and therefore they shall not be fortunate enough to get compensation from us ashore. That was to say, "because the Court of Directors has so exercised its patronage as not to allow any portion of it to fall upon the heads of these meritorious individuals they shall not, although they entered the service in the hope of making a fortune by sailing in it a certain number of voyages and although the court has deprived them by its own act, of the power of making that number of voyages, be entitled to the smallest compensation. That was indeed, a species of logic as strange as it was unprecedented (*Hear, hear!*) He had now gone through the four arguments of the worthy director—and lauded arguments; indeed they could be called arguments, he had never heard in the whole course of his life (*Hear!*) He hoped that the Court of Directors acting, in the spirit of philanthropy and justice, would accede to this proposition and he was certain that if their hands were strengthened by an unanimous vote in its favour from the Court of Proprietors they would find no reluctance in the Board of Commissioners to sanction it with their approbation (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman* repeated that after the former decisions of the court on questions very similar to the present it would be very embarrassing to the Court of Directors, if these cases were to be thrown back upon it for consideration. He thought that it would be much better to act upon the plan already adopted by the Board of Directors. If, however, the Court of Proprietors should be of a contrary opinion, he hoped that they would lay down their own plan, prescribe a scale of compensation of their own and act upon it accordingly. He thought that the Court of Proprietors was led wrong by a mis-conception of the situa-

tion in which these officers stood. They were only the servants of the owners of the vessels until those vessels were chartered by the Company. It was not till those vessels received their charter, that they were sworn in as officers of the Company.

Mr *Wigram* concurred with his honourable friend and colleague near him in thinking that this proposition, if carried would raise expectations which the course of a short time would prove to be delusive. In considering this proposition, it ought never to be forgotten that the Court of Proprietors had to do justice, not only to British subjects but also to the natives of India, by whom the charge of these compensations would have to be defrayed. Already an increased charge, amounting to a sum between £800 000 and £1 000 000, had fallen upon India, and must be paid out of the revenues derived from the natives of that country. Though he had passed a great part of his life from his youth upwards, among the maritime officers of the East India Company, he never could bring his mind to think that they had any such claims for compensation upon the proprietors as some of their advocates maintained. These officers were not the peculiar servants of the East India Company, they were, as his hon friend the *Chairman* had very justly remarked the combined servants of the East India Company and of the owners of the vessels chartered by the Company. It was from want of information that the hon member for Worcester had had it down otherwise both in that court and in the committee room of the House of Commons. The proprietors, however were referred to the Act of Parliament for the better Government of India and were told that under the seventh clause these officers had a clear right to compensation. It was therefore necessary to look at the words of the clause—and as he read them it struck that those only were to receive compensation, who could prove that they had been diminished. But diminished how? Not by the cessation of the monopoly—for that monopoly had been only given for a certain number of years, and on the expiration of that term nobody could doubt the right of the legislature, if it thought fit to destroy it. All that the Company had given up was the right of trading—and what right had these officers to say that their interests were affected by the discontinuance of that trade? Their interests could only be affected by then not being employed, and what right could they have to expect employment when seven or eight ships would be sufficient to carry on all the trade which the Company would find beneficial? He could not, and he would not, conceal from the

court that he agreed with the hon. bart. near him (Sir C. Forbes) in many of his remarks. He had looked at the list of names, and he regretted exceedingly that the Court of Proprietors had run away so wildly on the subject of compensation. He was not a director, for he had gone out by rotation when the former discussions on this subject took place. He had felt, however, that they were giving too much to some and too little to others of their officers, and he was therefore certain that they would not succeed in satisfying all. Now, when he saw that as much had been done—nay, that more had been done in way of compensation to these officers, than he had ever contemplated as possible—when he like wise saw that the Court of Proprietors and the Board of Commissioners had gone further than he had ever proposed to go, he could not bring himself to go still further, as he should do well he to accede to this proposition. In all measures of this kind there must be a time fixed, a limit proposed. When that time has been fixed, when that limit has been determined, there must be cases of hardship to certain individuals. Now though there were instances of some individuals, who had been out of the service some time simply because they could not get employment, still many of the officers in the list of those then seeking compensation had been, some for eight, some for ten and others for fourteen years, merchants of the City of London, and it was a little too much to suppose that such persons intended to return to the service or had any wish to be again employed afloat. He thought it desirable that some time should be fixed as a test that there was no intention again to go to sea, and that time having been fixed by the court and approved of by the Board of Commissioners, he would recommend the proprietary not to press the present proposition. At the same time, he was not sorry that a Committee of the House of Commons had been appointed to examine into this question—and he should be happy to see Mr. Robinson, in compliance with the recommendation of that committee bringing in a bill to give these parties relief from the quarter from which it ought to come—he meant the British public. He contended that the evil, which they were now at length compelled to confront, ought not to be attributed to the last Act passed for the Regulation of the Affairs of India but to the Act passed in 1813. Ever since that period, the Court of Directors had been relaxing their old rules respecting their maritime officers, and as that relaxation could be traced to the Act of 1813 it was not upon the natives of India, but upon the British public, who had benefited by the relaxation that the cost

of the evil arising from it should fall. In one word, he thought that these officers had a claim upon the British public, but that they had none on the natives of India. There was another point to which he wished to call the attention of the Court of Proprietors. The late settlement had been considered in some quarters very advantageous to their interests. Mr. Charles Grant had told them, that it was doubtful whether they were entitled to more than £100 for every £100 of their stock, and that if they waited till they got £200, they must wait for years before they got it and that then they must put it into the three per cents, where they would only get six per cent for their money. Now it will be no great sacrifice, if the proprietors will only make it to give up a half per cent on their dividends for the compensation of these gentlemen. He for one had no objection to make it. (*A laugh*) He thought that that course would be a better one than that which the proprietors seemed ready to adopt at present. For his own part he did not see how they could carry this resolution into effect without setting aside the Act of Parliament, for the rule when once adopted by this court and sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners was to be considered as part of the Act of Parliament and was to be deemed final and legal. He was therefore surprised at finding a gentleman of the legal profession recommending them to depart from the Act of Parliament or, in other words, to set it aside. If the Court of Proprietors should adopt that recommendation, he hoped that they would form their own rule and prescribe their own scale of compensation.

Mr. H. Sedgwick remarked, that an honourable director (Mr. Astell) had favoured them at some length, with his opinion upon the consistency of Lord Glencliff. It would have been much better had he said a few words in defence of his own consistency, and that of some of his colleagues. Was the worthy director satisfied that we had not so much property as he formerly stated us to have, when he was estimating the amount of compensation we might have to pay at a million and a half? "The natives of India had nothing to do with the compromise which you endeavoured to effect. Sir John's Malcolm's proposition was to make suitable provision for all your commercial obligations, and for all the claims which your civil, military, and naval servants might have upon you for compensation." He (Mr. Sedgwick) cared not whether they had money in their coffers to make such provision, for India had means, and more than means, to supply it,—such at least was the former opinion of the hon. director, and could he uneasy it to suit his argument—to meet his

present views? He should think that the worthy director could not. An honourable gentleman on his right had said, that the General Court had adopted a rule as to time, which excluded the claims of these officers from consideration. With all deference to the hon. gent. he must say, that the General Court had adopted no rule, which excluded its meritorious servants from receiving the compensation to which they were entitled. He would read to them the resolutions of the General Court, and would at the same time remark, that it was an error on the part of those who set aside the third resolution. After reading the resolutions, he remarked upon the observation of Mr. Astell, that there was no shame in retracting an error, and said that the error which had then been committed should be amended. There might be, in the cases then before the court, some in which the parties had abandoned the service of their own accord: it would be for the Court of Directors to see whether the parties had abandoned it voluntarily or not. He wondered why the Court of Directors had not made that enquiry already. There was a practice growing up in the court which could not be too strongly condemned—a practice of which they had had no slight specimen in the course of the present discussion—he meant the practice of introducing the name of the Board of Control, as a means of influencing their decision. He hoped that, whenever the name of the President of the Board of Control should be mentioned hereafter in their debates, the Chairman would interfere and rebuke the person who used it. It was like the mention of the king in the House of Commons. The Board of Control was not a deliberating power, the Court of Proprietors was a deliberating power, and also a legislating power, and he therefore hoped that when, in that deliberative and legislative court, any gentleman should hereafter quote the opinion of the Board of Control for the purpose of silencing the Proprietors, the Chairman would have the firmness to exercise his authority and silence him. As the Court of Directors might wish to revise its decision upon some of the claims for compensation already presented to it, he would take that opportunity of informing it, that he stood there as the claimant for compensation on behalf of a widow and her three children. In the year 1833, her husband went to sea in their service, and shortly afterwards died. He left his widow with two children, and pregnant with a third, who was born a year after his father's death. Compensation has been granted to the widow and two of the children but the claim of the third child born after its father's death has been rejected. Mr. Weeding was proceeding to

comment upon the hardship of this case, when he was interrupted by

The Chairman, who said that it would, perhaps, save some discussion, if he were to read to the court a letter which he had received from the Secretary of the Board of Control, on the subject of the claim to which Mr. Weeding was alluding. It was dated 29th July, 1835, and was to this effect: "In reply to your letter, I am desirous to acquaint you, that it is the opinion of the Board of Commissioners, that a child born after the father has quitted the service of the I. I. Company is not entitled to compensation."

Mr. Weeding.—Was not this monstrous? Had not the widow suffered a loss, had not the interests of the child been affected in consequence of the father's death? The child was in the womb before the death of its father. Was it not then a perversion of the law to say that it was not entitled to relief? He had heard the predictions of an hon. director, announcing that this proposition, if carried, would end in the disappointment and distress of the parties for whose benefit it was intended. He hoped that that hon. director would prove an ill prophet, and that he would live to see his prediction defeated. He trusted that the Court of Directors would lend them its aid, from a spirit of benevolence, and if it did so, and if the two courts went forward concurrently to perform an act of justice, he had no doubt but their efforts would be crowned with success.

Mr. Sweet must trespass for a short time upon the indulgence of the court, whilst he said a few words in justification of the resolution which he had proposed. A worthy gentleman behind the bar had expressed his surprise, that he (Mr. Sweet), a member of the profession of the law, should have brought forward a resolution which was in direct opposition to the law. He asserted that he had done no such thing. His proposition was not a violation of the Act of Parliament,—on the contrary, it was in strict accordance with it. When the resolutions were passed in a former court, the discussion turned upon the time within which the claims for compensation were to be allowed, and it was then settled that compensation should not be granted to any who had not been in the service during the five years preceding August 1833. It was the opinion of many gentlemen, that such a resolution would operate as an exclusion to several very meritorious individuals, and that was the reason why it was thought proper that the Court of Directors should have the power to examine and decide upon any special cases which might be brought under its consideration. Among the cases into which the court had examined, was the case of Mr. Shanker, who had clearly brought himself within the rule of time.

The Court of Directors had afterwards come to a resolution, that they would entertain no case which did not come strictly within their rule of five years. They had since relaxed that rule—and, by the manner in which they had relaxed it, in one case had done harm, as he was afraid, to the service. Captain Sutton, who on account of sickness, had not been able to serve afloat within the last five years had been relieved owing to the lapse of an annuity which had been granted to an officer much his junior, and upon Captain Sutton's case it was resolved, that for the future the old officers should be relieved out of the lapsed pensions which might fall in owing to the death of young ones. This was reversing the order of nature with a vengeance!—for it was making the old to expect benefit from the death of the young, whereas the young generally expected benefit from the death of the old. With respect to what had been said as to the increased burdens which would be thrown on the native of India by granting these compensations to our officers, he would only say that he saw no reason for paying by our own officers, the natives of our own clime, in order to be lenient to others, who were the natives of a distant clime. That had been too much the custom already and he thought that it would be more honoured in this instance, in the breach than in the observance. He conjured them to do justice to their own friends first. He did not mean to impeach, in the slightest degree, the motives of the directors. He should be satisfied, he had no doubt, with their decision on any special cases which they might undertake to consider. All he asked of them was, to entertain such cases, and not to let this absurd rule of time prevent them from doing justice. It was said that even under the Act of Parliament these officers had no claim to compensation. He was surprised to find any man bold enough to hazard such an assertion. The words of the Act of Parliament were too precise to admit of a doubt. It was enacted by them, that "it should be lawful for the Company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed by or under the said Company, or the widows or children of any such persons, whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and under the control of the Board of Commissioners to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances, as shall appear reasonable." Now, had not any of the officers, whose claims to compensation he was then advocating, a right to argue in this manner—"I had a reasonable expectation of being employed, and if I am deprived of that expectation by the discontinuance of the Company's trade,

am I not damaged, and are not my interests affected by it?" Could such an argument be contradicted? Could it be resisted? A man who has devoted his life to a particular service, and who has given up to it his time and his health, should not be entirely overlooked without due consideration. If he has abandoned the service, or if the service has abandoned him, there is an end at once to his claim; but if he has not abandoned the service, and the service has not abandoned him,—if he has only been prevented by sickness from serving you afloat, surely you ought to feel that, and be happy to take up such a case. It was impossible to lay down a rule that would meet all such cases—and therefore he hoped that the Court of Proprietors would be of opinion that the Court of Directors should take every special case into consideration, and report their opinion thereupon to the Court of Proprietors.

The Chairman again implored the Court of Proprietors to consider how embarrassing it would be to the Court of Directors to have these special cases thrown back upon them for consideration. He hoped that, if the proposition met with the approbation of the Court of Proprietors, they would themselves prescribe their own scale of compensation.

Mr. Street.—The plan proposed by this court breaks in upon no general rule of yours. We only ask you to consider special cases. I am sure that you do not care about the trouble of doing so. You will report upon those special cases, and then we the Court of Proprietors, will deal with your report, so as to obtain justice for the poor officers.

Mr. Neill, in explanation.—I have just been informed that I was guilty of a *lapsus lingue* which, if not set right, may create pain in a quarter where pain ought not to be inflicted. I am told that I spoke of a child born a year after its father's death.—I ought to have said that the child was born a month after its father's death.

The Question was then put from the Chair, and was carried in the affirmative by so very large a majority, as to render a division unnecessary.

THE CHINESE FACTORY

Sir Charles Forbes expressed a hope that the Court of Directors would favour him with a copy of the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control relative to the compensation to be granted to the servants of the Company recently employed in their factory in China. He thought that justice had not as yet been done to those very valuable and meritorious officers. They had lost all their golden prospects in China, and some of them were now in India, receiving not more than 250 rupees a month. The servants of the East-India

Company had suffered more than any other of its servants in consequence of the alteration which had taken place in the trade with China. He trusted that the court would have no objection to give him this correspondence especially as he had heard that some cases of very great hardship had occurred under the scale of compensation awarded to the sufferers.

Mr Astell considered the production of this correspondence to be very objectionable. He certainly could not accede to the proposition of the hon. bart.

The *Chairman* said a few words, but they were quite inaudible.

Col L Stanhope said that though there might be good reasons for not producing these papers it would have been as well had the worthy director vouchsafed to write some reason for refusing them.

The *Chairman* — Perhaps it will be sufficient to say that the question relative to the junior service is still under consideration.

PIGRIE TAX—JUGGERNAUT

Mr Poynder could not allow the court to separate without first calling its attention to a document which he then held in his hand. That document was a letter from a gentleman in Calcutta dated June 14th 1833. It stated that the pigrie tax was still producing all its baneful and horrible effects, and that the writer had been at Juggernaut three months before, where he had seen the immolation of several victims. He should not have brought the subject matter of this letter before the court had not the writer complained that he had in the month of March 1833 seen all the horrors of Juggernaut still in existence although it was now three years since a despatch had been sent out by that court for their total prohibition. That despatch was dated 20th Feb 1833, and was received at Calcutta in July of the same year. The existence of this abominable and sanguinary superstition at this period argued no want of good faith on the part of the government at home, but it argued some defect or neglect in the authorities in India, with which it was incumbent that the court should inquire. His object in rising at that late hour of the afternoon was to suggest that the Court of Directors should send out despatches to the authorities in India calling their attention once more to this most grave and important subject.

Col L Stanhope had no doubt that the court would look to the enforcement of its own orders.

The *Chairman* said, that as the worthy proprietor who interested himself so warmly in the moral and religious welfare of the natives of India, was aware that a despatch had already been forwarded upon this subject to the authorities in India,

he had entertained hopes that he (Mr Poynder) would have been satisfied by the declaration which he (the Chairman) had given him in private, that an inquiry was now in progress. The different functionaries had been ordered to make their reports. He apprehended that those reports, with the information they contained, would soon be received. The hon. proprietor had told the court that his letter stated that the number of victims who had this year immolated themselves at Juggernaut was large, but the information which he (the Chairman) had received was quite the other way. He hoped that what he had just said would satisfy the worthy proprietor and that it would not be long before they heard of the extinction of this abominable superstition.

Mr Poynder said that he did not understand that the requisition made by the government of Bengal on the local authorities had been for the termination of an evil so long complained of. The despatch of the Court of Directors had been received in July 1833 in India, and had not so much time elapsed since without anything having been done to check these sanguinary immolations, he should not have troubled the court upon this occasion. He thought that there was a want of activity and zeal on the part of the authorities abroad.

Here the conversation dropped.

EAST INDIA SUGARS

Mr Fildes asked the Chairman whether the Court of Directors meant to take any measures in the approaching session of parliament to facilitate the introduction of a large quantity of East India sugars into this country, and one reason for inquiring was, there being the large deficiency in the English market of near 30,000 hogshheads of sugar, with a considerable rise occasioned thereby in the price of that useful, and indeed necessary article. This deficiency and consequent rise were not only greatly felt in London, but elsewhere, for which he lately was at Newcastle and other large northern towns, he found this to be really the fact. He and many other proprietors were decidedly of opinion that it became an imperative duty on the Court of Proprietors, acting by their executive body the Court of Directors, particularly looking to the alarming deficiency of the West-India supply of sugars, combined with the great want of employ in the agricultural, as well as in the manufacturing districts, nearly throughout all India, added to the excess of charges and debt over the revenues of that country, to take especial care that nothing should be wanting to procure an equalization of the duties as well on the produce of the cane as on other articles,

By a late order from the Home Guards the infantry of the line are to wear a round white ball on the top of their caps, instead of the tuft at present in use. The officers are to supply themselves with a fringed al ver ball.

Lieut. Col Deane, 13th Light Infantry, is one of the officers mentioned as ordered home from India, about Col. Valant, 40th regt. and Lieut. Col. Sir E. K. Williams and Purdon, 41st.

The *Atch* and *Mathew* transports have sailed from the Cove of Cork, for St. Helena, with the service companies of the 91st regiment.

The *Romney* is condemned at the Cape as not sea worthy, and the 98th regt. must remain abroad some months more in consequence.

His Majesty has been pleased to permit the 9th Regt to bear on its colours and appointments, the words "*Cape of Good Hope*." In commemoration of the gallantry displayed by the regiment at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope on the 8th Jan. 1806.

INDIA SHIPPING

Arrivals

Nov 27 *Sarak*, Sadler, from Singapore 12th July, at Liverpool—28 *Junk*, Seawright, from China 1st July, off Liverpool—30 *Furber*, Taylor, from Bombay 10th Aug. at Liverpool—*Dir* 9 *Moravia*, Star, Linton, from Ceylon 17th July and Cape 20th Sept. and *Arthur*, Dunbar, from Ceylon 4th July, and Algora Bay 1st Sept. both at Deal—*Palmer*, France, from Batavia 20th July at Cowes—*Blackley*, Harding, from Bombay 2d Aug. at Liverpool—*Hind* 1, Askew, from Bengal 19th July, off Liverpool—*Duke of Clarence*, Sandford, from Bengal 28th June, and Mauritius 22d Aug. at Deal—*Hepcutt*, Jones, from Bombay 2d Aug. at Liverpool—*Aunt*, Coultro, from Bombay 2d July, off Margate—*Bdona*, Salmon, from Mauritius 8th Aug. at Deal—*Columba*, Hookes, from Bombay 4th Aug. and Singapore, Stewart, from Manila 20th May, both off Liverpool—*Artemis*, Sparker, from China 24th June, off Dartmouth—5 *Augusta Jane*, Edinburgh, from Madras 27th June, Mauritius 4th Aug. and Cape 20th Sept. and *Bliss*, Moor, from V D Land 8th July both at Deal—*Nagor*, M'Minn, from Bengal 18th July, off Liverpool—*Harvett*, Bunker, from South Seas, in the River—*Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Madras 11th June, Mauritius 2d Aug. and Cape 27th Sept. off Brighton—*Brilliant*, Gillespie, from Singapore 28th July off Margate—7 *Avero*, Ransom, from Bombay 14th July and Mauritius 19th Aug. off Liverpool—*Weston*, Ives, from Singapore 26th July, off Margate—*Macarty*, from China 16th April, and Singapore 22d July, 8th, and *Horace*, Glasgow, from Singapore 2d June, and *Reliance*, Cockle, from South Seas, all at Deal—*Duke of Marlborough*, Moore, from Mozambique and Cape, at Cowes—*Alton*, Key, from New South Wales 20th June off Hastings—*Test*, Brown, from Cape 10th Sept. off Margate—8 *Tally Ho*, Cole, from Cape 5th Oct. in the River—4 *Warwick*, Brewer, from Bengal 20th July and *Indus*, McFarlane, from Bombay 10th Aug. both off Liverpool—*Lynn*, Billing, from China 1st June, off Dover—14 *Perth*, Snell, from Bengal 11th July, and Cape 3d Oct. at Liverpool—*Merrill*, Cornu, from Mauritius 12th Sept., at Deal—18 *Cowley*, Davidson, from Cape 4th Oct. off Brighton—19 *Cochin*, Beckman, from Batavia 20th Aug. at Cowes—21 *Crown*, Cowman, from Bengal 18th Aug. off Holyhead—29 *Strath Liden*, Cheape, from Bengal 31st July, and Cape 20th Oct. at Deal

Departures

Nov 23 *Fecoe*, Bewley, for Cape and Manila from Liverpool—24 *Conville*, Marshall for V D Land and N S Wales from Deal—24 *William*, Hamlin, for Bengal, from Greenock—30 *Centus*, Black, for Bombay, from Greenock—*Dir* 3 *Nesstor*, Chumies, for Bombay, and *Commodore*, Fisher, for Cape and Ceylon, both from Liverpool—5 *Deane*, Dudman, for Bengal and *Abel Gower*, Henderson, for N S Wales, both from Deal—*Bengal Packet*, Seward, for Bengal, from Deal (sent out on shore in Plymouth bound, and must go into dock for repairs)—6 *Upton Castle*, Duggan, for Cape and Bombay, *Mary*, Beauchamp, for V D Land and N S Wales; and *White Heron*, Wilks, for Cape and Bombay; all

from Portsmouth—*Henry Whiting*, for Lanneston, from Deal—7 *Hardman*, Pattison, for Bombay, and *Assens*, Scott, for Batavia and Singapore, both from Liverpool—8 *Droper*, Dick, each, for Bengal, *Symmetry*, Mackwood, for Ceylon, *Columbine*, Brown, for Cape, and *Chasman*, Blain, for Mauritius, all from Deal—*Frances Ann*, Hay, for Singapore and China; from Liverpool—10 *Fulcan*, Mair, and *Elemer Landman*, both for Bengal, from Liverpool—*Sir Charles Malcolm*, Lyon, for Ceylon and Bombay, from Cork (with troops)—12 *Andre-mache*, Andrews, for Ceylon and Bombay, from Portsmouth—*Harrold*, Haswell, for Cape from Plymouth—17 *Henry Fanner*, Ferguson, for N S Wales, and *Charles Carter*, Christall, for Cape both from Deal—18 *William Turner*, Leitch, for Bombay from Deal—*Byssie*, McFar, for Bombay, in ballast, from Deal, (since put back to Portsmouth)—*Mountstuart*, Elphinstone, Small, for Bombay, from Greenock—19 *Ada*, Biddle, for Madras and Bengal, from Portsmouth—20 *Juliana*, Driver, for Madras and Bengal, from Portsmouth, *Lord Stanley*, Hall, for Bombay and *Blackley*, Harding, for Mauritius, both from Liverpool—22 *Jane Penwick*, for Bengal, and *Cushman*, Stroyan, for Bombay, both from Liverpool—24 *Russell*, Grey, for Bombay, from Liverpool—25 *Carlisle*, Morley, for Bombay, and *Hugh*, Bunney, for Cape, both from Deal—26 *Pat*, Munro for N S Wales, from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA

P *Algera* from Bombay Mrs Hazellwood and child, Lieut P Brougham, a guinea.

Per William Turner, from Bombay Mrs Dickson Mrs Sprague, two Miss Sprague Mr A H Dickson, late Lieut Col 11th 40th Regt, Lieut J K Gled, 2d N I 1st 11th 10th, 11th 2d of Queens Royals Mr S Sprague, merchant, Mr T Hunt

Per Blackley, from Bombay Lieut Russell, Mr Fielding

Per Asia, from Madras and Mauritius to Bordeaux Mr and Mrs Poupart and Mrs Poupart, Mr Chambers, four children

Per Morning Star, from Ceylon Mrs Daniels and family, Lieut Holgate, Mr Holgate, Mr May

Per Lord William Bentinck, from Madras, &c Mrs Dickson and one child Mrs Coyle, Mrs Binny and three children Mrs King and one child Mrs Craven and four children Miss McDonald Major Coyle, 21st N I, Capt Craven, H M 72d Regt, 1st Lt Dore, 4th N I, 1st Lt King, 19th do, 1st Lt Vase, 11th 40th Regt, Ens Bourdillon, 43d N I, 5th Stokes, Esq, surgeon, W S Binny, Esq, W Bruce, Esq, J Summers, Esq, Mrs Coxell, Mr Gradage, purser H M S *Rail*, Mr C Johnson, Master McDonald, 12 servants

Per Thomas Harrison, from N S Wales Dr Wyse Dr Osborne, Mr J I Stewart, Mr Ralph Scott

Per Warwick, from Bengal, And Wilson, Esq 1st *Peugeot*, from Bengal Mrs Parker, Mrs Jern, Mrs Dempster, Mrs Gilbert, Capt Priker, Capt Maling, Lieut Gwynne, Lieut Ramsey, Lieut Surg Dye, Mr Abel, three children, two servants

Per South Eden, from Bengal Mrs Watson, Miss Taylor, Capt Taylor, Mr Cooke, two Masters Taylor—3 from the Cape Mrs Shipton, Mrs Boucher, Dr Boucher, H M 96th regt, Mr Russell, two Masters Shipton.

Per John Taylor, from Bombay Mrs Crawford

Expected

Per Sheburne, from Bengal Mrs Elliott, Mrs Bateman, Mrs Turner Mrs Hogg, Misses Hogg and Turner, the Hon J F Elliott, Arch Campbell, Esq, C S, J B Roupell, Esq, Madras C S, Major Turner, Major Malby, Capt Mackenzie, Lieut McDonald, W P Watson, Esq, Wm Harvey, Esq, six children

Per Bahoo, from Bengal Lieut I Macock, 74th N I, Mr J Blackburn

Per Royal Baron, from Bengal H Atherton, Esq, C S, Richard Halfax, Esq, Hindu College, Lieut Wilcox, artillery, Lieut Lowth, 41st

L. C. Lieut. Guyon, 31st N. I., Asst. Surg.
B. Wilson, 31st N. I., Asst. Surg. K.N.S. M.A.,
his Majesty's service, George Earle, Esq., mes-
sageant

PASSENGERS TO INDIA

Per *Sir Charles Malabar*, for Ceylon Mrs. Ar-
buthnot, Mrs. Esmer, Miss Esmer and two female
cousins; Lieut. Col. Arbuthnot, H. M. Esq. Foot,
Major blade, ditto, Captains Wilson, F.M., and
Esmeron, ditto, Lieut. Galloway Eytton, Caldwell,
Lotton, and Webb, ditto, Esmeron Lord S. A.
Chuchester, Lord's Bernaford, Chester, Mackworth,
Thackwell, and Hickley, ditto, Paymaster Esq.,
Surgeon Robertson

Per *Asia*, for Madras and Bengal Mr. and Mrs.
Speyer, two Misses Russell, two Misses (Arne
Mr. Carne, Lieut. Phipps, Lieut. Pockington
Cornet Burdett, Cornet White Esq., Junior Dr.
Anderson, Messrs. Wilson, Young, Tulloch, and
Watson, cadets, Mr. Morat, Mr. G. White Mr.
Springett

Per *Andromache* for Bombay Lieut. and Mrs.
Dezman, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards Mr. and
Mrs. Parlett, Mr. and Mrs. Wareham Lieut.
Poultre Mr. Lamb, Mr. Hoare Mr. Rowley

Per *Juliana*, for Madras and Bengal Lieut.
Shaw, Lieut. D. Archer Esq. Walker Mr. Ful-
lerton, Mr. Kerr Mr. Shaw, Mr. Griffith, Mr.
Miller, Mr. Smith

Per *Albion* for Madras and Bengal Capt.
and Mrs. Braham Lieut. D. Pearson 4th Ma-
dras N. I. Lieut. G. Dalton 5th Bengal N. I.
Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. McLean Mr. Cleggott
Mr. Morrison

Per *William Turner*, for Bombay Wm. Turner,
Esq.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

No. 13 The lady of Col. L. Russell, of the
Bombay artillery, of a son

No. 16 At Ioraine Place Holloway, the lady of H.
G. Brightman Esq., late of Calcutta of a son

No. 17 The lady of Major Chaw, of the Ma-
dras Light Cavalry, of a daughter

No. 18 At Bath the lady of N. J. Kelsey Esq.,
auditor general of the Island of Mauritius of a
daughter

No. 19 At Ramsgate the lady of Capt. Newall
East India service, of a son

No. 20 At Bath, the lady of Major A. Crafter
Bombay Army, of a son

No. 21 In Upper Baker street the lady of W. J. J.
Esq., commander of the East India ship *Went-
worth*, of a daughter

No. 22 At Ramsgate, the lady of the Hon. J. J.
Esq., of a son

No. 23 At Southfield, Epsom the lady of Lieut.
Col. Cheape Bengal Engineers, of a daughter

MARRIAGES

No. 24 At Edinburgh, 5 R. Block Esq. of
Murrell hill, to Margaret, only daughter of the
late Wm. Orr, Esq., of His Majesty's Ceylon civil
service, and of Bridgeton, Kirkcaldie

No. 25 In London George Grenville, Esq. of
Stokeley Cleveland, in the county of York to
Henrietta Emily, only daughter of the late John
Boden, Esq. of Ramsgate, Kent and next of the
late Colonel Boden of the Hon. E. I. Company's
service, and founder of the Bannett Professorship
at the University of Oxford

No. 26 At Straloch, Aberdeenshire, Capt. Thos.
Shepherd, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service,
to Helen Barbara, youngest daughter of the late
Alex. Innes, Esq., of Pittredden

No. 27 At St. Olaves, Hart street, Alex. P. Boyd
Esq., of Canton to Charlotte, youngest daughter
of John William Buckle, Esq., of Mark Lane

No. 28 At Yorkhill, Michael F. Bone, Esq., of Bur-
ton on Trent, to Miss June, eldest daughter of
the late Major Samuel A. Bone, of the Hon. Com-
pany's Bengal service, and of Longcroft's Hall,
Staffordshire

No. 29 At Birkenhead, Cheshire, William Hall,
Esq., of Brynwater, London, to Mary Ann, relict
of the Rev. Pearson Fellows, late Astronomer
Royal at the Cape of Good Hope

No. 30 At Dysart, John Greve, Esq., accountant,
Edinburgh, to Marianne Elizabeth, third daughter
of the late R. S. Perren, Esq., of the East India
civil service, Banconool

DEATHS

Aug. 23. On his passage from Bombay to St. He-
lena, Col. Anthony Morse, quarter master general
of the army Bombay. His remains were con-
veyed to St. Helena and their interment was at-
tended by the Governor and Staff, with military
honours due to his rank

No. 24 At Boulogne-sur-mer, aged 67, Rear
Admiral Joshua Sydney Horton. This makes the
twelfth Admiral of various ranks &c.—an admiral
rank twice admirals and four rear admirals (in-
cluding three from the retired list)—who have died
since the 1st of Jan. 1835, besides twenty post-
captains

No. 25 Of rapid consumption, aged 35, C. W.
White Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's
maritime service

No. 26 At Bath in the 73th year of his age, Thos.
Brooke, Esq., formerly of the Bengal C. S.

No. 27 At Heston lodge, at a very advanced age,
Colonel Henry Toome of whose life all the active
part was devoted to the service of the East India
Company—firstly, as an officer of the Bengal Es-
tablishment, and subsequently as a director of
their affairs in England

No. 28 At his country seat near Illogie after a short
illness, Lieut. Gen. Lord Crewe, Peer of England
His Lordship accompanied Lord Macartney on his
celebrated embassy to China

No. 29 At Bath Capt. Sanderson, of the Bengal
Cavalry, in the 44th year of his age

No. 30 Drowned at sea, on board the *Edinburgh*
Bentley Mr. C. R. Seely son of the late Lieut.
Col. H. W. Seely, of the Bombay army

No. 31 At Bremen, Col. H. F. Miller, late of the
Ceylon Rifle Regiment

No. 32 At 117, 11th Moat Charles Burns son of Mr.
Burns, formerly of Benconool, and late of Cal-
cutta, East India

No. 33 At his house Wotton Broom, aged 33 Ma-
jor David Price of the Hon. East India Com-
pany's service formerly judge advocate general of
Bombay, and prize master at the taking of Mauritius
captain and a major and deputy lieutenant
of the county of Devon. An eminent Oriental
scholar he was long known in the literary world
his numerous works on India are deservedly
held in the highest estimation—*Gen. 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000*

No. 34 At Frampton in Dorchester of 64 yrs.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant K. B. and G. C. B. aged 73. Sir Colquhoun served in India
during the Mysore campaign, and was present at
the capture of Seringapatam as also at that of the
Cape of Good Hope in 1806. By his death the
colony of the 10th Hussars which he held since
1807 becomes vacant

No. 35 In Menter place, Commercial road Mr. Ed-
ward Durham, of the Cape of Good Hope aged 96

No. 36 At Southgate Middlesex, James Curtis,
Esq., in the 86th year of his age

No. 37 At Cheltenham, Lieut. Gen. Dyce, of the
Madras army, aged 78

No. 38 At Jinton, Kent, aged 29, Viscount Brome,
only son of the Earl Cornwallis

Lastly At Tralee Capt. Francis E. Colling-
wood, R.N. This gallant officer, who was nearly
related to the great Lord Collingwood, was, during
the last war on constant service, and at the battle
of Trafalgar, being stationed on the poop of the
Victory, shot the French marine who had just
previously inflicted a mortal wound on the gallant
Nelson

No. 39 At Elmwood, St. Peter's, Thonet, Emily,
youngest daughter of James Armstrong, Esq.,
Bengal civil service, aged 12 months

No. 40 In Bengal, drowned whilst bathing in the
Hooghly, M. H. Jenkins, Esq., aged 23. He
was a celebrated swimmer, and once swam across
the Severn from Beachley to Aust Passage

N B The letters P.C. denotes prime cost, or manufacturers' prices. A. advance (per cent) on the same; D discount (per cent) on the same. N D no demand. The bearer amount is equal to 25 Rs. 2 drs., and 100 bazar mauts equal to 110 factory mauts. Goods sold by Sa. Rupee 12 maut produce 8 to 9 per cent more than when sold by Cy Rupee 5 maut. The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lbs. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgo is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, August 13, 1835.

	Sa	Rs	cwt	Rs. A	Rs	A.		Sa	Rs	F	md	Rs. A	Rs	A.
Anchors				13 4	@	30 0	Iron, Swedish, sq					8 2	@	8 3
Bottles			100	9 12	—	10 8	— flat					8 3	—	8 6
Casks	B	md	0 44	—	0 6	—	English, sq					2 15	—	3 1
Copper Sheathing 16 lb	F	ml	32 12	—	33 4	—	— flat					2 17	—	2 14
— Brasties			do	31 4	—	32 0	— Bolt					2 1	—	2 3
— Thick sheets			do	—	—	—	— Sheet					4 8	—	4 14
— Old Gross			do	30 12	—	31 0	— Nails					11 8	—	12 8
— Bolt			do	12 0	—	31 8	— Hoops	F	md			4 8	—	4 10
— Fik			do	9 8	—	29 12	— bentledge					2 0	—	2 6
— Nails, assort			do	20 0	—	35 8	Lead, Pig	F	md			5 14	—	6 0
— Peru slab	(t	Rs	do	71 4	—	32 8	— unstamped					5 11	—	5 12
— Rumia	S	lt	do	—	—	—	— Minery					5 to 25 D	& P	C
— 1/2 pers			do	7 12	—	3 14	— Shot, patent					2 10	—	1 6
— 1/2 tons chnts			pec	—	—	—	— Spelter	C	t	Rs	F	md		7 7
— Muslin assort			mor	1 4	—	12 8	— Stationery					1 8	—	1 8
— 1/2 m lt to 17				0 6j	—	0 8j	— Steel English	C	t	Rs	F	md		5 8
Cutlery fine				20 A	—	30 A	— Swedish					do		7 8
Glass				5 A to 10 A	& P	C	Tin Plates	Sa	Rs	box	10 8	—	10 12	
Hardware				30 D	—	45 D	Woolens Broad cloth fine			yd	4 8	—	4 8	
Hosiery cotton				20 A	—	32 A	— coarse and middling				1 3	—	1 4	
Ditto silk				1 to 32 D	& P	C	— Flannel fine				1 0	—	1 10	

MADRAS, July 1, 1835

	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Bottles	100	7 @	8	Iron Hoops	candy 20 @ 21
Copper Sheathing	candy 25	—	20 0	— Nails	do 110 — 115
— Cakes	to 200	—	213	Lead Pig	do 42 — 45
— Oil	do 80	—	240	— Sheet	do 40 — 45 A
— Nails assort	do 30	—	270	Millinery	do 20 A — 25 A
Cottons (hairs)	4 to 8 Rs	p	plec	Shot patent	do 30 A — 40 A
— Muslin and (hairs)	10 A	—	15 A	Spelter	candy 40 — 42
— Longcloth fine	10 11 Rs	p	plec	Stationery	do 10 A or P C
Cutlery fine	10 A	—	—	Steel English	candy 50 — 55
Glass and Earthenware	Im	roving	—	— Swedish	do 70 — 75
Hardware	20 A	—	—	Tin Plates	box 12 — 15
Hosiery	20 A	—	25 A	Woolens Broad cloth fine	P C
— 1/2 Swedish	candy 42	—	50	— coarse	Wanted
— English	do 40	—	21	— Flannel fine	20 A
— Flit and bolt	do 20	—	21		

BOMBAY, August 1, 1835

	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Anchors	cwt 10	@	12	Iron Swedish	st candy 48 @ 21
Bottles	do 1	—	—	— English	do 22 — 23
Cork	ton 13	—	12	— Hoops	cwt 58 — 59
Copper Sheathing 16 lb	cw 41	—	—	— Nails	do 19 — 14
— Thick sheets	do 55	—	—	— Sheet	do 58 — 59
— Plate bolt m/s	do 2	—	—	Rod for bolts	st candy 27 — 27
— Fik	do 47	—	—	— do for nails	do 21 — 27
Cottons (hairs, &c &c)	—	—	—	Lead Pig	cwt 10 — 10
— Longcloth	—	—	—	— Sheet	do 9 8 — 9 8
— Muslin	—	—	—	Millinery	do 10 D — 10 D
— Other goods	—	—	—	Shot patent	cwt 1 — 1
— Yarn, Nos 20 to 100	lb 0 9	—	0 20	Spelter	do 8 4 — 8 4
Cutlery table	P C	—	—	Stationery	P C
Glass and Earthenware	10 D	—	25 D	Steel Swedish	tub 10 — 10
Hardware	P C	—	—	Tin Plates	box 16 — 16
Hosiery half hose	10 A	—	—	Woolens Broad cloth, fine	yd 4 — 7
				— coarse	112 — 112
				— Flannel fine	18 — 18

CANTON, June 2, 1835.

	Drs	Drs		Drs	Drs
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds	piece 11	@	31	Smalts	pecul 30 @ 80
— Longcloth	do 3	—	11	Steel Swedish	tub 4 — 4
— Muslin, 20 yds	do	—	—	Woolen Broad cloth	yd 0 90 — 1 30
— Cambric, 40 yds	do 3	—	4	— 1/2 ex super	yd 2 80 — 2 75
— Bandannos	do 1 75	—	1 40	— Camlets	pec 38 — 30
— Yarn, Nos 16 to 20	pecul 37	—	64	— 1/2 Dutch	do 36 — 38
Iron Bar	do 2 50	—	2 75	— Long Fils	do 8 — 9j
— Rod	do 4	—	4 20	Tin Smalts	pecul 16 — 16
Lead, Pig	do 6	—	—	Tin Plates	box 11 — 11

SINGAPORE, July 25, 1835

		Dra.	Dra.			Dra.	Dra.
Anchors	pecul	8	@ 84	Cotton Hkfs. limit Battick, dble	dos.	24	@ 4
Bottles	100	31	— 31	do. do. Pullicat	dos.	18	— 4
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	37	— 38	Twist, 94 to 40	pecul	52	— 54
Cottons, Madapolams, 34yd by 90in	pcs	2	— 21	Hardware, assort	lim	dem	
— limit Irish	94	30	do 2	— Iron, Swedish	pecul	34	— 38
— Longcloths 38 to 40	70	do 31	— 41	— English	do	24	— 28
— do do	40 44 do	4	— 51	— Nail, rod	do	21	— 2
— do do	44 54 do	5	— 61	— Lead, Pig	do	43	— 5
— do do	50 do	—	—	— Sheet	do	unsaleable	
— Prints, 7 8 single colours	do	2	— 21	— Shot patent	bag	—	
— 9 8	do	21	— 3	— Spelter	pecul	24	— 4
— Cambric, 18yds by 45 to 50 in	do	11	— 24	— Steel, Swedish	do	5	— 54
— Jacquet, 20	40	44	do 11	— English	do	—	
— Lappets, 10	40	44	do 1	— Woollens Long Ellis	pcs	9	— 11
— Chints, fancy colours	do	3	— 5	— Cambrics	do	30	— 32
				— Ladies cloth	yd	13	— 24

REMARKS

Calcutta, Aug 6 1835—Book muslins have continued to meet with a ready demand, and there has been a good amount of business done in other White Goods. Of Printed Cottons Bengal stripes have been wanted, and prices about 4 Ans per piece higher have been obtained. The demand for White Cotton Twist continues good and holders firm, prices without alteration. German Dye and Turkey Red Yarn are in good enquiry at our advanced quotations and are likely to improve. Orange and other colours are rather depressed.—*Aug 13* The amount of business in Piece Goods done during the past week was not very large, the market however with reference to prices, continues same as last week.—The holders of Cotton Yarn continue firm and prices therefore are supported.—There have been few sales of Woollens during the week.—No material alteration in the Metal market.—*Fr. Cu.*

Bombay, July 25, 1835—The sales of Europe Piece Goods are considerable and to a much greater extent than we have had to report for some time.—*Aug 1* The following sales of Piece Goods and Mule Twist have been reported.—Madapolams (Grey) 3 (10) pieces 34yds at Rs 4 0 50 per piece. Mulh 500 pieces, at Rs 5 per do., Mule Twist 4 (100) lbs. No 40 at 121 Ans per lb 6 (100) lbs. No 70 to 122 at Rs 13 70 per lb 7 (100) lbs. No 40 to 122 at Rs 13 0 per lb.

Singapore, July 25 1835—Markets are without any material alteration. The introduction of our

present cash system appears to exercise a beneficial influence over trade generally. What sales of European imports are at present making to the Chinese ship keepers are for the most part, to satisfy immediate native demand. The overtrading system appears to have at last got a final check. Cash is plentiful—at least sufficient to meet moderate and wholesome sales of British manufactures. Late imports of Piece Goods and Twist have been rather small compared with former years but at the same time sufficient for present consumption.—*P. Cu.*

China, May 26 1835—The dealers of Cotton Piece Goods are restrained in their purchases owing to our late arrivals from England, which they fear bring extensive supplies and observe caution, but there is still a moderate enquiry for White Cloth. Greys will not realize much profit to the importers with the exception of the qualities best suited to the market. The demand for Cotton Yarn is daily improving, and prices are fully supported the supply being on a moderate scale. Woollens, Spanish stripes and other cloths keep still out of demand. A further decline of Tin has taken place.—*June 2* We do not hear of many sales of Cotton Piece Goods having yet been effected out of our late arrivals.—Woollens the stock accumulating with every arrival from England without the least demand.—Iron the prices keep at our quotations, not having had any importations of consequence to effect them.—*Fr. Cu.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES

Calcutta, Aug 13, 1835

Government Securities

Buy 1 Rs As	Ra As (Sell)
Prem 20 0 Remittable	19 8 Prem
Prem 0 4 Second 5 per cent	2 8
Prem 2 12 Third 5 per cent	2 8 Prem
Diac 2 0 Four per cent Loan	2 0 Diac

Bank Shares

Bank of Bengal (10,000)	5a Rs 10 (100) 16 500
Union Bank (2,500)	2,450 5 2 500

Bank of Bengal Rates

Discount on private bills	9 0 per cent
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 0 do
Interest on loans on govt paper	8 0 do

Rate of Exchange

On London and Liverpool, six months sight, to buy, 2s 9d., to sell, 2s 3d per 5a. Rupee.

Madras, July 1, 1835

Government Securities

Remittable Loan, six per cent—20 per ct prem.	
Non Remittable—Old five per cent.—par	
Ditto ditto of 18th Aug 1835, five per cent.—5	
due to 1 premium	
Ditto ditto low five per cent.—1 per cent prem	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—5 per cent disc.	
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—5 per cent disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, is 10d per Mad R

Bombay, Aug 1 1835

Exchanges

Bills on London, at 6 mo sight, to 2s 0 d per Rupee	
On Calcutta at 30 days sight 117 4 to 107 12 Bo n	
Ra pe 100 Rupees	
On Madras at 30 days sight 113 12 to 104 4 Bom	
Ra pe 100 Madras Ra	

Government Securities

Remittable Loan, 12 1/2 to 130 4 Bom Ra per 100 Sa. Ra.	
5 per cent Loan of 18 1/2 21, according to the period of discharge, 108 to 100 4 per ditto.	
Ditto of 18 1/2 21, 101 to 110 4 per ditto	
Ditto of 18 1/2 21, 108 8 1 110 12 per ditto	
4 per cent Loan of 18 1/2 21, 106 4 to 108 8 per ditto	

Singapore, July 25, 1835

Exchanges

On London, 4 to 6 mo sight, 2s 3d to 2s 6d per dollar	
On Bengal, 206 Sa. Rs per 100 dollars.	

Canton, June 2, 1835.

Exchanges, &c

On London, 6 mo sight, 4s 9d to 4s 10d per Sp	
Dol nominal	
On Bengal—Private Bills, 206 Sa. Rs per 100	
Sp. Dol.—Company's ditto, 20 days, 206 Sa. Rs	
On Bombay, ditto Ben Ra 216 to 218 per ditto.	
Sycee silver at Amoy, 3 to 3 1/2 per cent prem.	

LIST of SHIPS Trialing to INDIAN and FORWARD of the CLIP of GOOD HOPE.

[illegible]

THE LONDON MARKETS, December 28.

Sugar.—The West-India market is dull; but prices are firm. Mauritius sugars at the public sale of December 24 sold high (average 64s. 6d.); the quality was extremely fine. The demand for East-India sugars is general and extensive, and prices are improving.

Coffee.—There is little alteration in this article.

Silk.—There is little demand, but the prices are firm.

Cotton.—Market heavy, and prices falling.

Indigo.—Little business doing; purchases are limited. The last advices from Calcutta do not hold out a prospect of much eventual damage by the rains. The estimate of the crop is from 115,000 to 120,000 maunds. The deliveries are extensive.

Tea.—The East-India Company's quarterly sale, which commenced on the 1st Dec., concluded on the 4th. The good and fine qualities sold

with much spirit at prices fully equal to those of the last sale; for fine Congou, which sold at an advance of 2d.; low descriptions of Fokien Bohea, Twankay, and Congou went very heavily, a large portion being bought in; and the prices paid are fully 2d. to 3d. per lb. under those of the previous quarterly sale. Fokien Bohea sold at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1½d., and good at 1s. 5½d.; Congou, ordinary, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 7½d.; middling, and good 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.; Pekoe flavour 2s. 9d. to 2s. 9½d.; Twankay, middling, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½d.; Hyson kind 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d.; Hyson skin 1s. 4½d. to 2s.; Hyson, fine, 4s. 9d. to 6s. 7½d.; low, 2s. 7½d. to 3s.—About one-fourth of the quantity offered has been refused.

No alteration on in the upset prices at the March sale will take place, except teas that have been refused at previous sales, which will be put up without a price.

The market is in a very uncertain state.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from November 24 to December 24, 1833.

Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
24	210½ 211	90½ 90½	91½ 91½	98½ 99	100½ 16½	16½ 16½	256 6½	91½ 91½	4p	11 14p
25	—	90½ 90½	91½ 91½	98½ 99	100½ 16½	16½ 16½	256	91½ 92	3 6p	12 15p
26	210½	90½ 90½	91½ 91½	99 99	100½ 16½	16½ 16½	236	91½ 92	5 7p	13 15p
27	—	90½ 90½	91½ 91½	99 99	100½ 16½	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	—	14 16p
28	211	90 90½	91½ 91½	98½ 98½	99 100½	16½ 16½	256½	91½ 91½	4 6p	15 17p
30	211	90½ 90½	91½ 91½	98½ 99	99 100½	16½ 16½	256 6½	91½ 91½	4 5p	14 15p
Dec.										
1	211	90 90½	91½ 91½	98½ 98½	99 100½	16½ 16½	256	91½ 91½	—	14 16p
2	211	89½ 90½	91½ 91½	98½ 98½	99 99½	16½ 16½	256½	91½ 91½	2 4p	13 16p
3	210½ 211	89½ 90½	Shut	98½ 98½	Shut	16½ 16½	276	91½ 91½	2 4p	13 15p
4	210½ 211	89½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	16½ 16½	Shut	91½ 91½	2 4p	12 14p
5	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	2 4p	13 14p
7	211½ 210½	89½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	2 4p	12 17p
8	210½	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	—	91½ 91½	—	16 18p
9	211	90 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	3p	16 18p
10	210½ 211	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	3p	16 18p
11	210½	90 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	—	16 18p
12	210½ 211	90 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	3p	15 17p
14	211	90 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	3 5p	14 17p
15	211 211½	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	3 5p	15 17p
16	211	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	3 5p	15 17p
17	211	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	3 5p	15 17p
18	211 211½	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	3 5p	14 16p
19	211½	90½ 90½	—	99 98½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	5p	13 16p
21	211½ 212	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	3p	13 15p
22	211½	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	3 5p	13 15p
23	211½ 211½	90½ 90½	—	99½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	3 4p	13 15p
24	211½ 212	90½ 90½	—	99½	—	16½ 16½	—	91½ 91½	2 5p	13 15p

FREDERICK BAREY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 24 and 25

Calder v Halket.—This was an action for arrest and false imprisonment, endured a year ago by the plaintiff, for the space of five or six days, under the order of the defendant, at an indigo factory in the vicinity of Kishnaghur, the defendant then being a justice of the peace and magistrate of that place.

This was a case of considerable interest, which raised a question of great importance, with regard to the jurisdiction of the court over the provincial magistracy. The action was brought by Mr John Calder, an assistant to Mr D Andrews, indigo planter, residing at Mulnauth in Kishnaghur, against Mr R C Halket, late joint magistrate of that district, for arrest and false imprisonment. Mr Calder has charge of several factories attached to Mr Andrews' principal factory, Mulnauth, but usually resides at Bagadanga, where he was arrested. It appeared from the case, as stated for the plaintiff that, on the 27th July last year, a naib, in the service of Mr Andrews, absconded from Mulnauth, after being called upon by his employer to bring up and close his accounts. Mr Andrews, on the evening of that day, wrote a note, directed to Mr Calder, and forwarded it to him at Bagadanga, desiring him to lose no time to take charge of a cutcherry that had been under the charge of the naib, and to secure the books and papers without delay. The letter reached Mr Calder's factory between eight and nine o'clock on the morning of the 28th July, and, in the absence of Mr Calder, was given to Mr Jeffrey, another assistant of Mr Andrews, who despatched thirteen armed burkandazes to take charge of the cutcherry before-mentioned. It is necessary here to say, that Mr Calder, on the morning of the 28th July, at day light, left Bagadanga, and proceeded to Nona-gunge, a factory belonging to Mr Harris, where he remained during the heat of the day, and had no knowledge whatever of the despatch of the peons by Mr Jeffrey until late in the afternoon, when he heard of an affray, for which he was subsequently arrested. It would seem that a very serious affray took place between the burkandazes and the inhabitants of Dufferpoola. The villagers state, the burkandazes attacked them, the burkandazes say, they were attacked. Be that as it may, the inhabitants were severely cut and wounded, and the case being brought

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before the municipal authorities, the burkandazes were sentenced to be imprisoned, one of them for six years, and others for shorter periods. This case has been brought to the Sudder Dewanny by appeal, and is now before that tribunal. The darogah of Haunscolly thannah apprehended the burkandazes on the 30th of July, and made his report to Mr Halket, in which he stated that the men were acting under the orders of Mr Calder. In consequence of this report, Mr Halket issued his purwannah, directing the darogah to apprehend Mr Calder, and place him under the custody of two burkandazes, with great care, and not to allow him to quit the factory. Mr Calder was taken into custody, at his factory, on the 3d of August, and the darogah made a return of the purwannah, on the 5th of that month in the usual style, "to the lord of affluence," and, on the following day, another purwannah was issued, directing the darogah to produce Mr Calder before "the presence," with all practicable despatch. On the 7th August, Mr Calder was taken, in his own boat and in the custody of one peon, to Dufferpoola, whither Mr Halket had proceeded, with his sowarry, to inquire into the circumstances of the disturbance. It appeared from the evidence, that, when the boat came off Dufferpoola, that of the magistrate was moored on the opposite side of the river, and no communication took place between Mr Calder and Mr Halket, nor did the former push off to the other side of the river, nor endeavour to explain that the order for the departure of the burkandazes had been given during his absence by Mr Jeffrey, and that, at the time of the affray, he was at Mr Harris's factory fifteen miles distant. Mr Calder was taken back to his factory on the following day, where he remained in the custody of two peons till the 14th August, when he was taken to Kishnaghur arrived there on the 17th, where he remained moored off the ghāt, for five days. On the 22d, he was taken before Mr Halket, and released, on his entering into recognizance, in the sum of 2,000 rupees, to remain at the station pending the investigation of the case, and on the 6th September he was finally released by Mr Magnar, on his entering into a further recognizance to appear before the court to answer any complaint that might be preferred against him by government, within ten days of the date of the receipt, since which he has not been called on to appear.

For the defence, two points were raised. First, that the court had no jurisdiction ;
(N)

see 21 Geo III c 70, s 24, of which the following is the substance "Judicial officers in the country courts not liable to action for wrong, &c in the Supreme Court for their decrees." Secondly, that there was no evidence for a jury, connecting defendant with the purwannah issued for the apprehension of plaintiff. These points were reserved by the court, and nominal damages for 500 rupees were given, with leave for plaintiff to move to enter a non-suit.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court as follows:—'Early in the cause, we stated that it was our intention not to express any opinion at present on the points of law raised by defendant's counsel. The verdict we are about to give must only be considered nominal and to raise the points to be heard hereafter and not as expressing our opinion of the legality or illegality of the magistrate's proceedings, or whether this court has jurisdiction. Mr Advocate general has argued first, it is quite clear if defendant acted as a magistrate, he is entitled to a verdict, and secondly, that if defendant acted out of his jurisdiction, we are precluded from interfering by the 21st Geo III. We must, however, come to a decision on one point, the amount of damages, supposing plaintiff's case to be established, so that should our decision hereafter be in his favour he may not be put to the expense of coming again into court. Now on this point we are quite satisfied, notwithstanding the ingenious observations of the plaintiff's counsel, that no improper motives of any kind are to be imputed to defendant, and that if he has acted wrong, it has been a mere mistake of judgment, and without any motive or wish to deal harshly or improperly. It may be our opinion that defendant has acted illegally, and in that case the plaintiff is entitled to compensation, but, in considering the amount of damages, one fact has great influence and that is the conduct of the plaintiff himself. It is quite clear that on his return, he was informed by Jeffreys what had been done during his absence and that he might have taken Jeffreys with him to Dufferpoola, to make an explanation to the magistrate, nor are we satisfied with the plaintiff, who, on his arrival at Dufferpoola, refused to go to the other side of the river, where it is said the magistrate was. Now, what should an Englishman do under those circumstances? If he thought the magistrate had mistaken the facts he should have taken the first opportunity to explain and set him right. This has great weight with us in considering the damages, because we cannot but think, that, if an explanation had been given at that time, the plaintiff would have been released.

Messrs Turton and Dobbs were for the plaintiff, and the Advocate-general and Mr Prinsep for the defendant.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT, July 25

In the matter of Alexander and Co—The rule was made absolute there being no opposition, and an order was made giving a final discharge to the partners in the firm of Alexander and Co, as regards all persons who have taken part in the proceedings in this court. Sir Edward Ryan, who sat as commissioner, observed that he made the order in that form in this case, because the application for discharge was supported by a list, shewing a majority of assents by excluding creditors who had not taken part in the proceedings here. Mr Lurton obtained leave to add to the list of assents about twenty names procured after filing the petition.

MISCELLANEOUS

MILITARY MAGISTRATES

Among the laws enacted on the 3d of August by the Legislative Council of India, there is one which empowers the governor of Bombay to appoint any military officer to the post of magistrate. This appears to us an important change in the system of administration, and one which, if carried into full effect is calculated to produce beneficial results. The government of India in the civil, criminal, and revenue departments, has been exclusively administered, during the last half century, by a body of gentlemen, usually called the civil service, who expect, after ten or twelve years of service, to enjoy an income varying from 2000 to 4000 rupees a month. This monopoly of office, combined with the high salaries, constitutes one of the most venous objections to the system of the Indian government because it prevents the employment of as great a number of European functionaries as the country requires. We admit that the civil service comprises a large proportion of men of high talent, integrity, zeal, and benevolence, who have made the rule of Britain a solid blessing to India. It is to the constitution of this service, as the sole means by which the government of India is carried on, that the objection lies. The means are totally inadequate to the end. The public service requires to be placed on a broader basis. We have but one European officer where we require, at the least, four. Hence, notwithstanding the ability of many of the public servants, and the anxiety of the government to secure efficiency, the country is far from being well governed. The principles of our administration are not developed in practice, because there is not a sufficient

number of men imbued with those principles to carry a right tone of feeling into all the departments of business. The European functionary finds that every attempt on his part, to infuse high and honourable principles into the system of administration, is baffled by subordinate agents, who are governed by principles of an opposite character. Hence, corruption and extortion are practised within his sight and hearing, and the district nominally under the charge of a European, is in reality so much under the control of his unprincipled native officers that any man who might travel through the country, and examine the internal system of government would not suppose that it was under British authority, but that it was still directed by the Moosulmans.

While offices continue to be attached to an exclusive service the members of which look to the highest scale of remuneration it can scarcely be otherwise. And this is one main obstacle to the happiness of the people. Particular districts may occasionally suffer when placed under the charge of some ill-tempered passionate youth whose nature never designed for that walk of life into which patronage has thrust him; but, the great defect of our government is the paucity of European functionaries. In matters of civil judicature this defect has been, in some measure remedied by the appointment of moonshis and sudder and principal ameenas. But it is in the magisterial department, that the want of a greater number of European officers is more acutely felt and in which a revision of the existing system is imperatively required. The theory of our police laws, in the opinion of those who are best able to appreciate them, is admirable—the practice most objectionable and for this obvious reason that there is among a million, or a million and a half of people, but one European superintendent of police on whose integrity dependance can be placed. The evils of the system have been heightened by the more recent arrangement of uniting the office of collector and magistrate. Although the magistrate of an extensive district, equal in population to the whole principality of Wales, was at a loss for employment, as if there was any danger of his enjoying too ample leisure Government have thrown on him the entire labours of collecting all the revenues of the district. The man who, if he could multiply himself manifold, and be in half a dozen places at one time, could scarcely do justice to the office of magistrate, is overwhelmed with other duties, utterly incompatible with that active vigilance which ought to characterize such an officer. Is it possible that the magistracy of a country can be managed to any advantage under such a

system? Must not the police, instead of being a source of security for the people, become the means of extortion and violence? If the magistrate were to be relieved from all other cares, still one European officer can never perform the duties of a large district as they ought to be executed. He can never adequately check the extortions of the native amhas. For an effective police the country requires four times the number of European magistrates we now have. Upon the present scale of emoluments such a multiplication of officers however indispensable, is out of the question. To reduce the rate of allowance one fourth, if civilians be employed would not be feasible. But on the plan which it is now proposed to adopt at Bombay of going beyond the pale of the civil service, for a body of magistrates we perceive the germ of a system which affords a hope of correcting the evils which exist. The office of magistrate might, we think, be also opened to gentlemen in the army in the two presidencies on this side of India as it has been resolved now it shall be at Bombay, and with immense benefit to the country. Four magistrates from the military branch might be employed in lieu of a single magistrate from the civil branch of the service. They might be stationed at such convenient distances from each other in each district, as to command the entire circle by their presence, or by the fear of it, and to admit of their proceeding in person to investigate every case of a heinous nature, which, under the existing system, only affords the means of plunder to the native officers. They would be able fully to occupy the limited jurisdiction confided to them, effectually to control the darogas and peons, and to impart a feeling of security to the people. The peace of the country would be preserved far beyond all former example, and the beneficent character of the British rule would be felt in every village.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 13

MR MORDAUNT RICKETTS

The *Meerut Observer*, of July 9th, publishes the correspondence between Mr Mordaunt Ricketts and Mr Auber, respecting the dismissal of the former from the service of the Company. The editor makes the following remarks upon the case.

“The conduct of the late Governor-general towards Mr Mordaunt Ricketts, from the time the latter quitted Lucknow to the eve of his departure for England, was, in Lord William Bentinck, an unwearied course of duplicity and littleness, perfectly in accordance with his lordship's usual mode of proceeding, and as remote from openness and candour as opposed to justice and equity. If the

Governor general were preparing the materials for crushing Mr. Ricketts, according to the approved forms,—the Trevelyanised system of inquiry,—then in vogue, surely he might have vouchsafed, once in the period of seven months, to have it intimated to Mr. Ricketts, that an investigation would take place into certain official acts of his, whilst resident at Lucknow, but the adoption of such an obviously just course would have defeated the suitable working of the secret character-destroying-engine, which his lordship was guiding through the agency of a domiciled assistant, and have allowed Mr. Ricketts to have been prepared with a defence instead of being easily victimised as desired."

The *Calcutta Courier* of the 23d July, thus comments upon the case and upon the remarks of the *Meerut* editor.

"It is certainly the first time that we have seen the late Governor general charged with espionage in this case. We do not know through what channel his lordship obtained his information in the first instance, but, it is certain, that very serious charges against the ex resident were bruited about in Calcutta before the matter was taken up by Government and, if his lordship shewed weakness and vacillation which we suppose our contemporary means by 'duplicité and littleness,' we had understood it was in not deciding at once to detain Mr. Ricketts, when it was determined in council that there was ground for investigation. Mr. Ricketts endeavours to make it appear, that justice could not be done him by an investigation carried on in his absence. Why, then, did he not stay for the result? A man who values his character does not hesitate to put personal convenience on one side. Mr. Ricketts had notice, before he embarked, that an investigation would take place what if the forfeiture of his passage had cost a few thousand rupees, and a few months, or even a whole year's, longer residence in the country? Upon himself, alone, depended the alternative, whether to submit himself to the faintest possible trial, or to suffer judgment to go by default. Mr. Ricketts, in these letters, dwells upon the fact of his having applied for furlough many months before he embarked but why did he weaken that position by sending in his resignation at Calcutta (which resignation was purposefully not accepted), instead of proceeding home upon the furlough, if his health or other private reasons rendered it urgent that he should go? He might have resigned and applied for his pension at any time afterwards. His attempt to invalidate the censures pronounced against him upon such grounds seems to us singularly weak, however it may produce an im-

pression, on the other side the Cape, among persons predisposed to believe the East-India Company and their highest functionaries capable of any degree of injustice, even towards members of their own service. Mr. Ricketts, we observe, threatens the court with an action, but the letter which contains the threat is dated the 13th August 1834, and he does not appear to have taken any legal measures—at least we hear of none—during seven months afterwards. We heartily wish he may take that course, both because it will go far to settle a very important question as respects the rights of the Company over the Annuity Fund, and because it will give him an opportunity of clearing his character with the public, for it will enable him to explain, in the most public manner what was the amount of his accumulations and remittances, and how it happens that without having had any private fortune by inheritance or otherwise, he is now a creditor in the schedules of three of the late agency houses, for sums together far exceeding what his regular official emoluments amounted to during the whole period of his residence at Lucknow.

STATE OF EDUCATION

Mr. Adam has completed a report on the state of education from such documents as he could command at the presidency, and in reference, we suppose, chiefly to the operations of missionary and other philanthropic institutions. It has been delivered to the general committee of public instruction. Mr. Adam has long been familiar with his subject, and cannot have failed to produce a very interesting document. Early in the present month, he left Calcutta to begin his tour of inspection. His instructions are, we understand, to commence his investigation at the point where Dr. Buchanan stopped in his statistical survey, which, of course, included the state of education amongst its objects. Mr. Adam has, therefore, proceeded to the district of Rajshahye, and, having completed his inquiries at the sudder station of Baulnah, he is now traversing the interior of the district—*Friend of India*, July 23.

COMPANY'S SILK FACTORY

An attempt was made to day to sell some of the Company's silk and other factories by public auction, at upset prices*. Only one was bid for, the silk concern at Rangamuttee which was knocked down to Dr. McPherson for Rs

* The Barwa and Mirzapore cloth factories, in the Comptroller division, the silk filatures of Rangamuttee, about seven miles below Berhampore, and the Gollapore, Munstapore, and Meerapore silk filatures, in the Commercial division.

21 000 This factory has about 1,500 baggas of land attached to it, at a low rent, which makes it a desirable acquisition. The rest are said to have been greatly overvalued — *Cal. Cour.*, Aug 15

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The opening of the China trade has benefited the Indian revenue in a way that has never yet been pointed out,—by increasing the number of purchasers of opium, and lessening the per centage difference between the prices of purchase and sale. Hitherto, except the officers of the Company's ships whose fate it was usually to arrive after the periodical public sales and consequently to buy at enhanced prices in the bazar, the shippers were mostly speculators in Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton looking to the outturn of the shipment and its return, ascertained by the exchange between India and China. Now the article is become a principal medium for the transfer of funds from India to China, for the purchase of teas and silks, and other goods for Europe. It may, therefore, be safely calculated that the prices given for opium here and at Bombay, this year in consequence of the change have been fifty rupees per chest higher than they would have been otherwise, and that this difference of fifty rupees will be a permanent benefit to the Indian revenue,—or to that revenue jointly with the opium growers of the west, if the Government are so unwise as to suffer the Malwa competition, through the Portuguese channels, to undermine the interest of the state in so important a matter — *Cour.*, July 17

ASSASSINATIONS

The *Mofussil Ukbar*, of July 4th, in reporting the particulars of the murder of the pay baidar of the 4th comp of the 9th N I, in the lines of the regiment, at Agra (generally believed to have been committed by an assassin hired by some sepoys of the 4th comp) remarks — “Nothing has been discovered which can point out the murderer. Another murder occurred a week ago in the 51st regt, the perpetrator of which remains unknown. Acts of this kind occur almost weekly, and require the most serious consideration.”

NAVIGATION OF THE NERBUDDA

A correspondent has favoured us with two narratives of voyages down the stream of the Nerbudda, from Hindia to Mundlaar, in May 1819, and from Mundlaar to Baroach in March 1820. We regret to say, they represent the navigation of that river in so unfavourable a light, as altogether to dispel the pleasing “visions” of the *Bombay Courier*, founded

on the discovery of “a mineral treasure,” that is, a stratum of coal, near Hoahungabad, which our Bombay contemporary calculated upon as destined to supply the steamers of the west with that necessary material. The site of the coal discovery appears to be far above the limit of navigation connected with the sea. — *Cal. Cour.*, July 17

INDIAN COTTON TWIST

Our remark that Mr Bell had omitted to notice the produce of the Gloucester mills in his valuable compilation of commercial tables for the past year, has induced that gentleman to favour us with the following memorandum for publication —

Cotton Twist, imported from Gloucester		
In 1832 33	1,889	Bales
1833 34	981	do
1834 35	2 941	do

which, we are glad to see, makes good our assertion, that the concern had made great progress during the last period. The bales are of one uniform weight—130 lbs net—so that the quantity of twist brought into the Calcutta market, last year, from this one establishment, amounted to 441 150 lbs, worth from two lakhs to two lakhs and a-half of rupees. Upon inquiry we learn that, of this quantity, more than 1 100 bales arrived during the four last months of the period, and there is reason to believe that the mills have been at full work ever since, so that the present year is likely to exhibit a further increase—probably between 500,000 and 600 000 lbs of twist worth, in the advanced and advancing state of the market, three lakhs and upwards. This bears no inconsiderable proportion to the whole supply, the quantity imported last year (the year of largest importation, with one exception) being 3 311,562 lbs, valued in the custom-house at Rs 29,03,335. The difference in price is owing to the Gloucester mills being employed in making only yarn of low numbers — *Ibid.*, July 18

MIGRATIONS OF BENGAL RICE.

We heard lately of a large importation of Bengal rice at Mauritius from Liverpool. The same rice it seems, has made another retrograde voyage, and sought a market at the Cape, according to a letter from that colony of which the following is an extract. “A large quantity of Bengal rice having arrived here from Liverpool, via Mauritius, the price has fallen fully 30 per cent since our advices of February — *Ibid.*, July 24

INDIGO CULTURE.

The following memorandum is by an old planter

“On the subject of the cultivation of indigo, and the advantages derived there-

from by the ryots in general, I am decidedly of opinion that, in nine cases out of ten, it may rather be considered as injurious to their real interests than beneficial. They take advances in the first instance, to meet the pressing claims of the zemindar, and with the usual want of foresight of the native character, think little of this engagement until urged to fulfil it. If they fail the first season, they are seldom able to clear themselves from debt, and continue taking advances to meet the wants of the moment, still further involving themselves, and are thereby frequently obliged to give lands, which under other circumstances, would have been cultivated with grain for the support of their families. In the lower parts of Bengal the land, being annually inundated, is the best calculated for indigo and is the most productive. The ryot has also the benefit of another crop after the water takes off, before he prepares it for the fulfilment of his engagements. I have known a beegah of land to produce from sixty to eighty bundles of plant, but these instances are not common, the general run being from forty to fifty bundles on fair lands. The planter receives the plant at ten bundles per rupee, measured by a chain of three and a-half cubits, and sometimes four cubits in length, which gives the ryot upon an average five rupees per beegah. The rent of land is low, and the necessaries of life are cheap, yet, with all these advantages, there are few who are not in debt to the factories in their vicinity.

"Indigo is injurious to the land. The root does not strike down but spreads. Three inches of good soil are sufficient; consequently, those which are annually renewed are the best adapted for its cultivation. Where this does not occur, it so impoverishes the soil that it cannot be sown to advantage after the second year.

"Further to the westward, an equal produce cannot be expected, the rent is higher, and the ryot's profits consequently less. In short, they labour under many disadvantages—the oppression of the zemindar, the cupidity of the factory servants. The seed in general supplied by the planter is against them, the plant produced by the Bengal seed branches out similar to the gooseberry bush, while that from the western provinces runs up in a small slender stem with large leaves. The latter affords a good produce to the planter, but, the mode of measurement by which it is delivered, occasions a loss to the cultivator. This seed has of late years been in almost general use. In fact, indigo may be considered as an injury to the country, as far as cultivation is concerned.

"In giving the foregoing statement, I speak from seven years' experience, part

of which was in the superintendence of one of the largest concerns in Bengal, yielding annually from 3,000, to 5,000 maunds of indigo."—*Ibid*

WOLVES

The attacks of the wolves, in the cantonment and suburbs of the city of Agra, have been so daring during this year, as to create a general alarm among the families of the place. The number of children carried off does actually appear to have been less, in the past six months, than it was in the preceding year. Still, the destruction of human life under this head is a frightful evil which might form no inconsiderable item amongst the preventive checks to population. We should like much to see a numerical statement from each district in Upper India. We suspect that, in the Company's territories on the Jumna, the average loss of life from infanticide is less than the amount of deaths from the cause under notice. The present rate allowed for the head of a she wolf is two rupees, and of a male, one, and this Government, some time since, we have heard, declined to increase, though the sanction of the disbursement of occasional rewards to parties destroying wolves was at the same time promised. Crying as the evil is, we yet scarce know what to recommend as the means to remove or mitigate it. The scale of reward is too low, certainly, but still, without the co-operation of the native village community, in our own provinces and the independent chieftains on our frontiers, little can be done by the local authorities to exterminate this evil from the country. Unfortunately, the Hindu zemindars regard the slaying of a wolf as unlucky, so at present little aid from that quarter can be expected.—*Mofussil Ukhbar*, July 11.

The same paper gives a table of the number of wolves killed, and of children carried off, in the last ten years. It appears that, from 1826 to 1834 both inclusive, the number of children carried off by wolves was no less than 1,860, the number in the year 1834 being 336. In the half-year of 1835, ending June, the number was 131.

THUGS AND THEIR ABFTORS

Evidence of Makhun, approver, taken on oath, on the 10th June 1835.

"About seven years ago, Imam Khan Mirdhas, resident of Talgram, of whose murder I have just been questioned, was employed as a muskooree chupprasee in the Thulseeah tehseeldaree. He was discharged and turned informer, and thus gained his livelihood. He used to inform against us Thugs, cause us to be taken up by the thanadars, and then release us

again, after extorting money, of which he got a small portion, the thanadar taking the greater part. He once caused the arrest of Bhowanee, Mucka, and Odaya, Thugs, inhabitants of Chowty Pooroos, in the Tirwa thanah, at the time Mungly Purnhad was darogah there, and he released them after they had given him Rs 100. I was at the time in confinement in the Mynpooree jail, having been arrested in March 1826, at Sirmagunj, in the Mynpooree district, whilst engaged on the high road in Thuggee. After an imprisonment of three years, on security, I was released, and returned to my home, in a hamlet attached to the village of Sehapoor, thanah Tirwa, in the Bela district. I had not been at home two months, before Iman Khan came to Laik Brehmun, who was banker to a great many of us Thugs; that is to say, advanced us money during the time we were at home on condition that we paid him on our return from an expedition 2½ per cent.)* and dunned him for money on account of Purnhad and Sumbhooa, both of whom are now approvers. Laik not wishing to advance him any more cash, and knowing that if all our profits were to be consumed in bribing this man we should never be able to repay him, recommended Purnhad to murder him. Iman Khan was in the habit of coming to drink spirits in the shop of one Bukka Kullar, situated at Lakhowke, a ghaut on the river Esun, and whenever the kullar objected to give him spirits, he would intimidate him by telling him that he would have him seized for allowing the Thugs to visit his shop, and thus he rendered himself odious to this man Purnhad, who is now an approver, told Bukka that if he could manage to bring him over to Sehapoor, he would murder him. The kullar agreed, and, one day, having first intoxicated him, he induced him to accompany him to the hamlet attached to Sehapoor, under pretence that he would get him some money out of the Thugs. He also brought with him some spirits. On their arrival at the village, he made Iman Khan sit under a mango tree and drink. We Thugs joined him also with some liquor, which we had in our houses. Bukka then brought Iman Khan to the house of Omad, a Thug, which stands out side apart from the village, and had been made for Bhowanee. We had prepared some food, and whilst he was eating, sitting on the threshold of the house, Purnhad, approver, strangled him with a roomal. His body was kept inside the house till evening, and then cut

in pieces and thrown in the river Esun, which happened at that time to be very full of water. The following Thugs were concerned: Sumbhooa, approver, Heera, son of Omad, ditto, Deena, brother to ditto, sent to Sagur, Purnhad, approver; deponent. Besides the above Thugs, Bukka Kullar, Laik Brehmun, resident at Sehapoor, and Chidda Brehmun, resident at Behna, were sitting under a mango tree, four or five paces to the southward from the house in which the murder was committed. At the time Iman Khan was drinking, Thunoor and Javahur Lodhees, Gopal Hachee, and Dhowkul Aheer, were all sitting under a tree twenty paces from the above house, and shortly after went off to their field behind it, which is forty paces to the north. Gopal and Dhowkul went home.

All the inhabitants of Sehapoor were acquainted with this murder. I don't know why it was not reported to the police. It was rumoured throughout the village. I cannot prove this case, as it was not reported to the police. I don't know how it can be substantiated. The deceased has an uncle, who lives at Talgram, but I don't know his name. He has no other relations. The Tirwa people are acquainted with this affair, but, as they have always been connected with the Thugs, I fear they will not confess.

NB The above narrative is confirmed by the statement of Purnhad, who put the cloth round the neck of the victim, and by that of Heera and Sumbhooa, who assisted by holding him down. The Thugs and Dukyts of the villages appertaining to the thanahs of Talgram, Tirwa, Thuttheak, Canoi, and Bela, have always known, as in the present case, how to get rid of any persons obnoxious to them; and it is but a short time ago that I heard a magistrate lamenting the loss of two spies who had made him well acquainted with the plans of a gang, now, thank God, nearly *hors de combat*, that is to say for the next three years.—*Central Free Press, July 18*

NEW LAUDABLE SOCIETY

At the first half yearly meeting of the members of the New Laudable Society, held on the 27th July, the accounts and statements of the society, made up to the 30th of June 1835 were submitted by the secretary showing the following result, viz:—

Income	
In Government securities	Sa Rs 1,64,100 0 0
In Cash in Union bank	61 13 8
	<hr/>
	1,64,161 13 8
Deduct cash balance due to secretary	973 18 8

Balance Sa Rs 1,63,188 0 0
which, divided by seventeen shares, held on five lapsed lives, gives Sa Rs 9,599

* As the Doob Thugs never remain absent on an expedition more than three or four months, this honest banker received interest at the rate of 180 per cent. per annum, which interest he knew as well as the principal to be the produce of murder.

per share, over and above the regulated advance of Rs. 4,000, already paid on each share. The above seventeen shares, held on five lives, have lapsed out of 800 shares and 356 lives, giving a ratio of lapses of one and four-tenths per cent. Number of shares in force, 30th June 1835, 873; lives insured on, 351.

By a sketch of the continuation of the society's account, made up in anticipation of 1st August 1835, the funds of the society are expected to amount to Rs. Rs. 4,54,000, from which, deduct lapses paid since 1st July, 17,000; balance Rs. Rs. 4,37,000, which, divided by twenty-three and a half shares, held on lapsed lives, gives Rs. Rs. 18,595 per share, over and above the regulated advance shares expected to be in force, 1,294, lives insured on, 400.

THE CHIEF OF TONS

It is stated that Nawab Vuzer Mahomed Khan (son and successor of the late Ameer Khan) lately wrote to the political agent of Ajmeer, with whom he professes to be on very friendly terms, saying that ever since he had heard of the outrageous and disrespectful behaviour of the Rajpoots towards him at Jeypoor, and their setting at defiance the authority of the British government, his mind was so irritated and excited to revenge their cowardly outrage, that he could not enjoy a moment's ease or rest, and that, as the most cordial friendship subsisted betwixt him and the English government, he much wished, if the Government would allow him, to avenge the insult that had been offered to its dignity, and chastise the Jeypoorians, before the local authorities may be able to make the necessary preparations; and, therefore, requested to be favoured with the agent's sentiments. The agent, however, answered his letter very briefly, saying he could not take it upon himself to authorise any measures without the express orders of Government, but that he would submit a report of his good intentions to Government, and inform him of the result.—*Delhi Gaz., July 22*

THE CHOWRINGHAT THEATRE

At a meeting of the proprietors of this theatre, held at the Town Hall on the 3d August, it was resolved that the theatre be put up for sale by auction, to the highest bidder at the upset price of Rs. 30,000.

The theatre was accordingly put up to auction on the 15th, and purchased by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, the only bidder, for Rs. 30,100, being Rs. 100 above the upset price. The sale carried with it the wardrobe and all appurtenances, and also the engagements of the proprie-

tors. The *Courier* says "We understand that Dwarkanath's purchase is a joint concern, and that his list includes some thirty of the old names, in fact all the most useful patrons of the drama, among them. Their object in the transfer of the property has not been to make a speculation, but merely to promote the general interests of the stage, and this they have been willing to do at some pecuniary sacrifice to themselves, by buying up the shares in the mass at about double the price they bore in the market. We now expect to see the repairs of the house gone into with a little more animation, and those improvements adopted, the utility of which every one acknowledged, but it was difficult to get the proprietors to provide for."

NORTH-WESTER ON THE GANGES

"We anticipated a beautiful day. To be sure, it *did* begin, about breakfast time, to look a little louring, and storm-portending, in the north-west, but we thought it would 'hold up' till the evening, when we expected to be safe in camp. Not so! During the forenoon, we observed—and a strange appearance it was—numberless small clouds, rising, they seemed to be, from all points of the horizon, and scudding confusedly, as if influenced by some magnetic attraction, towards the darkening north where collecting, they concentrated in one deep black mass. And there *did* that mass lie for a time—still and unchanging, save in growing blacker and blacker as it worked up its united forces—while the rest of the 'blue ether' was left clear and cloudless. But it was not long motionless, down it suddenly came, striding towards us like a vast giant, heavily but swiftly, belching forth its ignited thunder, and there was seemingly no protection for us against it but the long, low, sandy *char* along which our boat was sailing. To run close on shore, and out all the hawterns, fore and aft, was the work of a few minutes. The native boatmen, more aware than we, of what was coming, had been '*layaong*,' we remarked, and securing good positions, some hours before. We were only just in time,—onwards the mass rushed, more rapidly than at first, roaring and convulsed, and preceded by densest clouds of some two miles' accumulation of sand and dust. The first shock was, indeed, most awful. You might have fancied that the winds of a thousand years had been pent up there, and permitted to burst forth in all their fury at that very moment. I did not breathe freely, I confess. I thought the banleah must have broke loose. She had six ropes out; but it did blow so very hard, that I am not ashamed to say, I was quite prepared to

desert her the moment the fifth rope parted. Only two, however—it was fortunate all were new—gave way, but it was any thing but agreeable to hear even these two go crack, one after another. Furiously did the storm rage for half an hour, when the rain began pouring down and the wind moderated. Enough, they say, is as good as a feast, and I assure you, I am most willing to consider that half hour as quite, and for ever, enough of that kind of treat for me. I have no wish for more. Heaven forbid me, indeed, from a minute further 'practical experience of a north wester on the Ganges. — *Or Sport Mag, Aug*

GUJENDRUGUR

The fort and territory of Gujendrugur, in the Deekan, on the border of the Nizam's territories, was lately in the possession of Appa Saheb Ghorepody. This man had long been in the habit of granting refuge to the rebellious zemindars and others who fled from the Nizam's country. He also assisted them with bodies of men which enabled them to make inroads into the Nizam's territory. Many were thus put to death, and great depredations were committed. This has been going on for several years. Being at length brought to the notice of Government, an enquiry took place and it was proved, from the documents of Ghorepody himself, that he had been the cause of the disturbances in the Nizam's country, by granting assistance to the rebels. An order was therefore issued to sequester the fort of Gujendrugur and the territory of Ghorepody. They were both taken possession of on the 6th of July. The British flag was hoisted on the castle, 21 guns were fired, and a garrison of sepoys was stationed to guard the place. The territories yield annually 17,500 rupees. — *Sam Durpan*

INDICO II ANTERS

A Correspondent of the *Calcutta Courier*, of the 8th August writing from Jessore, referring to the discussions on the Act of Council, rescinding the Regulation of 1830, makes the following statement:—"Within the last few days, M^r, a favourite Jessore laty sirdar, called at a factory on the Bentinck (Chittira), in command of 104 laty wallahs on the way to avenge a European against a native, at a factory close within pistol shot to a dak choky, on the high road from Calcutta to Dacca, and within sixteen miles of the jail of Jessore, but we expect the natives' victory. He (M^r) is really a capital fellow for keeping the peace. On the 7th ultimo (July) a European planter, on the Bentinck (or

* We will not take upon ourselves to insert the name, although this letter is authenticated.—*Ed. Cal. Cour.*

Chittira), sent a body of men—latmah, coolies, and factory servants—to rob a rival factory of the plant laid down at the vats which was effected, as established before Mr Metcalfe, the assistant magistrate, who, a few days ago, consigned as many as could be caught to mac-Adamising (road making). Two days after, the same European, armed with pistols, &c and on horseback, having, a few days previously, made a forcible entry and plundered the ryots of plant in person, in defiance of fifteen Rajput burkundazes, proceeded to another foray, in person, for similar rapine, but, by a lucky coincidence, M^r happened to be reposing amongst the plant, and on being disturbed, rose, with a shield just like the lid of a ratan petarah, armed with a shabby spear, which had an immediate effect on the European freebooter whose horse's instinct carried him under the shelter of a pool of water, into which he plunged for safety, and my gentleman has since been tolerably cool, while M^r's followers must realize at least one rupee a day each at making peace in lower Jessore. These are unexaggerated facts, within my own knowledge, notorious as the hypocritical canting of the Calcutta make peace poachers, who essay to catch old game, like Sir Charles and Mr Ross, with chaff.

THE BAZA BARI

The commissioner, by orders of Government, has received under his protection the Baza Bace, over whose important but restricted motions he is to exercise a strict surveillance. She has established an intrigue with her partisans at Gwalior, which if not defeated by the Gwalior resident, may lead to some change in the raja's upper servants. — *Delhi Gaz.*

THE HYPOCRISY ASSASSINATION

A statement attributed to Captain Connolly, from Jeypore, the result of calm inquiry, giving a somewhat new version of the assassination of Major Alves and Mr. Blake, has appeared in the *Calcutta papers*. He describes the localities. The palace apartments, he says, are entered from a square, which communicates with the Chandnee Chouk, or main street of the city, by a line of three courts, separated by as many gates, and called therefore the *Tripoles*. Visitors leave their equipages and arms outside the third gate from the street, and walk across the third court into the palace square. Major Alves went with Messrs Blake, Macnaghten, and Ludlow, to hold a state-conference with the thakoor, the queen mother, and other ranees. The residency party were about to mount their several conveyances, outside the third gate, to return home, when a man sprang out from (O)

the armed crowd assembled near them, and inflicted three sword wounds upon the resident as he was going to step upon his elephant ladder, Ludlow, who was a little behind, threw himself upon the assassin, and bore him to the ground. Major Alves, on receiving the second cut on the front of his head, immediately turned, and saw Ludlow on the prostrate assassin, keeping him down with all his strength, when he himself knelt and held the villain's extended arm and sword to the ground until satisfied that he was secured by the residency chuprassees. His head was presently bound up in a handkerchief and getting into a palanquin he passed unmolested out of the Tripolea and the city escorted by eight sowars and attended by Ludlow. Blake remained behind talking to one of the rawul's sons who hurried out on the first intimation of a disturbance and Macnaghten, who rode to the end of the Tripolea with the resident's palanquin, on returning to the scene of the outrage, found him standing there seeing the prisoner more tightly bound and giving directions for his being brought off to the residency on a charpoy. Macnaghten who thought that the assassin should be given up to those who were answerable for his deed, advised Mr Blake to make him over to the minister's people and to mount his elephant and return home but he said he would see him conveyed to the residency so Macnaghten rode with a single horseman through the palace gates into the Chandnee Chouk. Hardly had he walked his horse a few lengths down this street, when the crowd which always assembles on the occasion of the resident's visiting the court began to be abusive some exclaimed that the Ferungees had shed blood in the palace while others threw dirt and stones at him so that, to avoid being hemmed in and ill treated, he was fain to spur his horse and dash through the people. He found the tumult subsiding as he got away from the main street, and slackening his pace as he neared the Chandpaul city gate he passed quickly out, and cantered on to the residency, about a mile and a half from the town. He says the impression on the minds of all four gentlemen after the deed was, that some party's attempt to murder the British representative had failed and that there was an end of it. The mob were evidently not inflamed when Major Alves and Mr Ludlow passed out. Most unfortunately when Mr Blake came out, either he or the chuprassee Luchmun who was in the *khans* of his howdah, exposed the bloody sword with which the Major had been wounded. The mob, on seeing this repeated the former exclamation, the Ferungees have shed blood in the palace! and, with cries of *mar! mar!* began to throw dirt and stones.

Mr Blake ordered his mahout to push on homeward, and his elephant was accordingly urged along the Chandnee Chouk, for 300 yards, at a pace which left the mob behind, and would soon have carried him out of the city, but as he turned into the broad street which leads to the Ajmere or Kishenpaul gate, a guard of the city police attracted by the general cry, ran up and began to wound the elephant to stop its progress. Mr Blake now ordered a sowar who attended him, to gallop on to the residency and report what was occurring. The mahout still pressed on and had got half way down the street (a distance of 300 yards) when another party of police Meenahs joined in the affray and hacked at the elephant's hind legs. The cooly, attached to his animal, here displayed great courage and devotion not being armed, he seized the ladder which hung under one side of the howdah and with it endeavoured to beat off the assailants but he was soon cut down and the mob coming up rained stones at the howdah from all sides, exclaiming 'kill the murderer! he has shed blood in the palace! Mr Blake defended himself from the stones as well as he could by holding up the cushions of his howdah but, probably thinking that the city gate was shut or doubting whether his disabled beast could reach it under such circumstances he ordered the mahout to drive the animal up to the wall of a *mandar* (or temple) facing the street, belonging to Nathjee Purohit a respectable native with whom he was acquainted. The door of this building was closed but Mr Blake the chuprassee and the mahout got in at a window and were conducted by two *po-jarries* (priests) to a small room on the ground floor at the extreme end of it and there locked in. The mob soon followed them, and discharging their retreat not only battered down the door of the room but broke a large hole through the middle of the opposite wall from an adjoining court and another on one side just under the roof from an outside stair case so as to be able to attack them from three points. Mr Blake got a sword from one of the *po-jarries* just before he was locked in and with this he defended himself gallantly for some time keeping the door, and warding off sword and spear thrusts but when the dastardly assassins began to fire matchlocks at him through the breaches they had made in the wall and the roof, he felt that resistance was vain and forgetting himself desired the men who stood by him to try the only chance of saving their lives by going out to the assailants. Some of the crowd had loudly sworn by the Gunga and Jumna, that if they would leave the Ferungees and come out they should not be hurt. The chuprassee was

the first to go out; he was immediately killed. The mobout was saved by a man who seized his arm and drew him aside. Seeing that he had done all man could hope to do against the overwhelming force of his enemies, Mr Blake threw down his sword at the door of the room, and went out calmly to face the mob, that filled a small court in front of it, when, ere he had advanced two steps beyond the threshold, he was deprived of life by twenty sword wounds.

The *Central Free Press*, of the 1st August, makes some comments on this statement, with a view of drawing a contrary inference from the facts. It remarks that the persons around the resident's party are admitted to have been armed, which is a strong evidence of concert and preparation, that the cry "the Ieringees have shed blood in the palace" was raised before the sword was exposed, that had there been the usual peaceful understanding between the two states, the detection of a miscreant in an act, in which the national faith was involved, must have occasioned any thing but a murderous excitement, that the armed gangs were the only active agents, for "the mob were evidently not inflamed when Major Alves and Mr Ludlow passed out," and that Captain Conolly had not attempted to explain the origin of the affair, namely, the attempted assassination of Major Alves.

The *Delhi Gazette*, of August 5th, states that Europeans cannot now ride out at Jeypore without receiving open and loud abuse from the natives.

Major Alves has so far forgiven the late unkind and inconsiderate attempt on his life, as to have attended a spectacle got up for him by Rawul Beree Sal. The entertainment consisted of a fight between two must elephants, who were however more inclined to gratify their own feelings than those of the forgiving resident, for, instead of opposing each other, they broke loose, got into the town and killed half-a-dozen members of the mob, all "to make a Jeypoor holiday." It is somewhat confidently reported that a military force will be employed in the cold season, to enforce some measures contemplated by Government against this state.—*Agra Ukbar*, Aug. 22.

NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND.

A meeting (very thinly attended) of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund was held on the 17th of August, at which the committee's report was read. It referred to the result of the last voyage of the *Forbes* and the committee's reasons, already published, for discon-

tinuing the attempt to carry into effect the resolution of the 7th of January 1884, to run the *Forbes* three voyages between Calcutta and Suez. The committee state that the scheme which they submitted to the governor-general (Lord William Bentinck) for a comprehensive quarterly communication, and which had his lordship's "decided recommendation," had been submitted to the home-government, but they had no information as to the result. "Although, from a variety of circumstances, the whole scheme of the committee may not be carried into effect, yet they trust the main principle, namely, the extension of the communication to Calcutta, touching at Galle and Madras, will form the groundwork of any communication which may be established. The information, however, before the committee, as to what it is really intended shall be done, is so vague and indefinite that they can offer little opinion as to the probable result. The report further states, that, since the date of the report of the sub-committee, 25th March last,* the committee have received certain information of a secure dépôt for coal having been discovered in a better situation among the Maldives than that noticed. It appears by the late survey that at the very northern extremity, in a direct line between Galle and Socotra, a place has been discovered having easy ingress and egress, both to the eastward and westward, at which coal may be located, and vessels ride safely at anchor at all times. It appears, further, that the navigation, generally, among the islands is found to be far less dangerous than has hitherto been supposed to be the case. It appeared from the accounts laid on the table of receipts and expenditure, from the 2d of February last to the 31st of July, that the balance is Rs. 70,605. To this is to be added the sum of Rs. 3,847, the amount estimated to be receivable, making in all Rs. 74,452, this, however, is subject to the continued salaries of the agents at Socotra and Jeddah, until the receipt by them of notice that their services are no longer required, and to the final adjustment of the outturn of the coal sold to Government.

IUDAKH.

Zorawur Singh, one of the generals of Raja Golab Singh of Jumoon, having proceeded with his troops almost up to Ludakh, and taken possession of many places belonging to that province, the raja of that country, seeing a formidable enemy

* "Upon the enquiries we have made of all the individuals employed in this trip, there appears to be nothing in the voyage, either as regards winds or currents, to frustrate the permanent establishment of steam communication between Calcutta and Suez. Were the good anchorage at Kien's Island on the Maldives, as mentioned by Mr. Woolly, available, no difficulty would exist."

had come against him, who would soon drest him of his country if he did not make head against him made preparations to give him battle and drive him out of his dominions, and having gathered all the forces he could muster of his own and his allies came into the field himself. The two armies came to close quarters and fought desperately, when, fortune favouring the arms of the Sikh commander, the raja was defeated, notwithstanding his troops fought bravely. The raja, finding he could not stand against the Sikh forces, and that it was useless to hold out, came to terms with the Sikh commander, agreeing to pay a *nuzurana* of 30,000 rupees per annum, and the commander returned to his own country having restored to the raja the districts which he had subdued.—*Delhi Gaz.*, July 29

SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA

A circular has been issued by the Board of Revenue, dated 10th February respecting the right of Englishmen to hold land in the old territories of the Company. It contains a correspondence between Mr E M Macnaghten, assignee of Colvin and Co., and Mr R D Manglas, secretary to the Board of Revenue. The former, stating that, being desirous of having a number of estates in the district of Tirhoot, belonging to the estate of Colvin and Co. transferred in the collector's books to his own name from that of a native, under which they at present appeared, requests to be informed if any objections exist to the transfer in question,—no regulation under the late act of Parliament having as yet been published with regard to Europeans holding estates in the Mofussil. Mr Manglas in return, transmits a reply from the secretary to Government in the revenue department, to his application that the Board of Revenue may be authorized to issue circular instructions, in conformity with the tenor of the act of Parliament, or that other measures may be taken to obviate existing embarrassments on the subject which reply states that the Governor of Bengal "does not consider it necessary to direct the issue of the circular instructions of the nature suggested, the provisions of the act of Parliament referred to having been specially published for general information, and being a sufficient authority for the guidance of all public officers

LAW COMMISSION

The arrival of Mr Cameron fills up the ranks of the law commission as at present composed, and there is nothing to prevent its immediately entering upon its important duties. Accordingly, the instructions of Government to the commission are now published*. They direct

* See p. 80

the labours of the commission primarily, and as it should seem exclusively, towards the "framing of a complete criminal code for all parts of the British Indian Empire, and for every class of people, of whatsoever religion or nation, resident within its limits." The task is, indeed, Herculean—it is worthy of a great Government, and millions are interested in the result. But the course of proceeding appears to us to have been inverted, that the commission is directed to begin at the wrong end, and set to work upon an object, which will be too much for a first essay of strength. The formation of such a code for France occupied for many years many of the best heads of that enlightened nation, yet the uniformity of language, of habits of religion made it an affair of much less difficulty there, than it must be in this country, which presents a chaos of discordant materials, such as perhaps, it never fell to the lot of legislation to fuse or amalgamate. With no wish to disparage the members of the commission, of whose individual abilities we have a high opinion, we may be permitted to doubt, whether it be in a condition presently to enter upon an undertaking, that requires a familiar knowledge of the common and statute law of England, of Mahomedan and Hindoo laws and usages and of the regulation law, if we may so term it of the several presidencies. The two most prominent members, those to whom the public will look with most confidence are confessedly inexperienced in all that is local, and, if we depend upon the report of others, or even upon their report of themselves, neither of them has had any practical experience even in the law of his own country. We should like to see them commence their labours on a task less difficult, though possibly even more urgent, we mean, the reformation of the law of process, criminal and civil, and of the courts and officers by whom it is administered. To change at once the civil or criminal law of a great people is a business of infinite hazard and must be approached with the utmost caution. It involves a change of national habits, alarms deep rooted prejudices, unsettles opinions long revived, and creates new motives and principles of action. The remodelling of the scheme of judicial administration is an affair of much less moment especially if the political organization be of recent date. If we are to wait for the reform of errors and abuses in the process and in the courts to which it is entrusted, till the appearance of 'a code in every way complete—a paragon by the way, which the world has not yet beheld—not only will public expectation sicken at the delay, but the commission itself will, as it advances in experience find, that many of its earlier

steps have been taken in ignorance and must be retraced. With reference also to the relative urgency of the two objects, it should be remembered, that the law itself is far less liable to abuse and perversion than the administration of the law.—*Courier, Aug 13.*

CABUL.

Amier Dost Mahomed Khan, having halted for some time at Jullalabad, after his retreat through the Khybur pass, has, it is now said, proceeded with the main body of his army to his capital of Cabul, leaving his two sons, Mahomed Ufsul Khan and Mahomed Uckbur Khan, with part of his army, in the vicinity of Jullalabad, where they are busily occupied in settling and arranging the affairs of the country. And Maharaja Runjeet Singh, having left Koonwur Shere Singh Sirdar Iehna Singh, and other officers, for the management and protection of Peshawar, not having any thing to fear in that quarter has returned to his capital of Lahore. Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, with his family, has also reached Lahore, and the Maharaja's state and household troops, as well as the auxiliary contingents of the jagheerdars, have returned to their respective quarters.—*Delhi Gaz, July 22.*

The *Lahore Ukhbar*, just received, states that it is the intention of Runjeet Singh to send an overwhelming army with Shah Sooja ool Moolk, and replace him on the throne of Cabul.—*Ibid, Aug 5.*

ESTATE OF COLVIN AND CO

Statement of the Transactions of the Assignment of the late firm of Colvin and Co, from 1st to 30th June 1835, filed by the Assignee, and published by Order of the Court

Payments		
Indigo Advances	Sa Rs	27 30
Dividend to Creditors		6,64 13
Law Charges		3, 21
Postage for May		34
Life Insurance		855
Commission on receipt and return of		
Amount deposited with Government		702
Refund of order of Insolvent Court		512
Refund of outlay Receipts		64
Assessment on landed Property		97
Charges for Printing		40
Dividend in anticipation		56 42
Balance	...	
	Sa. Rs	7 43 680

Receipts		
Balance as per last statement	Sa Rs	1 41 30
Outstanding Debts recovered		2 81 70
Charges refunded		10
Company's Paper sold		5,80, 13
Refund of Advances of Dividends		4,404
Money lent		1,16 749
	Sa Rs	7 49, 860

INSOLVENT UNOBSERVANT SERVANTS.

In a proceeding in the Insolvent

Debtors' Court, July 25th, with reference to the application for a portion of the salary of unobserved assistants, Sir H. Ryan intimated that the clerk of the court had applied to Government, by his direction, to ascertain what portion of the pay of an insolvent of that class might be set aside for the liquidation of his debts, without injuring his efficiency as a public servant, but that the Government had declined to make any statement on the subject, leaving the matter entirely to the court

HINDOO COLLEGE

There have been some new arrangements lately in the Hindoo College. Capt D L. Richardson, editor of the *Literary Gazette*, has been appointed principal professor of literature, and is to teach the *Belles Lettres*, moral philosophy, and history. His remuneration will be 500 rupees a-month, we believe. Mr. Middleton, we hear, is appointed head teacher, on a salary of 350 rupees. Mr. Curnin retains his situation, though, at present, his other occupations do not admit of his attending more than once a week. Mr Ross has been discharged, because he could not devote the whole day to the college, as the new arrangements require. We understand that the managers were unanimous as to the appointment of D L R—a fact equally creditable to them and to him. There is not, we believe, in all India, a gentleman better qualified for the situation, nor one equally so, whose talents are available. In addition to the previously regular visitors of the college, several more have been appointed to the college members of the education committee. Sir E. Ryan, Messrs Henry Shakespear, Trevelyan, Col Young, Dr. Grant, and Capt Birch take the duties of visitor in turn, for a month at a time. We should have added, with respect to Mr D Ross, that he would have continued attached to the college if the Government had acceded to an application made for additional funds. The want of these compelled the managers in their new arrangements, to economize. It is not certain, we believe, that Mr Curnin will continue attached to the institution.—*Hurkaru.*

NATIVE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We were present at an examination of the pupils at the Native Medical College, and a more interesting scene it has seldom been our lot to witness. It is but six short weeks since the opening lecture was delivered and this medical class formed, and yet these intelligent students showed a theoretical and practical knowledge of general anatomy, and osteology in particular, which excited the wonder and de-

light of every person present. The progress these young men have effected reflects the greatest credit on their own industry and zeal, while it affords full proof of the ability and care with which their studies have been directed and superintended by Dr Bramley and his assistant, Dr Goodeve. The medical class at present consists of about fifty students, among whom are several of striking intelligence, and we really doubt whether any school of European youths would have made an equally satisfactory progress, in the short period that has elapsed since the mysteries of animal nature were first unfolded to these Hindoos.—*Hurkaru*

NAWAB FYZ MAHOMED KHAN

We hear that Nawab Fyz Mahomed Khan the Barrutch chief, has been levying *dand*, or a sort of black mail, on his oppressed ryots, to a considerable amount. The imprisonments, beatings, tortures, and other durance vile, to which these unfortunate people were subjected are more easily conceived than described. Our informant says, the bodies of several still bear the marks of the flogging resorted to, to enforce compliance, and that eighty persons came into Delhi to lay their complaints before the governor's agent.—*Delhi Gaz*, Aug 5

DIKHTIRAN FAIZ RAHMAN

The *Courier* of July 24th publishes the following extract of a letter dated Baulah, the 22d.—“There has been a rebellion in our district—the two magistrates obliged to take to their heels three days ago—and the military called from Berhampore to quell the mobility. They take the field to day about twelve miles hence. There will be a slaughter, else I am much mistaken. The ryots turned out and burnt all the mahajuns papers, their bonds, &c., and when the police, with the magistrate at their head, went to protect the merchants, they were driven off, near one of the Company's silk factories called Burbuguttelly.

The *Hurkaru*, of July 28th, says.—“A letter from Berhampore, dated Saturday last, gives us a few more particulars connected with the disturbance which led to the sudden assembly of troops. It seems that the ryots in the neighbourhood of Baulah had been refused any more advances by their bunneess, shroffs and moodies, to keep body and soul together—that, in fact, they were disposing of their crops to the zemindars instead of to their creditors. From this they proceeded to break open the houses of the creditors (the bunneesss and others aforesaid), and to destroy their books, accounts, &c., that no claim might be proved against them in the numbers of suits which had been instituted. In this

species of outrage the ryots succeeded before the magistrate could take measures to apprehend them or quell the disturbance. About one hundred of the insurgents, armed only with sticks, were at length seized, but the civil power having intimation that a rescue would be attempted, by a rising of the whole country *en masse*, he retreated and sent for the military. The detachment of the 4th N. I. has been broken up into small detachments under the command of nairs and sent to scour the country, but as it is commonly reported, that there is not a matchlock in the whole country, much bloodshed is not anticipated.

The *Friend of India*, of July 30 observes on this intelligence.—“The cause or extent of the disturbances is yet but very imperfectly known. They do not, however, appear to have any political character. It is said, rather, that they have arisen from the destitution of the ryots, and the hard terms of their mahajuns, whose business lies in advancing the means of cultivating their crops and then recovering the advances, with enormous interest out of the produce. This system prevails through the whole country with the most baneful effects upon the people, and the wonder is, not that occasionally such disturbances occur here and there as have now broken the slumbers of our troops, but that the country is not convulsed from end to end with them continually.

SINGULAR CHARACTER

A Mr Foot, a European residing in Clive street was seized with cholera on Monday night and died on Tuesday. The police, on proceeding to the place, in consequence of information given to them, endeavoured but without avail, to obtain some particulars regarding the deceased's affairs from persons in the neighbourhood, and as the house had an appearance of poverty, they ordered the body to be interred on Tuesday evening, in the manner usually resorted to in the case of paupers. Sergeant Little, the person appointed to attend to the burial previously to leaving the house, had the curiosity to open an old *almirah* which he saw in the room, that safe possession might be taken of any little property that might be found in the absence of legitimate claimants. To the sergeant's surprise, he discovered, on opening the *almirah*, property, in Company's paper, money, and jewellery, to the extent of about 20,000 rupees. It was subsequently ascertained that the deceased was formerly a harbour-master at Batavia but no information has been elicited as to what business or occupation Mr Foot has followed since his settlement in Calcutta.

It would appear that he is totally unknown, and without a single relative or friend in the place. We hope that this will fall in the way of the next of kin, for the property of the deceased is worth the claiming. It has been put into the safe custody of the registrar of the Supreme Court.—*Englishman*, July 9.

(CIVIL JURIES.

We understand, that the committee on the jury question have agreed amongst themselves upon the following principles, as the basis of the act to be drafted for submission to the legislative council.

Juries in civil cases to be summoned at the desire of either plaintiff or defendant, or of the Judge, but not otherwise.

Ordinary civil juries to consist of four members, whose verdict to be that of a majority, (that is, three jurymen,) but given by the foreman, as the verdict of the whole jury.

Full juries to consist of twelve. Their verdict to be that of a majority, in the same proportion as above, namely, nine, but if so large a number cannot agree after two hours' deliberation, then the verdict may be given by a simple majority.

The judge, plaintiff, or defendant, to have the option of summoning an ordinary or a full jury.

Jurymen to receive four rupees per diem for each cause.

We believe it is intended to call another public meeting, for the approval of the draft when ready, and for the purpose of laying before the public the answer which shall have been received from Government to the petition.—*Courier*, July 24.

INDIAN COTTON

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society, the president pointed out the great importance of securing and distributing fresh supplies of cotton seed. From the trials already made, and results obtained, he said, there could be little doubt as to the success attending the introduction of a superior description of cotton. The efforts made by Messrs. Willis and Earle, to obtain supplies direct from America, having been as yet unsuccessful, it was resolved that, in addition to the funds of the society vested in that house, to meet the provision of seed indented for, a further sum of 1,000 rupees should be set aside for this specific end. Mr. Willis stated that he had examined a few specimens of cotton at the request of Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, grown in some part of the upper provinces—he was unable to say where, as the parties preserved secrecy on this point; but the staple was excellent, and said to be the produce of Upland Georgia seed.

COMMERCE OF BENGAL.

Mr Bell's "Comparative View of the External Commerce of Bengal," during the years 1833-34 and 1834-35, exhibits the following state of the imports:

	1833-34.	1834-35.
Merchandise	Ra. 1,26,66,870	2,14,15,280
Treasure	54,63,548	65,04,754

Total, Ra. 2,34,30,218 2,79,20,034

exclusive of the Company's imports, which consisted only of stores and materials for steam vessels.

The exports of the two years have been—

	1833-34.	1834-35.
Merchandise	4,04,77,804	4,18,72,081
Treasure	34,25,727	4,30,186
Total Private	4,29,03,531	4,33,02,267
Company's	55,23,523	35,09,357

Grand Total, Ra. Rs. 4,84,05,453 4,68,11,334

not including any treasure which may have been exported by Government.

The tonnage of all kinds (Dhonies inclusive) shows the following comparison

	1833-34.	1834-35.
Import	Tons 184,484	168,537
Export	185,380	172,470

One great cause of this apparent falling off is, that, in 1833, an extraordinary stimulus was given to the coasting trade by the famine at Madras and the extension of the imports of licensed salt from the coast.

The bullion trade has experienced a change of tide highly beneficial to India, but no sensible change has yet been produced thereby in the general range of prices. On the contrary, grain is cheaper now than we have known it, and if some articles of commerce have risen, such as raw cotton and cotton twist and spelter, the rise has been created by alterations of price in other countries, occasioned by extended consumption.

The extinction of the Company's trade has been carried into effect during the past year, wholly as respects imports and partially as respects exports, the article of silk still employing a considerable capital invested on their account, until the fixtures shall all be disposed of. The China trade was entirely conducted without them for the first time during that year. This important change appears to have produced no sensible effect upon the import trade of Calcutta, except in the quantity of tonnage employed. Nor has any falling off occurred in the export trade by reason of the retirement of so much capital from it. In the two years of comparison, the Company's exports were—

	1833-34.	1834-35.
Silk Piece Goods	Ra. 4,54,797	2,35,904
Cotton	14,12,120	
Raw Silk	22,75,330	22,46,330
Indigo		
Sugar	98,028	
Saltpetre	5,11,818	15,457
Total, Ra.	22,75,023	24,92,597

omitting grain sent to Madras in 1833, and several minor articles supposed also not to have been exported as objects of trade. The private exports of raw silk last year have increased in equal ratio with the decline in the Company's supply, and it is known also that very large private shipments of silk have been made from China. So there is no room for apprehension that the looms in Great Britain will be insufficiently supplied, even for a single year, though all the filatures now worked on the Company's account were sold off without reserve or abandoned to-morrow. Indeed, the facilities afforded to the merchants, by the present system of advances against goods is a sufficient security, that when any article of Indian production is in demand in the English market, there will be enterprise enough engaged in providing it. The falling off in malspinner (above seven lakhs altogether) is purely attributable to the fall of prices in Europe and America, for, on the other hand, from an opposite cause there has been a speculative increase of nearly five lakhs in sugar and a much more important one in cotton, both to China and Great Britain amounting to more than seventeen lakhs altogether. Some persons might build an argument upon this great and sudden extension of the cotton trade, most of it being in the commerce with China, that it must be connected with the opening of the China trade with Great Britain. But the argument were good only in so far as the circuitous voyages of free traders afford cheaper freights for cotton than the country shipping under the old system. The main cause of the increase has been a demand for our cotton at enhanced and amply remunerating prices, occasioned by the rise of prices in America and in Europe, which naturally diverted a larger portion of the cotton of Bombay to the English market. There seems to be now some hope for the cotton trade of Bengal, which has been almost annihilated for many years past. The immense demands of our manufactures at home appear at length to have outstript the progressive increase in the cultivation of America, and besides, the progress of the arts has greatly lessened the difference in price between one quality and another, and thereby much benefitted the inferior staples of India.—*Calcutta Courier*

MILITARY DISCUSSIONS IN THE NEWS PAPERS

The order of the provincial commander-in-chief, of the 16th July, republishing the general order of June the 8th 1822, against military officers addressing anonymous complaints to the public through the newspapers, respecting imagined professional grievances, has given rise to much

controversy at the different presidencies.

The *Englishman*, which is the chief military organ of this presidency, remarks 'If General Watson's wishes, and the purport of Lord Hastings' order of 1822, refer only to cases of specific grievances, we cannot deny that officers ought to prefer addressing head quarters to appealing through the press. If on the other hand, it is intended by this order to check the wholesome practice of discussing army questions through the newspapers, the general may be assured that the order of 1822 will continue to repose in the dead letter obscurity it has enjoyed for the past thirteen years. The editor, moreover, promises his military correspondents that their communications will be safe in his hands.

The *Calcutta Courier* observes upon the order 'that it is impossible not to admit, that military discipline is inconsistent with perfect freedom of discussion. The *Hurkaru* with all his radicalism, very properly condemns the manner in which the press has frequently been resorted to of late in contempt of every principle of military subordination. We have seen discussions very recently bearing directly on a case about to be the subject of investigation by a military court—we have seen officers making use of the journals as channels for branding each other with the foulest epithets—and we have seen anonymous communications denouncing or holding up to ridicule, the commander-in-chief, the military secretary, the adjutant-general and these professing to come from officers of rank and experience in the service.' We confess that we are utterly at a loss to conceive how any man who really professes to respect military discipline and subordination, without which no regular army can exist (can imagine that such discussions tend to promote either. Let those who delight in holding up their superiors to ridicule make the case their own—and fancy how much respect they would command in their corps, if the privates were to lampoon them every day in the newspapers—yet their doing so is quite as justifiable as for a captain for example, to vituperate in anonymous letters the adjutant general or commander-in-chief.' Our contemporary also remarks very correctly, that 'no grievance of an individual officer, which can be redressed by the established authorities ought to be discussed—certainly not in the first instance—in the newspapers,' adding his opinion, that 'great evil has arisen to the harmony of particular corps and to the discipline of the service in general from such discussion. We would go further and say, that we cannot imagine a case in which an officer could with propriety make his own grievances a subject of anonymous discussion, even after an un-

successful appeal to the proper authorities. Their judgment upon his case is entitled to as much respect as that of a Court of Law. The above remarks, however, apply only to individuals. General subjects must, of course, be excepted, and of these there are many of continual occurrence in the concerns of the army, which we conceive every military man has a full right to discuss anonymously or not, for his opinions are wanted—may sometimes invited. Such subjects it cannot be intended to embrace in the order and putting that construction upon it we do not perceive that its revival will impose any injurious restriction upon the service.

A writer in the *Courier* under the name of Vindex, previous to the appearance of the recent order, thus adverted to the emancipation of the press with reference to the military branch of the service.

‘But there is another and perhaps the gravest of all evils in which the freedom of late so liberally indulged in is to be regarded,—I mean as it affects the discipline, fidelity and efficiency of the army. Will it be said that in this the most important arm of our power no evils have already resulted from it? This assertion will scarcely be ventured on by any one although we shall, no doubt hear of the vast advantages by which these evils have been counterbalanced. I know well that it is the fashion to hold up the press as the safety valve of the State and this language has received countenance in very high places. The admissions involved in this position must have been as much overlooked by those who hold it as the consequences to which it leads. It rests on the assumption that our power in this country is founded on a mine ready every moment to be sprung—and that moreover, this mine has been charged by the Government itself in its conduct towards the army. So much for its admissions—now for its consequences. It places the destinies of Britain in India in the hands of any man who may have the opening or the shutting down of the safety valve. I neither believe, for my part, that our gallant army is in the seditious attitude here assumed, nor do I think that the peace and permanence of our dominions are so absolutely dependent on the will and pleasure of the editors of the *Englishman* and *Bengal Hurkaru*.

The *Madras Gazette* observes ‘To deprive the Indian press of the correspondence of military men on every subject, if such a thing were possible, would not, in our opinion, be the readiest way of ‘promoting useful knowledge—but we cannot deny, that we think the press

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has been sometimes used too freely by men who must know that discipline and subordination are necessary to the very existence of military life. The *Hurkaru*, in reference to some anonymous letters holding up to ridicule the highest officers in the army, by men of some rank in the service, very properly asks, ‘what respect a captain would command in his corps, if the privates were to lampoon him every day in the newspapers?’

The *Bombay Gazette* contains the following reflection upon the same subject. ‘What has the army done or what is there so peculiar in the constitution of the military body that its members are to be denied the privilege of making their grievances known? But we see the drift of this resuscitation. Yet it will not do. The time is past when acts of commanders in chief or other superior officers are to be submitted to as law without complaint or chance of redress, and surely the suppression of the voice of the army, in the manner this gagging order would dictate would amount in many, very many instances to a total denial of justice. As a principle it is bad,—nay, vicious—and the conclusion any rational being would come to on finding such an order in force is that there was some flaw in the system. It is mere idle talk, to say the least of it to say that the letters which appear from time to time, on military subjects, under an assumed name, can in any way affect the principles of military subordination. Officers are bound to their service by some other tie than that of fear or respect for their superiors and it is therefore difficult to comprehend how their correspondence with a newspaper can in any way affect military discipline. But has it been forgot that there may be many professional grievances, which an officer may have to complain of, but which, for many reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate, he could not make the subject of a formal complaint to his superior’ and has it also been forgot that there are many grievances which would have the benefit of a good old age, but for the public notice which may have been taken of them, and is it necessary that a man, who is desirous to see those grievances remedied should throw himself into the lion’s teeth in his attempt to do a service to himself and his fellows? The character of an officer, whose conduct is governed by just principles, cannot suffer by any correspondence which may appear,—if it wing into the crucible, it will come out more pure than ever, but it is the individual who shrinks from publicity that will benefit by this order, as it will enable him to gratify his inclinations without the fear or risk of exposure.

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A letter from Meerut, of the 11th July, states that a court of inquiry was to be held that day respecting some charges preferred against Lieut. Martin, of the 52d N I. by Cornet Irving, of the 1st L. C. The latter, it is said, had applied some offensive epithets to Lieut. M. in a newspaper controversy, in which the lieutenant had assumed the name of *Vindex*. A demand for apology or satisfaction was met with a refusal to give either, and upon being posted as a cowardly poltroon Cornet I sent in charges. Thus says the writer 'we are likely to be embroiled in more courts martial and the society of Meerut again involved in uproar.'

This occurrence affords a good commentary on the order in question. The correspondence between Lieut. Martin and Cornet Irving is published in the *Meerut Observer*.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSIN OF MR FRASER

We announced in the last Journal (pp. 91 and 93) the termination of the trial of the assassin of Mr Fraser: we now give a digest of the proceedings which are however hitherto imperfectly reported in the *Mofussil* and presidency papers.

At the commencement of the proceedings which took place on the 8th of July in the cutherry of the residency at Delhi the court was crowded with natives of low degree: a ruled space with seats on the left of the bench, was appropriated to Europeans and respectable natives. Many European gentlemen were present during the first day, but the number fell off during the subsequent days. There was nearly a total absence of natives of rank. On either side of Mr. Colvin, sat Brigadier East and Colonel Skinner. Mr. Metcalfe the commissioner, did not attend the first day but was present subsequently. A distinguished vakeel (native pleader) in the Allahabad Appeal Criminal Court was retained for the defence of the nawab. One of the reports states that an intense interest pervaded the native community, during the trial, in favour of the accused that the nawab had been defeated in attempts to corrupt the fidelity of the guard placed over him and that his emissaries were active in the same pursuit. The first persons put on trial were Kurroon Khan (the actual assassin) and Moghul Beg. Kurroon Khan, says the *Delhi Gazette* has a daring expression of countenance and looks a fit instrument for the work for which he has been tried, his deportment before the Court was that of indifference, and during one of the days of trial nothing could exceed the impudence with which he endeavoured to brave the matter, and

to confuse the proceedings. Moghul Beg was at first, after his own fashion insulting to the Court, but latterly both prisoners behaved with propriety. The principal witness against all the prisoners was an accomplice, named Unna Meo, who was admitted as approver. This individual was not arrested till the evening of Saturday the 5th (two days before the trial) and his evidence was deemed so indispensable that an offer of pardon was made to him which he embraced, and gave a full account of the transaction.

The details of the arrest of Unna are given in the *Hurkaru*. It was known that he was the man who stood near the spot at the time of the assassination armed with a sword to complete the deed if the shot of Kurroon Khan did not take effect. This man escaped—he was subsequently seized in a neighbouring territory but was rescued by a superior force and it was feared that all clue was lost. A few days before the trial however a fakier arrived at Hansi and reported to Col. Skinner that the man was in the vicinity and added that it was necessary to capture him immediately or it would be too late. Colonel Skinner instantly despatched a body of his own horse and after a most energetic resistance succeeded in capturing the man who made a full and unqualified confession. It is a most singular circumstance that, in the eleventh hour the only man who could have given decisive information on the point should have been thus secured through the means of Mr Fraser's old commander and most valued friend. Search has been every where made for the fakier, who gave the information in order that he might be handsomely rewarded (he was entitled to Rs. 600), but he was nowhere to be found, having made his escape probably to avoid detection and the vengeance he would experience at the hands of some enraged and fanatic Mussulman. Much praise is given to Col. Skinner for the judicious measures by which Unna was apprehended.

The *Delhi Gazette* gives the following account of Unna's seizure—Mookkam Mewattee brought in by Sunghee Beg on his return from his unsuccessful search after Unna Meo, accompanied Mr. Simon Fraser's jemadar of chuprassees, by name Mahomed Hussain, to Bullumghur about fifteen days ago, where they expected to meet a man named Malooka, who had promised to point out Unna. After remaining there two days, they crossed the Jumna and went to Secundra, by way of Belaspore. The man, who had promised to point out Unna was known to have a house at Secundra where Unna had been residing.

for some time; but Mookarim declared he did not know the house. The jemadar (and party) put up at a serai, and gave out that he was a servant of Col Skinner's, in search of some Ameerahs belonging to the Colonel's jagheer, and that he would reward handsomely any one who would point out Malooka's house. A fakeer, hearing this, said he knew the house but that Malooka was absent in another district, that there was, however, a brother in the house a man with large eyes, and that he would point out the house without any reward. The whole party now left the serai and when they had reached the middle of the town, the fakeer suddenly whispered to the jemadar, 'among those people coming along is the man with the large eyes—seize him—and immediately disappeared. The jemadar with two of his servants instantly advanced, and seized the individual thus pointed out who made an ineffectual struggle to get away, but they lifted him up and carried him to a shop close by and then the jemadar whispered 'I know you are Lunnia have no fear and showed him a purwanah from Mr Colvin granting him a full pardon. The jemadar now took his prisoner back to the serai and sent off to Col Skinner's head servant at Belaspore for some *supas* and *suwars* to guard Lunnia into Delhi.

The *verbatim* deposition of this man is of such length that we are compelled to condense it a little.

He stated that his name was Lunnia Meo of Kurreeh village in the district of Meerpoore his age 40. He was in the service of the nawab in January and Kurreeh Khan had the entire management of the nawab's household affairs. The nawab consulted with Kurreeh Khan and the latter was departing for Delhi, when the witness asked him wherefore he was going there and said if he would tell him he would accompany him. Kurreeh Khan took him to the *sircar* (the nawab), who said to Kurreeh Khan this *Mewattee* is a good man take him with you. Witness then asked the nawab why he sent him to Delhi, he replied because he was a bold man and would not divulge (the matter) to anybody, that 3000 or 4,000 people were dependent upon him for their bread, and were now about to lose their livelihood that his brothers the sons of the Moghulanees had obtained an order from Calcutta through the influence of the agent to the Governor general to divide all his property and estate into three equal portions and that only one share would be left to him, that under such circumstances he could only maintain his dignity of nawab if Mr Fraser died otherwise his *nawabee* would be at an end. The witness was silent through fear, and went away. The nawab en-

quired for him, and the witness received a message from Kurreeh, that the nawab positively wanted him soon, and he threatened to put him in irons for leaving without permission. Kurreeh Khan told the nawab that witness was afraid to accompany him. The nawab sent for him, and, in the presence of Kurreeh, asked why he was afraid. Witness replied that Mr Fraser was a raja or ameer and that he could not attempt to do what was required (to take his life). The nawab then told Kurreeh to engage four or five other *Mewattees* and Kurreeh sent witness to bring the persons whom he intended to employ and he accordingly took with him to Meerpoore certain men (naming them) the nawab gave Rs 2 saying it was for their victims. The nawab sent for witness and the Khan to his house, Kurreeh Khan observed to the nawab that the matter would become too public by employing so many *Mewattees* and that he would take with him only Unnia to whom he had first entrusted the secret. The nawab cautioned him not to do the act when the *sahib* had a number of attendants with him but to do the job when there may be only one or two with him, when two or three *ghurrees* of the night had advanced, and not to do it in the day time. Kurreeh asked the nawab upon what errand he should make it appear he was detained at Delhi so long and desired the nawab would appoint him some business at Delhi, that he might stay there (without attracting suspicion), the nawab told him to take one of his carriages and have it sold at Delhi through Mr M. Pherson (the merchant) to learn the process of extracting copper from *boores* (the fossil containing the ore), and purchase dogs for him, to shoot Mr Fraser with a gun whenever he met with an opportunity in two or three months but to do the deed when two or three *ghurrees* of the night had advanced and when there may be only one or two attendants with the gentleman so that nobody may know any thing about it. Kurreeh Khan and witness started for Delhi in January and put up in the *Akthre* in the Durroo Gunge. Kurreeh used to have his horse saddled every evening and go out with witness. They went on the days Mr Fraser went out, as also on the days he did not go out, when they returned at the fall of evening. They remained three months waiting an opportunity, but never met with one during that time as the gentleman used to ride out in the day time, and the nawab had enjoined them not to do the deed in the day time. A person told witness there were no hopes of his children living. He told Kurreeh Khan he was going home. Kurreeh observed that there was only a job of the *sirkar* remain

ing to be done, and then, going among the sepahs, said he would return with them as there were only three days remaining to the Ead festival. Witness started for Ferozepore, Kurream Khan also accompanied with the sepahs, as did Sheik Chand. On arriving at Ferozepore, the nawab asked why Kurream Khan had come away without being sent for, what he had done while he had been away, and ordered him to return forthwith to Delhi. Witness told Kurream he was not willing to go back to Delhi, and Kurream told the nawab, who told Kurream to take with him the havildar of the Khanzada tribe, who was a bold man but Kurream said that would not do, that he had explained matters to Unnia, that he was an enterprising fellow, and he would take him. Kurream then got angry with witness, and said he would only have to look on and cook and eat, that he was to do the job and what had witness to fear? The next day witness prepared and told Kurream he had no money and was twenty rupees in balance (to the sarkar) for the rubber harvest. Kurream said he would send a *chuttee* (rider) to Usaid Khan subahdar for the twenty rupees, and it would be deducted from his salary. Kurream gave him the *chuttee* for twenty rupees, and told witness the nawab had given him one hundred rupees for expenses, which would be at witness's command also, and further, that the nawab had given an order of unlimited credit, as far as 1,000 rupees on Madhoo Doss and Ishakoor Doss, and he and witness might draw what they liked. Witness then started with Kurream Khan from Ferozepore, and came to Nageenah; the nawab also came to Nageenah from Ferozepore, a hunting, — alighted in the bungalow there and made a halt. Witness with leave of Kurream visited his home, and then returned to Nageenah. Kurream told the nawab that the *sayer* that went with him to Delhi before was a very shrewd fellow, and that it was advisable to send a stupid fellow with him this time who would not understand upon what business they were going. Upon which the nawab said, this Roopla *sayer* is a quiet man, take him with you. Kurream accordingly took Roopla *sayer* and set forward, the brother of Chand Khan also accompanied them. Kurream told the nawab that, if he and witness only returned, people would entertain suspicions, and requested to have a third person associated with him, the nawab thereupon associated the brother of Sheik Chand with him, and told Kurream to dismiss that individual on the way as his house laid in his way, and not to take him to Delhi, Kurream Khan did so. Witness asked Kurream what reward the nawab had promised

him? He said, the nawab had promised him five villages when the job should have been performed. Kurream Khan said he would introduce witness to the nawab, and took him for that purpose. Kurream told the nawab, Unnia says, Kurream Khan has received five villages as a reward, the nawab said, the reward of five villages was upon condition of the deed being performed, that the day the job was done it would not depend upon the reward of five villages only, but that all Kurream Khan's wishes would be fulfilled, and that provision would be made for witness in perpetuity. On arriving at Delhi they alighted at the house in the *Bullem* ward known by the name of Col Skinner's *kotha*, where they remained two months. I met Mr Fraser almost every day in the day time but never met him at night. Witness got a fever in consequence and told Kurream that as the purpose for which they had come had not yet been effected, and it did not appear it would be effected ultimately, it was better to go home. Kurream said he would not go home, but that he would murder some other European, and tell the nawab that he had killed Mr Fraser. Witness told him that the doing the deed was his business, that he might act as he liked. Kurream then said he would send an *urree* to the nawab. The same night *Sabit chuprassee* came when Kurream wrote a petition and gave it to the *chuprassee*, the purport of it was that he could not meet with Mr Fraser singly, that whenever he did meet him, he had from six to ten attendants, that if ordered he would murder him notwithstanding his having attendants about him, or act as ordered. Instead of the gentleman's name or the word gentleman, the word dog was used—it was said that there were many people to protect the 'dogs.' If ordered, he would purchase the dogs or not purchase them, this was the strain of the *urree*. There was no fault of *Sabit chuprassee* in this case, he was merely the bearer of the *urree*, and was illiterate. The day this *urree* was received, the nawab wrote from Ferozepore, and sent the letter by a sowar, telling the sowar to make all possible speed and give that letter to Kurream Khan in private, not in any body's presence, the letter was brought to Kurream and he explained the contents to witness. It was written 'do not purchase the dogs in the presence of many persons. If you purchase them before many people, the price will be raised, make the purchase when there are only one or two persons present, that nobody may know any thing about it, that there was no haste about it, and the more time it took the better, but that he was not to come back without purchasing the dogs.' Roopla witness, and Ku-

reem Khan went out every day, reedes young, sometimes in one *tuksee*, and other times in another. Kurreem used frequently to give his horse to Roopia somewhere amongst the ruins of old buildings, where there was standing grass, and tell him to await there with the horse, saying he was going to the fakeer of the *tuksee* to learn alchymy. One day, however, Roopia brought the horse out from the ruins and stood with it upon the road upon which Kurreem said to witness, 'this Roopia says is afraid go you and tarry with him and keep the horse within the ruins. Kurreem Khan himself went near the high road where there are stores: it having become night time and stood with his gun in his hand, with intent that if there were only one or two *sowars* with Mr Fraser, he would kill him. That day there were six or seven *sowars* and six or seven *chuprasseees* along with Mr Fraser and Kurreem could not get an opportunity but followed the *sowaree* up to the *kothes* of Mr Fraser. Kurreem had told witness that if he did kill Mr Fraser, he (witness) was to run off thence by the way of the hill obliterating his foot marks that he would mount his horse, take Roopia along with him and make off spreading his horse for a short way and then going on slowly and nobody would know who he was that if any body made after him he would load his gun and shoot him too. But as Kurreem did not get an opportunity that day he returned and said that had he been mounted on his horse that day he would certainly have killed him, as it was dark but he could not effect his purpose on foot as there were many persons with Mr Fraser. He witness then deposed to a lying in wait for the commissioner, on the occasion of his visit to a nautch at Hindoo Rao's with the intention of attacking him on his return but Mr Fraser taking a road home which was not direct to his house, Kurreem missed him. He observed to witness that he was a strange sort of a *kafir* (infidel) not to have a torch with him though so high in authority. Kurreem continued to go out every evening taking the witness and the *sayees* with him making enquiry as to Mr Fraser's going out. He was often met in the day time. One day after going to *musjid* (mosque) and reading prayers Kurreem returned and finding the witness cooking, told him to make haste, and ordered the *sayees* to get his horse ready quickly. Kurreem told witness that he (i.e. Mr Fraser) was that day gone to the house of the raja of Kishengurb. We now give the witness's own words.—'Kurreem Khan ate his victuals, got his horse saddled, when about a ghurree of the day remained, mounted and went forward (towards Mr Fraser's house). I also

accompanied him, and Roopia was that day left at home. Myself and Kurreem Khan proceeded on, when we got out of the city gate and reached the canal near the Durgah. I having a *bandee* (short club) in my hand, Kurreem told me to leave the *bandee* at home, and bring a sword while he was reading his prayers there, and to come soon. I, accordingly returned at his desire, to the *kothes*, left the *bandee* took a sword with me, and joined Kurreem. We proceeded by the main road in the direction of the cantonment, and, it having become dark, I told Kurreem that he was mounted, and I on foot that he would run off, and that I would be apprehended. He told me to stand by sword in hand and that, when he fired if any body should seize the bridle of his horse, to come forward and cut him down and not to give way to any apprehension, that he would in no wise allow me to be seized—but to stand by with every courage. He posted me at the distance of twenty paces (from himself) near a garden, close by the canal in the direction of the city. I fell back twenty paces, towards the city according to his desire, and at this time the gentleman (i.e. Mr Fraser's) *sowaree* came up, there was one *sowar* and one or two *peradas* (footmen) with him. Kurreem Khan was at the time turning his horse backwards and forwards, that nobody might take notice of him. He brought his horse up to me, and told me that Mr Fraser was coming, and desired me to run off as soon as he fired his gun and that if I could not make off, to lay hold of the *sheharbund* (straps of his saddle), and run with him. As Mr Fraser was coming up Kurreem walked his horse slowly before Mr Fraser, so that any body seeing him might suppose he was going towards the cantonment. Kurreem had loaded his gun with an *utsee* or large bullet at home, and charged it with two bullets more on the road. One of the three bullets was a large one and the other two were small (common size). When Mr Fraser came upon the road which leads to his house Kurreem held in his horse and when the gentleman came up, turned his horse round and fired his gun at the gentleman, by which the gentleman was killed. All the three horses (Mr Fraser's, the *sowars* and Kurreem Khan's) reared at the report of the gun and Mr Fraser fell upon the ground and the *sowar* and two *peradas* ran off. Kurreem Khan also galloped off. He had previously told me that after he had shot Mr Fraser, he would first gallop his horse towards the cantonment and then come into the city, but God knows whether he did at that time gallop his horse in the direction of the cantonment, or whether he took a different route. Kurreem, however, came

round from that side of the city to the opposite side, and I having run off when I heard the report of the gun, and reached a *kothee*, Kurreem galloped up to me, and told me to go to the *kothes* through the gate, and that he would go to the *kothes* by the Ajmeree gate, *viz* Hindoo Rao's camp, defacing all traces (of his horse's foot-marks). He crossed the canal and rode on, and I proceeded to the *kothes* through the Cabullee gate. Kurreem went in first through the Ajmeree gate to the *kothes* in Durao Gunge, upon the pretence of telling the *sepahoes* there of his having purchased pictures and employed a *doreea* (dog-keeper), that they might, if they were asked, state that Kurreem Khan had come to Delhi upon the nawab's private business. After a lapse of two or three ghurrees, Kurreem came to me at the *kothes* in the Bullenai ward. The Syud, who lives beneath the *kothee*, was present there, as was Roopla *sayees*, to whom Kurreem delivered his horse. Roopla observed to Kurreem that he had well escaped, that Mr Fraser had just been murdered, and proclamation made (by beat of drum), directing the seizure of any straggling horseman that may be met with. Kurreem Khan abused the *sayees*, bidding him not to be blabbing. The horse was in a sweat, and Kurreem told Roopla to unsaddle it and turn it into the stable. Roopla then unsaddled the horse, and put it in the stall. Kurreem Khan desired me to light a candle soon, and bring him out the papers. I lighted a candle, and Kurreem Khan began tearing up all the letters that had been received from Ferozepoor. After tearing them up, he ordered me to wet the fragments, and throw them out. I wetted them in water, and threw some under timbers, some in other places and some among the sand. I asked Kurreem Khan where he had thrown his gun, he said he had thrown it into a well, which was far away. With regard to the throwing away his gun, he first said, he had thrown it into the canal, and afterwards that he had thrown it into a well. I hid four gun-flints in the sand in a *kothee* (room) up-stairs, and threw the iron ram rod and two bullets into the well attached to the *mu-yid* (moat). The nawab had told Kurreem Khan, that, if he was to give him one of his own guns, it might be found out, as his guns had been purchased of Col. Skinner, at 1,000 rupees each, that it was therefore incumbent on him to have a gun made up at Delhi. Kurreem Khan accordingly bought a gun and flints himself when he came to Delhi. He then told me that, if he went himself to have the gun made up, people would recognise him, and desired me to go to a certain workman, have the barrel of the gun cut, and put in order, and to say, if

any body asked me why I was having the gun made up, that I was going to Gwalior. I thereupon went to a workman living in the Chandnee Chouk, but whose name I do not know, and got the gun prepared, for one rupee and four annas. The stock was not made after the European fashion, and the barrel was cut and made in the shape of a blunderbuss, so that it may be hid under a *ruzaee* or quilt, and not be desecrated. The night that Kurreem Khan tore up the papers, he remained at his usual rendezvous, and the next day, when the city gates were shut, Kurreem Khan became alarmed, and went to Moghul Beg at his call—I can recognise the person who came to call him and Islamoola knows his name. When he returned from Moghul Beg's, I did not question him, and the city gates having been opened with the termination of that day, Kurreem Khan told me that half his fears were at an end, that he would go into the city, and desired me to go to Ferozepore with a letter, saying he would be there himself at the lapse of a month. He wrote in his petition to the nawab, that he had purchased dogs of the description he had ordered him to buy. Kurreem Khan, that same day, purchased and brought pictures and dogs from Mr McPherson. On the third day, he despatched Roopla *sayees* to Ferozepore, with the dogs and pictures, associating two bearers with him, for fear of Roopla mentioning any thing, and told me to go in the afternoon and stop at Muhrum Nugur till the evening, to the end that I might hear of any thing that transpired. About this time four Goojurs came to the *kothee*. I do not know whether they came as spies, or upon what errand, but the name of one of them was Khoosheea, and Kurreem caused him to smoke (a pipe), and conversed with him. That person saw Kurreem's horse also, and said he had lost his bread by Mr Fraser's death. He also talked of the assassin's dress, as to the *ul-khaluk* (upper garment) being green, &c, and then went away. After this, the Syud, who lives beneath the *kothee*, came up stairs to Kurreem, and said he had a word to say, that somebody had mentioned his (Kurreem Khan's) name as the person to whom suspicion attached, that he did not recollect the name of the person who had given information, but he thought it was Khoosheeh Casim, or some such person. At this time news having reached Moghul Beg that Kurreem Khan was suspected, Moghul Beg sent a man to call him. Kurreem went to Moghul Beg, and I (deponent) remained at home. When Kurreem returned, I asked him why he had been sent for. He replied, Mirza Moghul Beg had sent for him to tell him not to be under any apprehen-

mon; that the regulations were in force here (Delhi), and, in the event of his being seized, to stick to one statement. I then asked him what he had told Moghul Beg; Kurreem said he had told him he would not prevaricate in his statement, even if he were to be imprisoned twelve years, that Moghul Beg told him, that if he (Kurreem) had any servant to carry a letter, he would write one, and he could send it to Ferozepore, that he had replied, his servant would not go that day, and Moghul Beg then said, never mind, he would send his own servant. At this time I came out of the *kothee* to purchase a *cheera* for my son, intending to buy it that day, and be off on the morrow when I returned from the bazar, after having purchased it, Kurreem Khan told me to go off to Ferozepore immediately, saying that, if there was any noise about the case, he would go through the proceeding. I asked him, whether he had written so in his letter, he said he had, and desired me to tell the sirkar verbally, that he would stick to one statement here, and not equivocate. Afterwards, when Kurreem went to Moghul Beg, a burkundaz came to the *kothee* to call him, and asked where Kurreem Khan was. I said, I had no knowledge, and the burkundaz went away. Kurreem Khan then came and said he had sent away his clothes, and desired me to convey what remained, meantime, Moghul Beg's servant came, and told Kurreem Khan to go and bring away whatever he had conveyed to Moghul Beg's *kothee*, to remain in the *kothee*, and not to be under any apprehension, that there was no fear, he had only to deny the charge. Kurreem Khan then told me to start off immediately otherwise I would also be seized. I went off accordingly, and met Islamoolah and Moghul Beg's servant, who had been sent with the letter, near Muhiun Nugur. We were all three going on, when we met Wasil Khan sowar, bringing a letter from the nawab to us (Kurreem Khan and myself), with directions for us to repair to Ferozepore without delay, and not to tarry at Delhi. Wasil Khan came from Ferozepore after the news of the assassination had reached Ferozepore, and told me verbally that I was ordered to return to Ferozepore immediately, saying he had a letter to that effect; but I did not see the letter, Moghul Beg's servant, who was carrying the letter, told Wasil Khan his name had been written, as connected with the affair, and that it behoved him to go back to Ferozepore, or that he would be taken up in Delhi. Then all four of us proceeded on. Wasil Khan went to Gurgaon dawk, and we took the straight road by Nooh to Ferozepore. I delivered Kurreem Khan's letter to the nawab,

Moghul Beg's servant delivering his master's letter separately. The nawab, Wasil Khan, Hussun Alee, ruzalehdar and myself, proceeded to the *kothee*. The nawab having asked me about the affair, I related all the particulars about Mr. Fraser's murder. He asked me whether Kurreem Khan had become any way alarmed, I said he had sent word by me that he would not quibble or equivocate in his statement, even if he was kept in prison for twelve years. The nawab then observed to Hussun Alee and others who were present, that Kurreem Khan was a bold and intrepid man to have effected what he had done at the time that he was not an undecided or wavering man. The nawab then gave me eighteen rupees, and, having ordered me victuals, told me to tarry in the bastion with Wasil Khan, the brother-in-law of Kurreem Khan, not to venture out, but to change my name. I however went out, and stood in the way, when Hussun Alee told the nawab to have me murdered, or that I would make the affair known, and have them all ruined. I overheard this conversation, and went into the bastion, and told Wasil Khan that I had come from Delhi after three months, and requested permission to go home for one night, saying I would return again. Having obtained his permission, I that moment went off to my house.

Q "Did or did not Kurreem Khan visit Moghul Beg Khan during the two months that yourself and Kurreem Khan lived in the *kothee* in the Bulleamar ward, previous to the assassination of Mr. Fraser?" — A "He used to visit him every day, but I do not know what they talked or consulted about."

Q "Do you know upon what errand or business Wasil Khan went to Delhi four days previous to the assassination?" — A "He came to Delhi to purchase a scabbard for a sword; but I know nothing else as to the motive of his coming to Delhi."

Q "Was Hussun Alee present when yourself and Kurreem Khan took leave of the nawab to come to Delhi?" — A "Hussun Alee was not present at the time I took leave of the nawab, but I met him going from his house to the nawab, he asked me where I was going, and I remaining quiet, he shook his head, and said he knew I was going to Delhi. I conceive Hussun Alee had no knowledge of this affair before; yet the nawab did not keep any matter a secret from him."

Q "What more have you to depose?" — A "When I reached my home, the nawab sent Mirza Khoda Bukh Beg, Hussun Alee, and three or four sowars, to seize me, but as nobody had given them any information, and I was secreted

in the routes, on the roof of my house, Mirza Khoda Bukhsa Beg and others put my wives upon their camels, and asked where I was; they said I was gone to Ferozepore. The sowars said they had come a-hunting byrannas, and that they wanted me also for that purpose, they returned to Ferozepore but, not finding me there, they again proceeded to the village in which I reside, by the nawab's order, and hearing that I was away from home, returned a second time. I went to the village Khohur, in the jurisdiction of the Rao Raja, and resided with Kumrood-deen and Jowhuree his brother, whom I desired not to point me out to any body for the present, that I might see how the affair ended. The nawab sent other Mewattees of the country after me, telling them to kill me wherever they could find me, but not to carry me to him, and that he would give them villages and lands for that service. I then proceeded from the village Khohur, to the village Awashee, by night, and told the whole affair to Mookarim and Shahamut, and informed them that the nawab was bent on having me murdered, and urged that if they could send some person to any of the English authorities, and get me introduced to some gentleman, I might escape with my life. Mookarim and Shahamut said they had a friend in the palace at Delhi, that they would proceed there in eight days, and return in eight days more, bringing me a *pardana* of pardon. I went back to Kumrood-deen, in village Khohur, and ten days afterwards Mookarim and Shahamut came to the village Khohur, with a *pardana*, they did not give the paper or *pardana* to me, but gave it into the hands of Kumrood-deen, I being in the hills at the time. Kumrood-deen told Mookarim and Shahamut that if they would come again in three days he would introduce Unna Meo to them. Kumrood-deen told me one day, that Mookarim and Shahamut had given him a paper, I told him I could not know the purport of it without having it read. My second wife who resides in Khohur told me there was nothing to fear and advised me to proceed to Delhi, saying, I would be in safety there, otherwise the nawab would not spare my life. Mookarim and Shahamut then told me they would have the *pardana*, granting me pardon, read to me, and went to bring a mootaddee to read it, they then gave information at the thana of Nowgayan, and the whole thana came to Khohur to apprehend me. Meanwhile, Kumrood-deen told me he suspected the paper was a forgery; that it had not been sent by any English gentleman, and that those people had been employed by the nawab to waylay and murder me. upon this I ran off into the hills in the vicinity

of Khohur, and the people of the village took Mookarim, Shahamut, and the police people, aule, and told them Unna was not with them. Mahomed Khan then called Jowhuree Mewatte, brother of Kumrood-deen, and told him Unna was with him, that he would get him (Jowhuree) a reward from the nawab if he would cause Unna to be seized. Jowhuree said Unna was not with him, that he had come to the village, but a dispute having occurred, he had absconded. Mahomed Khan then again sent his own son to the village Khohur, and called Jowhuree, saying the nawab wanted him. Jowhuree waited on the nawab, and the nawab took him by the hand, and told him he would give him a village, and one or two hundred rupees, if he would not allow Unna, who reposed confidence in him, to proceed into the British territory. Jowhuree, when he came back, told me all this, and I then proceeded to Bareilly, going through the Bhurtpoor territory, and came from Bareilly to Secundrabad, when I heard that Mr Colvin was come to investigate the case, intending to give myself up and obtain a pardon, and I am now come from Secundrabad to Delhi.

Q "Do you recognise the gun, which is here shewn to you, as having been in the possession of Kurram Khan and as being the gun with which he shot Mr Fraser?—A "This is the identical gun. I well know this—its stock is bound with iron. I myself had it prepared by a workman in Delhi, and I will point out the workman who prepared it."

This deposition was given on oath, and was delivered unhesitatingly it lasted four hours.

The rest of the evidence (a great number of other witnesses were examined) was circumstantial, but corroborative of the story told by Unna Meo—the solemn asseverations of the Khutuk chuprassee and the confident testimony of the mistresses, who stocked the carbine five months ago, are amongst the most striking parts of the corroborative evidence. Some of the nawab's papers, too, referred to Mr. Fraser by the name of "dog", as stated by Unna.

The defence consisted of a minute review of the evidence for the prosecution, and the trifling discrepancies, which did exist, were well pointed out. Thirty-two witnesses were named, but nothing of importance was elicited to some indeed not a question was put by the defendant, and of many he could give no information as to who they were, or where they could be found.

Moghul Beg was acquitted, Mr Colvin not deeming the evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction.

The *Delhi Gazette* says "We have no

doubt that Mr Colvin has come to a conscientious decision on the matter, but we cannot help regretting the result, inasmuch as we believe that Moghul Beg could not have been ignorant of what was going on, although he may have been too cunning to commit himself. We are strengthened in this belief by having been given to understand that he had reasons, connected with his own interests, in an expected inquiry into the validity of his title to a portion of the jagheer at present held by him, which rendered Mr Fraser's removal a desirable object, and, from his known connexion with Shumssoodeen and the fact of Kureem Khan having been with him on the day of his apprehension we cannot but think that he must have been a willing coadjutor although the same may not have been legally established.

On the trial of Shumssoodeen Khan the jagheerdar of Iroozepore which commenced on the 24th July Emma delivered the same deposition.

In the cross examination of witnesses by the defendant's counsel in no instance did he attempt to grapple with those points of the evidence which bore strong-est against his client. All the questions were unimportant and many frivolous; there was an endavour to record Emma as the servant of Kureem Khan not of the nawab and to show that when the jagheer was attached the ryots received a remission of rent as an inducement to give any testimony that might be required of them; both, however, immediately fell to the ground.

The *Dilh Galette* observes: 'Shumssoodeen's valued Ishundecar Beg was from his youth, the *protegé* of William Fraser, who treated him with great kindness and partiality provided him in education and eventually obtained him employment. Such is the man who now appears at the bar a pleader in behalf of one arraigned as his patron's murderer.' Instances such as these are constantly thrust on our notice in this country and we hardly know whether the ingratitude of Isfandecar or the hypocrisy of Kureem Khan, which led him to pray within an hour of committing the murder excites the greatest disgust.

Kureem Khan was pronounced guilty. The decision in respect to the nawab was not promulgated at the date of the last advices. The court ended the proceedings on the 3d August.

An ingenious trick was got up on behalf of the nawab. Two forged *roogas* were given into the hands of Mr Simon Fraser by one of Shumssoodeen's partisans said to bear the seal of the Nawab of Juggur, one of them (without the name of the person addressed) contained a promise of 15 000 rupees and four villages.

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for the assassination of Mr Fraser, the other (also without the name of the person addressed) says that, 'since Shumssoodeen's sowar has been apprehended on suspicion, there is no fear, &c &c.' Copies of the two *roogas* were produced at Juggur, by Jumna Doss, a shopkeeper of Delhi, with a message from one Hurput Rac, the individual who gave the said to be original *roogas* to the magistrate that, if the nawab of Juggur would send some confidential person to negotiate with him, and give him a round sum of money he would deliver up the *roogas*, otherwise he would give them up to the magistrate. The nawab, very properly, sent Jumna Doss, under a guard to the magistrate who immediately apprehended Hurput Rac. This individual states that he got the *roogas* from Sheo Suhai of Khotuk, a man who had been a *ruhsiddi* in the nawab's service for many years. Sheo Suhai has been apprehended and brought into Delhi.

According to advices from Delhi, the natives seem quite confident that the nawab will be acquitted. They say Isfandecar Beg has written from Allahabad, that the authorities there were convinced that the charges were the result of conspiracy.

Kureem Khan was hanged on the 26th, on the spot where he had shot Mr Fraser. Three companies of infantry 100 sowars belonging to Nawab Izz Mahomed Khan and a vast concourse of native and European inhabitants, were present. Kureem behaved with great intrepidity and firmness to the last moment, and died without a single groan. This event, it is supposed seals the Nawab's doom, who as the principal must undergo the same penalty.

MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND

The major part of the Bengal army has signified its approval of Mr Curnin's plan of a *Retiring Fund*. This gentleman has obtained permission to proceed to England, to settle the arrangements of that measure. Upon Mr Curnin stating to Sir Charles Metcalfe that the mission would for the time deprive him of the emoluments of the situations he filled besides putting him to extra expense and soliciting some special pecuniary allowance on the ground that he was going upon a public, not a private, object Sir Charles said he had not the power to send him home on any such deputation, nor could he give him one rupee of the public money, all he could do was to grant him leave of absence, and make no permanent arrangement to deprive him of his office in the mint. He then inquired what Mr Curnin estimated his expenses would amount to, and upon the latter stating that he

(Q)

would manage to make them not exceed 6,000 rupees, Sir Charles begged him to accept the sum from his private purse, with an additional sum for his expenses in England.

INDIGO PROSPECTS

Contrary to our anticipations of last week, the accounts we have had for some days from the districts, with the exception of Kishnagar, have been very unfavourable, more particularly, however, from Tirhoot, where a great part of the lands were under water, the bunds having in many places given way. We can only state the present general opinion, which is, that it will range about 1,10,000 to 1,15,000 maunds. — *1st Aug Pr Curr Aug 27*

We copy from the *Hurkaru* a comparative table of indigo produced at a larger number of factories, for the last and present years. The list is partly an estimate, partly made up from final reports of the season. The total this year is 65,740 mds, for the factories comprehended in the return, being 8411 mds in excess of last year in Bengal, and 2,450 less in Tirhoot, for the same factories included in both lists. The weather has been so unfavourable every where all last month, that considerable abatement must be made from estimates of the crop formed in June and July. — *Our Sept 1*

ARCHDEACON OF CALCUTTA

The ceremony of the induction of the Rev F Dealtry as Archdeacon of Calcutta to which office he has been elected and instituted by the Lord Bishop on the resignation of the Rev D Cresswell took place this morning at the cathedral. Much controversy is going on in the papers respecting Mr Dealtry's advancement over the heads of his seniors. *Ibid*

DHARMA SHABHA

At the Dharma Shabha on the 23d August, Raja Kaleekrishna in the chair, the secretary said, that one Omachurn Bose, who was transported to Prince of Wales Island, and took his meals on board ship, had been returned about a year solicited a document, specifying the articles of his atonement, which he may be re-admitted into the Hindoo community. The pundits after an hour's deliberation declared their opinion, that the applicant should be required to give 740 kahuns of courtes to Brahmans. The Chairman proposed that the opinion written and signed by the pundits, should be stamped with the Shabha's seal. The motion was seconded by Raja Kaleekrishna, and unanimously adopted, with an addition, that the document should bear upon it a declaration from the secretary, confirming the decision of the pundits.

Radhacant Deb, one of the native justices of the peace, was present, concurring in this proceeding. This circumstance has elicited the following remarks from the *Reformer*.

"Viewing the proceedings we have above noticed in the light we have represented them, we ask, can any man, who is at all prone to evil deeds, look upon a magistrate who was known to absolve the greatest criminals on the payment of 100 rupees worth of courtes to the Brahmans, with any respect or awe? certainly not. On the contrary, he is likely to look upon such a magistrate as the absolver of all criminals and hope to find favour in his eyes. On these grounds, we cannot but consider that the character which a magistrate ought ever to maintain, is incompatible with any connection with a society, the proceedings of which are of the description we have shewn those of the Dharma Shabha to be. We therefore think our worthy magistrate from whose future acts we have much to expect will relinquish all connection with such a society as the Dharma Shabha or, which would be far better, but which we fear is a really Herculean task, reform that society, and from a patron of ignorance, superstition, and crime, change it into one of an opposite character."

LA MARTINIÈRE

At a meeting of the governors of the above named charity held at the Government house, on the 15th August the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

That the public religious instruction, given to the children of the school be in conformity with the principles held in common by the English, Scotch, Roman Greek and Armenian churches, but that the school be not placed under any particular denomination of Christians and that no points which are in controversy between the said churches be touched upon in the course of public instruction.

That the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Most Rev Dr St Ledger, and the Rev Mr Charles be requested to frame a plan of religious instruction and a form of prayer for family devotional exercises, in conformity with these principles.

That the head master, besides his literary qualifications, shall give satisfactory testimonials of high moral and religious character, and his cordial acquiescence in the above resolutions, and his willingness to conduct the school accordingly.

DR. TWINING

The death of Mr William Twining, surgeon on this establishment, is felt as a public calamity, for, independently of

the great personal regard in which he was held by the whole community,—every one seems to feel that his death has left a vacancy in the profession that cannot be filled up. This melancholy event has produced the greater sensation in Calcutta, from the circumstance of its having been occasioned by an accident. Last Wednesday evening Dr Twining was making his usual round of visits, when his carriage was run against by a gentleman's buggy. The concussion threw the gentleman out of the buggy, and his thigh bone was broken by the fall. The doctor who had immediately alighted on discovering this, called a palkee, and not chusing to trust the sufferer to native hands, lifted him from the ground himself and placed him in the palkee. In doing this he strained himself and, being conscious of a serious injury, went into Dr Thomson's dispensary near which the accident happened. He had then great difficulty of breathing but after a little rest went home, where he was attended by medical friends. Even the first night he despaired of recovery, and made some arrangement of his affairs, but confidence partially returned that night being the most uneasy which he passed, and this confidence we understand remained with him till the last moment.—*Cour, Aug 28*

Mr Twining was about forty five years of age his countenance was intelligent and expressive and strongly marked with benevolence. He was of the most abstemious habits and capable of enduring great fatigue in the pursuit of his labours. Indeed we learn from a friend, that he had not for the past ten years been a single day absent from duty. Of his qualifications as a medical man, we will leave others to speak for him, but if we may judge from the extent of his practice, and his rapid rise to the top of his profession we may conclude, that it was to his talents and research he was indebted for the eminent place he occupied, and the esteem in which he was held by all classes in Calcutta, native and European.—*Englishman.*

A meeting of the friends and patients of Dr Twining was held at the Town hall, on the 4th September, R H Rattray, Esq, in the Chair, when it was resolved, "That the subscription already opened (amounting to Rs 3600) be extended, for the purpose of collecting a sufficient sum to be laid out in some manner, which shall best perpetuate his memory, and record the grateful estimation in which his eminent professional talents, his unwearied and zealous attention, his uniform amenity and kindness, were held by his numerous patients and friends

METCALFE LIBRARY

At a public meeting, convened by the sheriff, at the Town Hall, on the 30th August, to consider of the best mode of commemorating the emancipation of the press, it was resolved

"That a public subscription be opened to provide for the erection of a building, which shall be called *The Metcalfe Library*, and that, on the portico, or other conspicuous part of the building the object of its erection to wit— In commemoration of the freedom of the Indian press having been recognized by law, under the government of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, shall be recorded by a suitable inscription

"That the building which shall be ornamental and commodious, be offered free of rent, and in trust for the reception of a public subscription library, to be formed on a scale and conducted in a liberal manner worthy of this metropolis. The Metcalfe Library to be so offered free of rent and in trust on condition—

"First—That the edifice be kept in repair from the funds of such library,

Second—That a provision be made for opening the library, and allowing the use of books gratis to poor students, whether native, East Indian, or European belonging to any college or any public school of medicine now established, or which may be hereafter founded in Calcutta this privilege being granted under such precautions, to prevent its being abused as the committee presiding over the affairs of the library shall devise.

Third—That in matters connected with the library all possible accommodation and facility be afforded to respectable strangers visiting this city, either from the interior the other Indian presidencies or from other countries.

That the committee be instructed to apply to Sir Charles Metcalfe for permission to place his statue or bust in the contemplated building, with an appropriate inscription, and that the inscription in question shall include Sir Charles Metcalfe's letter of the 20th June last, and the act under which the press of all India is declared free by law.

A committee was also appointed, for the purpose of promoting a public illumination and subscription dinner, to be given on the 15th September, to celebrate the freedom of the press in India.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

At a numerous meeting at the Town Hall, on the 31st August, it was resolved to establish in Calcutta a public library of reference and circulation, that shall be open to all ranks and classes without distinction, and sufficiently extensive to supply the wants of the entire community in every department of literature.

The first name on the list of subscribers

is that of Dwarkanath Tagore, for 500 rupees. The first donation of books was from Mr. William Thacker, who presented Cobbett's History of England and State Trials, in all twenty-nine volumes.

Nearly 100 gentlemen have agreed to purchase proprietary interests at Rs. 300 each.

ASSAM

Intelligence of a melancholy nature has just been received from the disturbed districts near Suidyah in Assam. Lieut. Charlton, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, and his detachment of lascars, having succeeded in getting one of the guns belonging to the boats attached to that post, with great difficulty, dragged up to a stockade in advance of Beesa, where the rebel Gauris had taken up a position, opened a fire of grape upon the adverse force, and gallantly drove them out of the stockade; but trusting too much to the fear which the defeat had caused, Lieut. C. boldly pursued the enemy at a pace with which the gun could not keep up, forced them into another stockade, which he immediately stormed and carried, but received in the attack a serious blow on the leg, by which the large bone was fractured, and he was necessitated to proceed for medical advice to Bishnauth, where he now remains. The sepoys behaved with the utmost gallantry, though opposed to a force six times their own in numerical strength. Five or six men were severely wounded.

The province (Assam) has been more than unusually unhealthy this year, scarcely any one having escaped fever who has been at all exposed, and by no means holds out much encouragement to others to enter it.—*Englishman, Sept. 1*

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Sir Henry Fane, the new commander-in-chief, arrived at Kedgee, in the *Triu Briton*, on the 3d September, and landed at Calcutta on the 5th.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 27 and 28

Faulkner v. Wheeler—This was an action for libel, brought by Mr. Faulkner, manager of the Male Asylum, against Mr. Wheeler, who keeps an auction and commission warehouse; the libel being contained in an anonymous letter sent to Capt. Haig, secretary to the Male Asylum. The damages were laid at 5,000 rupees.

The *Advocate-general*, for the plaintiff, characterized the libel as one of a most atrocious nature, amongst other things,

it described the plaintiff as a man "having no morality and less religion." An anonymous letter had appeared in one of the newspapers, respecting the Male Asylum, before the libel complained of.

The copying the letter in question, and the sending it, by direction of the defendant, were proved, as well as the receipt of the letter by Capt. Haig, who had no doubt it referred to the plaintiff. A person named Samuel Thomas deposed that he wrote and composed the letter, from information he got from Mr. Wheeler. This witness stated, in cross-examination, that he had been employed by a chaplain at Trichinopoly three years, as writer and clerk of the church, and left five or six months ago. There were some books missing just before he came away, though no suspicion attached to him. He had told young Mr. Wheeler that he should be obliged to give up his father as the author of the letter, that he was sorry he had been made an instrument by his father to injure another man. When he wrote the letter, Mr. Wheeler said he could prove the charges. In the course of his cross-examination, this witness stoutly negatived questions which imputed to him a participation in the *assaults* of the transaction.

Mr. Campbell, for the defendant, declared that, if he could have believed his client had in any way participated in the publication of the atrocious libel in question, he should have doubted whether he was justified in undertaking his cause. He agreed that a more atrocious and diabolical libel had never been brought before a court of justice. But he contended that the witness Thomas, was not merely a *particeps criminis*, but the whole and sole inventor and convener of the libel.

A witness, named James Dance, "in no employ," deposed that he saw Thomas at Mrs. Collins' house, and heard him ask him how he could write such a letter to Capt. Haig; he replied "I want to catch fish," adding "I composed and wrote it, the rough copy is with Mr. Wheeler." On being asked how he could bring Mr. Wheeler into trouble, he said, "I would not bring myself into trouble for two shiploads of Wheeler's." He (Thomas) said further, that some of the directors of the Asylum had submitted the case to Sir R. Palmer, who recommended that the matter should be brought into Court, and he would play the devil with Wheeler. Thomas also said, he could get Wheeler out of his trouble, for he could turn the matter any way he pleased. The witness (Dance) stated that he took notes of what passed. These imputed declarations were denied by Thomas on his cross-examination. John Francis Wheeler, son of the defendant, deposed that Thomas showed him a letter against Mr. Faulkner,

which he requested him to correct; that he did not say it was written by any one's authority, but that it was to gratify a grudge against Mr. Faulkner.

The *Chief Justice* (Sir R. Palmer) characterized the libel as "one of the most atrocious that had ever emanated from the pen of a slanderer."

Sir R. Comyn entirely agreed with the Chief Justice. The libel, his Lordship said, was most wicked and malicious, and had been most correctly characterized by the counsel on both sides: the charge was of a character which, if true, would not only render the plaintiff liable to be hooted out of society, but to be tried for a capital crime.

Verdict for the plaintiff, damages 2,000 rupees.

The libel is not published in the reports of the trial.

MISCELLANEOUS

BENTINCK TESTIMONIAL

A meeting of the subscribers to the Bentinck Testimonial took place at the College-hall, on the 15th July, for the purpose of deciding on the nature of the testimonial to be voted to Lord William Bentinck. Mr. Norton was called to the chair, who explained that the amount realized would not allow them to entertain the idea of building a town-hall, and that, in compliance with the resolution at the former meeting, it was necessary to confine themselves to "some lasting memorial expressive of the common feelings of the people of this presidency."

It was then resolved that Lord William Bentinck should be requested to sit for his portrait, to be painted by one of the first English masters, and to be put up, with the permission of government, in the banquetting room, and that it be submitted to government, that, in case of any town hall or other like public building being hereafter erected in Madras, this portrait of Lord William Bentinck be put up therein.

It was suggested, by one of the native gentlemen, that a statue of Lord William Bentinck would be more desirable than a portrait, but it was explained that the amount of subscriptions raised would not be anything like sufficient for such a purpose.

The *Herald* states, that the meeting consisted of only about half-a-dozen, and attributes the smallness of the funds to "the pernicious restriction system."

MR. CURMIN'S RETIRING FUND.

The Madras army appears to approve of Mr. Curmin's plan of a Retiring Fund almost unanimously. A few anonymous writers in the newspapers have cavilled at it, but, at meetings of officers at the

different stations, it has been cordially received. The *Madras Herald* of Aug. 5 says: "The cause of the Retiring Fund is, we observe with satisfaction, now steadily progressing through our army. Hyderabad, first in strength, stood proudly and prominently forward, and Trichinopoly, Vellore, Bangalore, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mercara, and Vizianagram, all crowd thickening in her train. The spirit almost universally reigns, that early sacrifices are well spent that ensure comfort and independence to the remotest moiety of life. In a prospective view, we might almost say, that the plan laid down meets scarce a dissentient voice; the progressive payments required scarce abridge an annual income, the temporary sacrifices of personal emoluments can in no respect be considered such, while the operation of the fund alone gives them that light

JURIES IN INDIA.

A correspondent of the *Madras Herald*, of August 5th, supplies the following numerical facts relative to juries in India:

"The judicial establishment, in seven of the zillahs under the Madras presidency, consists of a judge, assistant-judge and register, and in six of a judge and register. Each judicial officer is required to try and decide eight cases a month; so that (allowing, on an average, one month to each court for adjournment) the number of cases to be decided by the European judges alone is 240 per annum. If the European judges require the assistance of a jury, much more do the less enlightened, less disinterested, sadder ameens. Now if (as I believe is the case) each zillah has two sadder ameens, those sadder ameens deciding each 20 cases a month, the number of cases decided by these officers every year is 5720. If the sadder ameens require the assistance of juries, much more do the less able district mooniffs. Now, in a zillah with which I am acquainted, there are 13 district mooniffs, each of whom are by the regulations required to decide 20 cases monthly, but as that is a large zillah, we will allow 10 district mooniffs for each zillah, or 130 in the 13 zillahs, who, as they have no adjournments, will decide 31,200 cases per annum. Now, if we add these cases together, we have an aggregate of 39,824 civil cases decided every year, by the judicial establishment of Madras!—requiring no less than 39,824 jurors; or, allowing, in accordance with Mr. Clarke's calculation, that one man should serve on two juries every year, and that a jury be composed of twelve, we shall require for the completion of this system, a supply of 238,944 jurymen per annum! enlightened, pure, disinterested,

impartial, unbiased, independent, unpaid jurymen!

SEDITION IN THE ARMY

A private letter from Hyderabad states that a moonshie of the 28th is in custody for seditious doings and writings, and that the guards are all on the *qui vive*. This may be a first evidence of the happy effects of concentrating large masses of native troops in single stations.—*Mad Herald, Aug 1*

WHALE

The *Times* of Saturday last says "The large grampus which had been playing its gambols in the roads, died, we understand, at the beginning of the week and his body was dragged ashore near Innore. A similar report was conveyed to us a few days ago but, unless more than one of the tribe has been recently moving about in the roads, it can hardly be true as the same or one very near akin, has since been seen in the roads and on Thursday evening, he was seen rising at intervals of two or three minutes for upwards of two hours.—*Mad Cour Aug 10*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

A horticultural society has been formed (July 17) at this presidency. The Governor had consented to become its patron and tendered the use of a portion of the government garden either at Gully or Madras for the purpose of making experiments. Mr Sullivan is president.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TRAVANCOR

Under the auspices of the Devan Sobrow the canal from Quilon to Travandrum has been to be completed in a few months more, and there is the every prospect of a canal mine being opened and worked near Cape Comorin. Mr Silcock (formerly a Bombay engineer and a highly ingenious and talented gentleman) is now superintending the two last mentioned works.—*Corr Mad Herald*

COURTS OF INQUIRY AND MARTIAL

We learn from Bangalore, that the court of inquiry instituted to inquire into the abuses of the commissariat continues its investigation and it is said much speculation and fraud have been discovered. The native manager is represented as being kept a close prisoner in his house while his landed property which is considerable in the cantonment, has been seized by the police.

As regards the late trial and honourable acquittal of Captain Arthur report says that several officers of the 20th regt N I who appeared as witnesses against

Captain A, are themselves now to be brought to trial. The result of Capt. A's trial, we are told by a correspondent, gave general satisfaction.—*Mad Cour July 16*

VENCATACHELLUM — ABOLITION OF FLOGGING

Vencatachelum, the discharged sepoy from the 30th N I, who was convicted of attempting the life of lieutenant-col Townsend, of the same corps, suffered the sentence of the law yesterday morning. The unfortunate man had since his condemnation, conducted himself as one sensible of his situation. He was we have authority to say discovered in apparent earnest and sincere prayer early yesterday morning, and when being led to the place of execution his deportment was firm and resolute, but at the same time respectful. He was anxious to be permitted to pass on his way to the fatal spot through the gate where the sepoy guard is stationed, and with a string of flowers round his neck—the first part of his request could not, of course be complied with, but the second part was.

Much as we may be opposed to the use of the cat, as a means of punishment in the army we cannot deny that its abolition among the native troops is likely to be of serious and pernicious consequences. If dismissed from the service, except in cases requiring a heavy degree of punishment instead of corporal or some equally effective mode of correction is to be awarded to all who may offend to a certain extent and for crimes heretofore punishable by flogging we hesitate not to say, we foresee in this new but unwise system many and great evils. It has tended to place the unfortunate man in that wretched situation and it had like to have led to the loss of another life.—*Mad Cour July 9 and 11*

THE BREAKWATER

Some differences have occurred between the committee and the subscribers to the breakwater. The committee advertised that 'with three exceptions, in number, all the principal subscribers immediately paid their subscriptions' adding that 'it appears that every condition on which the subscriptions were made has been strictly fulfilled and that they have every reason to hope that the subscriptions which were withheld will now be paid up. Mr Norton (the Advocate General) and Sir R. Palmer, were mentioned as amongst the number of recusants. The former upon this published the following letter, he had addressed to the breakwater committee—'As I was waited upon this morning with the Breakwater subscription-book I beg to explain to you that I cannot consider the condition for

collecting the subscriptions, namely, the adoption of a plan of a breakwater at a general meeting, complied with by a resolution to construct a breakwater at 350 yards' distance from the shore, without any definite plan of such structure having been sanctioned, either as regards dimensions or estimate especially as the dimensions and estimate of one suggested by Capt. Cotton were not agreed to by the late general meeting. I shall nevertheless, be happy to transfer and contribute my subscription towards forwarding the object of a breakwater, as soon as my plan and estimate shall have been agreed on and published by the present committee, as sanctioned by an engineer, either solely or in conjunction with Capt. Cotton, should it be resolved eventually that any such plan shall be carried into effect with the assistance of Government. I must be allowed to say that until some such plan shall have been so adopted and promulgated, it is premature to call for subscriptions which, for anything yet appearing, may be appropriated in mere experiments, without any decided or definite plan at all.

This gentleman protested therefore, against the imputation of refusing to pay his subscription, 'after the committee had fulfilled its engagements.' Mr. Norton added that many declined paying their subscriptions on the same ground as he.

Sir R. Palmer, in a letter to the committee expresses himself as follows:— "It might, perhaps, have been as well if you had stated not only that *three of the principal subscribers* had withheld their subscriptions, but how many others likewise had done the same by returning the subscription book, when sent to them, unpaid. As regards your hope that the subscriptions withheld will now be paid up, I have only to say that, from your present report I am the more convinced of the propriety of adhering to my determination as already communicated to you and that so far from being satisfied that the conditions upon which I enrolled my name as a subscriber have been performed in spirit, my opinion is with great deference to you that they have not been performed, either in letter or spirit.

The *Madras Gazette*, of August 1 says:—"We copy from the *Fort St George Gazette* a report of the Breakwater Committee, and we perfectly coincide with the Editor of the *Herald*, that 'they have displayed a creditable activity in their proceedings; indeed, when we consider how short a time has elapsed since the last public meeting and how much has been accomplished, we have great reason to congratulate those interested in this truly national undertaking on the selection of an executive committee. Since the report

alluded to was drawn up, a most successful experiment has been tried, in the presence of the committee, on the beach opposite to the custom house. Two stones, weighing together about three tons, were placed on a catamaran, and hauled through the surf to the site of the proposed breakwater. The catamaran went through the surf with the utmost facility, with only six men upon it—the stones were not lashed—and although the large surf went right over men and all, yet the stones did not move from their position. We learn that upwards of 20,000 rupees of the breakwater subscription has been already paid being about half the total amount, and two-thirds of the sum which has been subscribed in Madras.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

For some time past the newspapers of this presidency have contained long letters upon the subject of some alleged ecclesiastical offence imputed to the Rev. Mr. Rhemius, belonging to the Church Missionary Society. We have abstained from noticing the subject principally because of our inability to obtain from these published statements a clear view of the case. We find, by the last *Madras papers*, that Mr. Rhemius and three of his colleagues have been cut off from the society, the cause we believe is their avowal of certain religious opinions, at variance with those entertained by the Church Society. Some allusion to heterodoxical opinions in the Church Missionaries, in this part of his diocese, was, we believe made by Bishop Wilson, in one of his charges, but we have seen nothing in the authorized publications at home, which afford us any information respecting this painful topic. The controversy has recently acquired more bitterness, in consequence of an unauthorized publication of a letter by the Rev. J. Tucker, a Church missionary at Palamottah in the *Madras Christian Magazine*.

In using the word "controversy" we should explain that the controversy is not between parties of either side the principals remaining silent. The *Herald* considers 'the preserving silence both of Mr. Rhemius and the Church Missionary Society, under present circumstances, and under a controversy which each day assumes some new obnoxious feature, as reprehensible as extraordinary. It adds,

"There cannot be a doubt that these principals have attentively watched the progress of the discussions that have been carried on, and, on neither side, it is equally clear has the earnest wish been expressed, or attempt made to repress the indirect real of misjudging friends."—The *Gazette* notices the general belief, 'That Ministers of the Gospel have condescended to take advantage of the very

questionable practice of writing under anonymous signatures."—The *Courier* observes—"We have all along indulged a hope that the Committee would come forward, and by submitting to the public a full and correct statement of all the circumstances leading to the cutting off of Mr. Rhenius from all connection with the Society, leave others to judge of the correctness or otherwise of their conduct and proceedings. The Rev Mr. Rhenius and his missionary brethren have been some time in Madras, and, it would appear, the committee are perfectly indifferent as to whether the cause of Christianity suffer or not from the withdrawal of four such zealous servants from the vineyard."

We learn that the Rev Mr Rhenius, in conjunction with his late missionary colleagues of Tinnevely, is about establishing a new mission, in the west of Madras, "depending under God, for support on the Christian public. To one who has laboured so zealously, and with such abundant fruits, we doubt not that this will be readily extended in the new field, to which he has devoted energies, hitherto rewarded with such happy results. Though we still look for a proper authenticated explanation of late events, yet in active and zealous aid from the Christian public, in the sacred task Mr Rhenius and his fellow-labourers are about to undertake, we trust to see all minor differences suffered to emerge. Should they hereafter join any society, it will be duly noticed. Circumstances must regulate this, though we do not see that it can consistently occur, without it is attended by the same freedom of opinion and expression as they now enjoy. In the meantime, Mr Rhenius has, with a proper independence, declined receiving the salary the Church Missionary Society had kindly offered him for the next three years.—*Mad. Herald, July 1*

From the *Times* of Wednesday last we learn, that the towns and villages in the vicinity of Wallajahpettah are the places where the future labours of the Rev Mr Rhenius, and we presume his brethren, will be exercised. A population of about eighty thousand souls, the supposed number of inhabitants in the towns and villages alluded to, presents a very inviting field for Missionary labours, nor can we doubt the exertions of Mr. R and his brethren being every whit as successful as they were in Tinnevely. We have not heard when Mr R intends proceeding to Wallajahpettah, but when the day may arrive, we feel assured he will leave Madras accompanied by the best wishes of many.—*Mad. Cow, July 24.*

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

An affair of honour took place, last week, at Bangalore, between Lieut. Joy and Ensign Davies, of the 37th N. I., in which the latter was mortally wounded. All the parties concerned in this affair, (Lieut. Joy, and Lieut. Powys and Morland, the seconds,) have been put upon trial before a military tribunal.—*Standard, Aug. 18*

DR MALCOLMSON.

Dr Malcolmson, who was wounded in the late affair of honour, in which his antagonist was killed, now lies in a very dangerous state, the wound in his hand having brought on a locked-jaw. The seconds are on their way to Bombay, to stand their trial.—*Id.*

THE 6TH LIGHT CAVALRY.

We understand that the old and respectable corps, the 6th Light Cavalry, is at present on the *quartus*, in consequence of a misunderstanding between the commanding officer and one of the subalterns of the regiment. We are not in possession of the facts, but we understand the subject to be interesting to the public as affording a fresh instance in the annals of the Indian army as to the best method by which an officer may be brought to his bearings, without the aid of the espionage system—of the baneful effects of which we have had so many instances of late. Our readers will probably remember the case of Lord Brudenell. A Court of Inquiry, formed of experienced officers, has been sitting for some days, investigating the affair and from what has transpired, the general sentiment of society is in favour of the young officer.—*Id., Aug. 1*

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir Henry Lane, G C B, the commander-in-chief in India, reviewed, on the 21st August, the troops from Madras the Mount and Palayam, under the command of Brigadier-general Doveton. (B His excellency was received with the salute due to his rank by the troops in line under the command of Sir R W O Callaghan. After Sir Henry Lane had passed down the line, Sir Robert delivered over the command to Brigadier-general Doveton, under whose orders the manoeuvres were performed. The general orders issued by Sir R W O'Callaghan conveyed the approbation expressed by Sir Henry, of the state of discipline, steadiness under arms, and military appearance, displayed by the troops of all arms reviewed under the command of Brigadier-general Doveton, as so creditable to that high character which the Madras army has ever maintained."

His Excellency embarked for Calcutta on the 29th. The surf was very high when Sir Henry and his staff embarked, and a boat returning from the *True Briton* filled with water, but no lives were lost.

MILITARY FUND

It is with no ordinary satisfaction we communicate to the army the expunction of the exclusion clause from the regulations of its military fund. The majority of votes in favour of the new rule has exceeded two-thirds of the number received, as required by the regulations, and the resolution passed in consequence orders a communication to the army that sec 3d has been cancelled and that the following regulation is substituted in its place: 'That the Fund be hereafter open to widows or orphans, under the rule that governs admission of cadets to the army, and that all existing marriages (hitherto excluded under the old) be recognized and admitted under the new rule by paying all up arrears of subscription, &c according to the existing rates from the date of marriage with interest at 4 per cent accumulated half yearly' — *Mad Herald, Oct 4*

THE CURRENCY

The Madras Mint is abolished. Business we are informed ceased on the 3d instant. Orders have been issued for the remaining gold and silver on hand to be melted and bullion to be shipped for Calcutta by the first opportunity. The servants of the establishment are to be pensioned off — *Mad Times Sept 9*

Bombay.

1 AW

SUPREME COURT, July 13

Mahomed Ameen Abdool Rahimoon and Peerkhan Hajeekhan were indicted, the one for selling, the other for buying a Caffree girl and boy within the island of Bombay. This case excited considerable interest, both from the circumstance of the criminals being foreigners, and the children having been kidnapped in Bombay for the purpose of sale.

The Caffree girl being examined, stated in substance as follows. Her mother was in the service of the girl's present master when he went on a pilgrimage. She accompanied her mother from Bombay to the place of pilgrimage. Her mother died and she returned with her master of her own accord to Bombay. She wished to come, she had eaten master's food and wished to serve him. She did not go out of his service, but was seized by an Abyssinian and taken away. The man gave her sweetmeats and enticed her away. She and other girls were playing

on the road before their house, some of them were younger than deponent. This was the day after the Buck ra-Eed. She was taken to a mungeed near Duncan road, to the house of Mahomed Ameen, one of the prisoners, where they put her into a room and locked her in. The prisoner locked her in every day. She was kept for many days, and when another came to demand her, he let her go. That other was the other prisoner. Deponent wanted to go home, but the first prisoner used to say her master would come and beat her, if she wanted to go away. One evening a boy was brought there. He was an Arab boy. Deponent was sold and sent to another house. She knew she was sold, because they put her into a hackery, and sent her on board a vessel. The person who put her into the cart and on board was the prisoner Mahomed Ameen. The Caffree boy was not there, he accompanied the second prisoner when he came to take deponent away. He came to the house but he did not come on board the ship. When he came, he said,

'My limbs aches when the vessel sailed, he went. She had seen him once before, when he came to rent a house from her master. When deponent first saw him, he asked Mahomed Ameen, did you not steal this girl? to which Mahomed Ameen replied, he had not. He paid half the money in the house and half on board the vessel, the money he gave when he bought her. He (the second prisoner) said this is the price of the girl. The deponent saw the money, but does not know how much money there was. When put into the ship she was taken to Ahmedabad to Europe in there, and he said,

'She will not answer my purpose. Then there was a sahib there who asked him

'Why are you selling the girl? take her back to the place you brought her from. That sahib did not speak to deponent, but there was some one there who spoke to her. She told the European gentleman that Amoudin Amaloh was her master. In the ship, besides there were four others: one was the brother of the second prisoner, another was a Seedy boy, another the prisoner, and the fourth was deponent.

The prisoners were asked whether they had any questions to put to the witness, but they declined, stating that all she said was false.

The Caffree boy examined — Since his infancy, he had lived in Mecca. He came to Bombay with his master. He lived in Cuttichy Mamon street. He lived there until his master sent him to school. When he went to school he went to play with another boy who went home, and deponent staid to play in Bendy Bazar. The prisoner Mahomed came and said, 'Come with me, and I will give you (R)

sweetmeats." Deponent went along with him. He took him to a house, and to the upper story of it, and frightened him, and then locked him up. He spoke in Hindostanee. Deponent remained two months in the upper story of the house. Mahomed then sold him. One day, the first prisoner brought the second prisoner to the house, and shewed deponent to him. They spoke, but deponent did not understand them. Afterwards, the first prisoner put him into a cart and on board a vessel. The first prisoner said, "I am going to Muscat; go you there, and I will follow you." He frightened deponent, who did not want to go. In the same ship were a Caffree girl, the second prisoner, and his brother. The ship went to Cambay. The second prisoner hired a cart, and put deponent into it. The Caffree girl walked alongside of the cart. They went to a chookie, and there was a gentleman there, who put questions to the deponent. After that, they were sent to Mr. Jackson's, at Ahmedabad, who put questions to deponent, who replied to them all. After that the gentleman said, "You must go back to Bombay," and he sent four sepoy's with deponent. He was happy to come back to Bombay.

The master of the girl appeared, and bore out the evidence given by her so far as regarded her having come with him from Mecca. He also stated that the girl had disappeared at the time named by her, and that he heard nothing more of her until he met her in the possession of four sepoy's from Ahmedabad, on the day of their arrival from that place. The master of the boy gave evidence to the same effect.

In defence, Mahomed Ameen stated that the girl was brought to him by an Arab, and that he gave her to Peer Khan Hajeekhan (the second prisoner), as a companion to a Caffree boy he then had in his possession.

Peer Khan Hajeekhan stated that he was a native of Candahar, and a merchant; that he had come to Bombay with horses for sale that, some short time after his arrival here, the prisoner (Mahomed Ameen) had offered him the girl for sale, and that he purchased her, and paid the price agreed on; that, in his country, the purchase of slaves was no offence against the law; that it was as much a matter of trade as the buying or selling of horses; that he was ignorant of the English laws, never having been at any previous time in Bombay, and that, if he did wrong, he did so in ignorance of the laws and customs of the English, to whom and whose laws he was, in fact, an entire stranger.

Two respectable Arab merchants appeared, and gave evidence to the respect-

ability of Peer Khan Hajeekhan. They stated that he was a native of Candahar; that he had only lately come to Bombay, and that he had never been in it before; that he was a noble of the land of Candahar,—was also a merchant, and that the buying of slaves was as allowable in his own country as that of any other article of traffic. They also swore to his general respectability of character.

Sir John Awdry addressed the jury, and after pointing out what appeared to him to be the distinct and different shades of crime committed by the two prisoners, under the circumstances detailed in the evidence, left it to the jury to determine the question of their guilt.

The jury, having retired, returned in a few minutes, and gave in a verdict of *guilty* against both prisoners.

Sir John Awdry then sentenced Mahomed Ameen Abdool Rahmon to seven years' transportation to the Isle of France, and Peer Khan Hajeekhan to three years' confinement, with hard labour, in the house of correction.

The *Bombay Gazette* has the following remarks upon this case.—"With regard to one of the prisoners, Mahomed Ameen, he, it would appear, made a regular traffic in slaves, and even did not hesitate at kidnapping them. The circumstances altogether, so far as he was concerned, warranted the highest punishment the law could inflict, as, although an Arab and a foreigner, he had been, for a considerable time at least, a resident in the island of Bombay, and had therefore ample opportunity of knowing the laws and rules which existed here with regard to the buying and selling of slaves. But the case is widely different with the other prisoner,—he, by his own account, and by the account of the respectable witnesses who appeared on his behalf, is a native of Candahar, totally unacquainted with our habits or our laws, and who therefore, cannot be held to be really guilty of a violation of our laws, in so far as there is the absence of that knowledge which can render the act criminal. Belonging to a land which in fact has little or no communication with the English territories in British India, and which is removed from it at a distance almost sufficient to prevent any knowledge of our laws or customs being obtained by its subjects, one of them ventures among us for the purposes of trade, and he, in an unhappy moment, commits an offence against our laws which, according to the letter of those laws, subjects him to a disgraceful and ruinous punishment! Yet such is the law, and the court had no alternative. The case of this poor foreigner is entitled to every consideration, and we are sure it will receive that consi-

deration, the more so, that he is among us friendless and unprotected. Under all circumstances, and recollecting a case of slavery which occurred here some time ago, and its termination, we would think it but justice to the stranger that the sentence of the court were in the meantime resented, until the result of an application for the benefit of the royal clemency were known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE BAR.

We found ourselves yesterday placed somewhere about the middle of that space or rather den, in the court-house, which is set apart for the professional gentlemen, and of all things we have seen or not seen, we believe to be the most wretched contrivance for a bar ever mortal planned. To the right, there are ranges of seats, elevated half-way up to the ceiling, in which are stuck and clustered along all the delicate banyans, who deal in dainty dishes, on the left, is something of the same description, and the united vapours,—savouring of the delicate compound of opium, bang, ghee, and beetlenut, with a sprinkling of *wasetida*,—are carefully collected together, for the benefit of those who sit in the den aforesaid, by the aid of a couple of punkas which go squeaking and creaking, to and fro as it jealous that a single particle should escape the grasp of their extended jaws, and, lest any of this valuable commodity should take flight, it has been wisely planned that, at the point where it might attempt an escape, another punka is kept on the look-out, and it carefully sends back to said den all straggling fragments, and down the whole mass comes, in its pure and unadulterated state, to the dwellers in the centre region, and for their exclusive benefit. Particular care seems to have been taken that not a particle of pure air should find its way there, and the mass of wood-work piled round is as effectual for that purpose as any wall which art of masonry has ever reared. Altogether, the court-house is badly constructed, and the bar, seats, and other wood-work, are much more so. The mass of wood deadens the sound, and the mode in which it is piled up leads one to suppose that that, together with shutting out the pure air, were the objects chiefly in view.—*Bombay Gaz.*, July 11

THE THEATRE.

The theatre at Bombay is advertised for sale by Government, to whom the ground belongs on which it is built. This measure seems to have been resorted to as the only means of discharging the debt of the concern, which the *Bombay Courier* says now amounts to Rs. 30,000. The

theatre lost its principal patron by the retirement of Mr. Newnham last cold weather, and has since been left to its fate without an effort to save it from the impending ruin.—*Cal. Cour.*, July 18.

NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.

Extract of a letter from Capt Wade, the Governor-General's agent at Loodiana.

"You will be glad to learn, that a small fleet of boats left Loodiana in the end of June under the stipulations of the treaties for the navigation of the Indus, and that part of their cargoes is destined for Bombay. Should the voyage succeed, which I have taken every possible precaution to insure, I hope it will be followed by some enterprises on the part of the Bombay merchants. I do not apprehend those dangers which appear to affect others with a reluctance to engage in the scheme.

"The native merchants on our side of India take a very favourable view of the subject, and, large as the rate of toll may seem to your merchants, it bears no proportion to the aggregate amount of duty with which the overland trade is now charged. The principal defect in the scheme is the want of an European British agent at the mouth of the Indus. Col. Pottinger will ultimately, I hope, be able to remedy this evil."

A considerable native trade is already carried on in Bombay with the Punjab and Candahar, and all that is required to turn it towards the Indus, is to convince the individuals engaged in it of the advantages of that route. But we fear it will be difficult to do this while the governments on the banks of the river retain their present character.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Aug 15

SOLOTRA.

The island of Soloatra, it appears after all, is to be abandoned. Tenders for a vessel, to bring away the troops and stores there, are advertised for in the last *Govt. Gazette*. The resolution of the Supreme Government in this respect has long been anticipated, and it is only surprising that it was not adopted soon enough to save the expense attending the removal of the last detachment sent to the island. It still proves, however, as we always anticipated, that the occupation of the place, as a coal-depôt, would be found one of the most ill-judged and unfortunate parts of the Bengal scheme for steam-navigation. For, in a pecuniary point of view alone, the loss attending it far exceeds all the sums that have been squandered by the Bengal Steam Committee, and, unfortunately, is not confined to stores and money—no less than twenty valuable lives

having already been sacrificed on the island, while several more may be lost before the detachment now on it returns.

We have only to add, that we conclude the "comprehensive plan"—in failures comprehensive indeed—has at last been abandoned in all its branches, for, without Socotra, it was from the first considered impracticable, and, if so, the future disposal of the wretched little remnant of the Bengal Steam Fund is the only point that remains to be considered — *I id*

Singapore.

MIC FLANFOL

Trash Teas — Most of our local readers may have noticed the remarks in the *Canton Register* of 9th June respecting 'the trash of teas thrown on the London market, without judgment or skill, from Singapore, which had brought the free trade teas into bad odour, when the *Frances*, *Charlotte Camden*, *Georgiana* and *Pyramus* arrived. We should consider ourselves remiss in our duty to the mercantile community of this settlement were we to allow such assertions to pass unnoticed. In the first place, as regards the qualities of the junk teas sent from Singapore last year the editor of the *Canton Register*, either owing to his own entire ignorance of the subject, or from a wish to decry all private trade teas with the exception of his non-professionally selected ones, is pleased, in a self important style, peculiar to himself, to condemn the whole of the junk teas as "trash" though the greater part shipped per brig *Columbia*, last year, is known to have realized more than 8s the dollar, and many of the subsequent shipments were pronounced by eminent London brokers to be of superior quality and fully equal to, if not better than, any of the company's. The real cause of the junk teas having unfortunately got into "bad odour" was owing to the circumstance of several unprincipled Chinese dealers here (after selling certain teas per muster) having imposed upon the merchants, by delivering in all about 200 tea boxes filled with spurious leaves, which of course naturally created in London a suspicion against all junk teas, a suspicion which, however, we doubt not, will no longer exist when the teas of this season get to market — *Sing. Chron.*, Aug 8

The Petitions — The *Chronicle*, of the 22d August, states that an official communication had been received at the settlement, announcing that the government of India had evinced a prompt disposition to attend to the subjects of them; that an application had been made to the naval commander-in-chief to be aiding in the suppression of piracy in these straits, and

the question of admiralty jurisdiction was to be taken into deliberation by the Governor-general in council in the legislative department. The appearance of H M. ship *Rose* was presumed to be the result of the government application to the admiral.

Earthquake — A slight shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the settlement on the 26th August, it lasted a few seconds but caused no injury.

Schools — At a general meeting of the subscribers to the Singapore schools, held on the 27th August, it was resolved to rescind all the resolutions passed at the first general meeting, "with a view to the proposal and adoption of others more consonant to the general sense of their supporters, and better adapted to the promotion of the objects in view, and it was further resolved, "That the existing schools, and such as may hereafter be formed, shall constitute seminaries of general instruction for children of any country, religion, or sect, and that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that any prescribed and exclusive course of religious instruction would prove highly injurious to the progress of education amongst the native classes, by exciting fears and prejudices, connected with their religious tenets, and thereby withdrawing them altogether from the schools. One of the resolutions cancelled placed "the direction and superintendence of the schools, in their literary and religious details under the chaplain of Singapore for the time being," these are now vested in a committee of five gentlemen.

False Weights — A writer in the *Chronicle* complains of the frauds practised by Chinese dealers on native traders. He says, "the Chinese are in the habit of going on board the various Malay craft, as they arrive in the roads, and bringing the natives ashore to their shops, where, after a great deal of haggling (chewing saric, drinking tea, &c. &c.), a bargain is concluded for their produce at a fixed price, which in many cases considerably exceeds the current market value, but, in such cases, the natives are sure to be outwitted by the Chinese. "A most bare faced case of this kind," he says, "lately came under my own observation. A native arrived from Campar, with about 240 piculs of coffee, he was inveigled by three Chinese harpies, who bought the coffee from him at drs. 8 per picul. Knowing that this was about a dollar per picul higher than the cash rates of the day, I took some trouble to inquire into the case, and found by the native's own account, as well as other parties who were alive to the swindling transaction that his coffee had been weighed with the datching, and turned out minus about 35 piculs, and that the Chinese had, for the consideration

of dms. 20, bribed an unprincipled European to become accessory to the transaction and, moreover, that a false datching had been expressly made for the purpose by a gunsmith, who was also one of the parties interested.

Dutch India.

The *Java Courant* to the 26th Sept contains the narrative of an expedition made by order of the Government against the pirates of Iant Poloe and the south east coast of Borneo. The result was very successful. The squadron returned to Bunjermassing without the loss of a man, after taking sixteen large pirate vessels and destroying forty seven others. Eleven of the principal chiefs lost their lives in the several skirmishes and 193 natives of Java and Madura were delivered from slavery.

The *Bengal Hurkurr* states that ad vices from Bencoolen, to the end of June give a very gloomy account of the state of that settlement even as to its security that it had been found expedient to send out a detachment of 100 men to Maosse to erect a mud fort under the direction of the resident and commandant a small detachment having just previously been cut off and destroyed (cash to the amount of 1 000 rupias and all their effects falling into the hands of the assailants who were represented as a very numerous body.

China.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tea trade — There are four gentlemen resident in Canton who are established as professional tea-inspectors adding the long experience of many of the merchants who previously to the expiration of the Company's charter were engaged in the private tea trade as well as the tea trade to the Australasian colonies, to Hamburg and India. The professional men relieve the merchants who have otherwise enough to do from the labour of inspection, while their names from their knowledge of the *trade* in London, and of the taste of the British people, are a guarantee for the quality of the article purchased under their recommendation. Yet fully aware as we are of the talents and abilities that now direct the tea-trade—and such and so divided qualifications have never before been brought to the task—we turn with the greater confidence to the general principles of commerce as securities for its extension and lasting prosperity, for those principles, when left unfettered by bigotry, ava-

rice vanity, and pride, will, generation after generation, ensure the best qualities of all the productions of nature, or the manipulations of art — *Canton Reg.* June 9

Library at Macao — By the *Canton Register* of the 26th May it appears that the library at Macao the accumulation of thirty years by legacy gift, and subscription of British residents in China, amounting to about 4 300 volumes is about to be broken up and divided. The library was founded in 1806, and not a single resident subscriber had any share in its foundation.

Australasia.

NLW SOUTH WALES.

LAW

Supreme Court, June 8 — Goodwin v Lamb and Parbury — This was an action brought by the plaintiff a carman, against the defendants, respectable merchants at Sydney to recover damages for injuries sustained in his business as a common carrier, by their making certain malicious representations to induce the merchants not to employ his carts. The declaration contained two counts, one charging the defendants with a conspiracy.

Mr S. Stephen attended the case to the jury. He described the conduct of the defendants as growing out of a bill introduced by them for cart hire and which they considered too high. The plaintiff persisted in his demand and the defendants, instead of seeking the interference of a court of justice, went round to the different merchants saying, 'Gentlemen you would greatly oblige me by not employing Andrew Goodwin in future as he is a great scoundrel and unworthy of being trusted.'

Several merchants proved that Mr Parbury the defendant, in making purchases had desired that Goodwin might not be employed in carting them, as he had been abusive and would not be allowed to come on their premises.

Mr Wentworth, for the defendants, contended that they had a right to insist upon the plaintiff not being employed to cart their purchases home, and to keep him off their premises. He had been employed by them had sent in an exorbitant bill and had eventually consented to take what they offered. He had, however, applied to Mr Lamb an abusive epithet. It had not been their intention to prejudice the plaintiff beyond their own immediate transactions.

Evidence was entered into, which proved the statement respecting the bill, and likewise the application of the epithet "scoundrel" to Mr Lamb.

Mr. Justice Dowling said that there was no evidence as to the conspiracy, and the other acts were proved only against Mr. Parbury. He was of opinion that this gentleman had done no more than he had a right to do, in preventing the plaintiff from being employed where they were partners, the object not being to injure him generally.

Verdict for the defendants.

MISCELLANEOUS

Agency for the Colony—At a public meeting, May the 29th, it was resolved to coincide in the measures proposed by Mr. Bulwer, to pledge the meeting to carry them into effect, and to accept his disinterested offer to act as Colonial Parliamentary advocate. It was further agreed, that an association should be formed to watch over the general interests of the colony, and to correspond with the advocate, and that to enable the directing committee of the association to carry these measures into operation, the governor be requested to lay a bill before the Legislative Council for the appropriation of £2,000 per annum to defray the expenses attendant upon the appointments requisite, and authorizing such appointments to be elected by the colonists.

Bushrangers and Blacks—The last accounts from Hunter's River represent the exterminating warfare on the part of the combined blacks and bushrangers to continue with unabated violence. One of the white men was lately taken, covered with rags, and in a most filthy and squalid condition, but he talked of his rights as a free subject, and threatened those who took him with an action. After his commitment, he changed his tone, and said he had been kept a prisoner amongst the blacks, of whose encampment he gave information. The police, with a strong body of armed settlers, proceeded to this point, and seized two blacks concerned in the late outrages. The blacks then proceeded to a sheep-station, and murdered two shepherds. The mounted police are afraid to fire on them, as one was once tried for his life for killing some blacks in the execution of his duty. A party of military have since been sent to this quarter, under Major Croker, who is authorised to levy war against the enemy. The mode in which free men, as well as convicts, join the blacks, points to the necessity of a vagrant law.—*Sydney Herald*, June 11.

Egypt.

Our Consul general in Egypt has transmitted to the governor of Malta the following transcript of a decree, published by Mehemet Ali, relative to settlers.—

"The Egyptian Government has always received with great willingness those Europeans who bring to the country the addition of civilization and industry, but, unfortunately, they are at all times followed by a number of adventurers, unworthy of the hospitality afforded them, and who have repeatedly occasioned serious disturbances in the cities of Cairo and Alexandria, insults to the authorities, burglaries, the most barefaced smuggling, quarrels, assaults, &c. This state of things cannot be permitted. The express desire of his Highness (Mehemet Ali) is to preserve order, and to protect the great interests of the people, who wish to live in peace under the protection of the laws, against every attempt to disturb their tranquillity and security, he has, therefore, judged it necessary to issue the following decrees.—

"Art. 1 From the 15th of January, 1836, every individual coming to Egypt, for the purpose of establishing himself, will be required, on his first arrival, to show that he has means of subsistence, and execute to the local Government a guarantee from among the principal inhabitants of the country, who will be responsible for his moral conduct.

"2 Every individual already established in Egypt must, in like manner, take measures to fulfil the commands required by the preceding article.

"3 Every captain of a vessel who shall bring, as passengers, persons unable to give the security required, shall be obliged, at his own risk and peril, to convey them back to Europe.

"BOGHOS JOURNAUT
' Alexandria, Nov 3, 1835 '

Cape of Good Hope.

The intelligence, down to the 12th Nov. from the eastern frontier, on the whole, unsatisfactory, as little reliance could be placed on the newly acquired subjects by the recent treaty with the Caffres. The Fingoes, who had been established in the ceded territory, had broken up their locations, and dispersed themselves in the surrounding country. The Corannas on the northern frontier had menaced the colony, in very great numbers, and a party of burghers had been ordered out. A meeting had been held at Graaff-Reinet for the purpose of drawing up a petition to the King, in reference to the position of the colonists in the neighbourhood of the native tribes, pointing out the necessity of enacting some energetic measures, as the only means of protecting them from the inroads of the natives, and expressing their conviction that the plans recently adopted by the executive in reference to the Caf-

free, although good in principle, were not sufficient to guarantee their safety.

Accounts had been received from the exploring expedition under Dr Smith, dated Meriqua River, July 26th. The party had received great attention from the Chief Matalliratzai, who had expressed his determination to send his principal adviser, Nu-Corubute, as ambassador to the governor, with a view of establishing a treaty with the white people. Dr Smith had penetrated two degrees to the eastward and made considerable advances to the north, adding a large increase to the collections of the expedition. He had ascertained the point where the waters divide, and crossed the sources of all the streams which flow to the southward and eastward. The character of the country at the rise of the Ky-Garup, as well as that towards Delagoa Bay, on the west, had been examined. From the summit of a high ridge of mountains, where the party turned back, they saw a range of country at least sixty miles to the eastward and which must have brought it to the limit of vision to within an equal distance of Delagoa Bay. In that direction the country was very flat, with the appearance of a large mountainous range, extending south-east, which Dr Smith considered was the continuation of that which they ascended in the country of Mosch at the sources of the Caidon river. The day after the date of Dr Smith's letters they were to start directly north, and expected to be within the tropics. They had a guide who said he had resided within sight of the Great Lake but from his description it was feared scarcity of water would prevent their reaching it. Dr Smith however decided unless the obstacles were insurmountable to gain a view of this interesting object. The party were in high health and spirits. The Meriqua River whence these advices in dated was discovered, it will be remembered, by Messrs. Scroon and M Luckie, traders, in 1829. It rises in the highlands north of the sources of the Ky-Garup or Yellow Grange River, and, taking a direct northerly course for some time, turns to the eastward, and is supposed to reach the coast somewhere in the district of Inhambane.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that considerable attention has been created in the city amongst merchants trading with the Cape, from a report that His Majesty's Government had come to a determination to revoke the acts recently adopted by the governor of that colony, not only for the suppression of the barbarous inroads made by the Caffres into the British settlement, but annulling the various judicious arrangements which had

been made and mutually entered into with those tribes for the future protection of the colonists against similar unprovoked aggressions, the most important of these measures was the establishing a new and strong line of posts, the better to watch over the treacherous movements of these savages, cutting off all hopes of successfully escaping with their plunder, and affording a safeguard for the traders engaged in that country.

Some communications from Mr Ayliff, of the Wesleyan Caffre Mission, appear in the last *Missionary Register*, relative to the conduct of Hintza. Mr Ayliff was a missionary in the tribe of that chief, at Butterworth station. The schools were flourishing, the chapel was crowded and religion was spreading in the tribe particularly amongst the Fingoes. In September 1834, Hintza came to the station with his council and announced his intention to quit that part for the vacant country to the north, called Armoa. Mr Ayliff ascribes this resolution to jealousy of the missionary who was the friend of the people, and who used his influence in interceding for the oppressed. After his departure, Hintza determined to drive the missionary from his tribe. He came with a strong party well armed, and ordered the native converts and their families to leave the station with their property. In a discussion with Mr Ayliff, the chief said they had run away from him, that they were forming a party against him and that the missionaries are apocryphal living on the land for the purpose of observing and reporting his conduct. He had many grievous things to say to their charge. The station-people were obliged to leave.

Mr Ayliff with two other missionaries (Messrs Palmer and Davis), visited Hintza in the north country, to ascertain his real sentiments. He professed friendship but they were warned by one of his wives of secret designs.

In February 1835, Mr Ayliff was compelled to leave Butterworth for the Lambhookie mission station (Clarkebury), where he heard that Hintza intended to have attacked Butterworth.

The Fingoes, who formed part of Hintza's tribe, he says, are the remains of eight different nations in the vicinity of Port Natal, who were dispersed ten or twenty years since by different conquerors. The term "Fingoe" is not their national name, but a reproachful epithet, denoting the extreme of poverty and misery. They had been received into Hintza's tribe, but their condition was that of slaves. The Caffres call them "their dogs" and subject them to cruel treatment. When the English troops entered Hintza's country, the Fingoes applied to

the governor for protection, who collecting them to the number of 16,000, sent them to the colony, accompanied by the missionaries and their families.

At the date of the latest letters, Mr Ayliff and Mr Shepstone had been appointed by the governor to assist in the settlement of the Fingoes, and of the tribe of Pato and his brothers in the territory assigned them in the new province of Adelaide. Pato is to be placed again upon his own land, and the Fingoes are to have a portion of the neutral territory.

According to Mr Ayliff Hintsa had no personal grievance to be redressed, his territories were too remote to suffer from any incursions from the colony. On one occasion, when threatened with invasion from other tribes he had been defended by the colonial forces and he had always the means at command for protecting his people against the wrong doings of any English trader who might visit or reside among them.

New Zealand.

Mr Puckey a Missionary of the Church Society in New Zealand has given an account of a visit he paid to the *Reinga* a place situated on a mountain at the North Cape where the souls of deceased persons are supposed to dwell. The natives believe that as soon as the soul leaves the body it hastens to the western coast, and ascends the mountain by a ladder, called *aka*. We proceeded to explore the *Reinga*. The last resting place of the spirits is on a hill called *Huamui* from whence they can look back on the country where their friends are still living and the thought of this causes them to cry, and cut themselves. Here we saw many dry *akaka* (green branches) which a native guide said, were the tokens of the

spirits who had rested at this place. After this, we went on, over sandy hills and muddy beaches, till we came to a fresh-water river, after which, we ascended a very high hill, composed of craggy rocks, on which were growing patches of slippery grass over which it was very difficult to walk and the precipice, over which the road lay, hanging over the sea, made the travelling very dangerous. When we arrived on the summit of this high hill, we gradually descended till we came to the water edge. Here there is a hole through a rock into which the spirits are said to go after this they ascend again, and then descend by the *aka* which is a branch of a tree (projecting out of the rock), inclining downwards, with part of it broken off by the violence of the wind, but said to have been broken by a number of spirits which went down by the *aka* to the *Reinga* some years ago when great numbers were killed in a fight. Our guide took us about 100 yards further, when he directed our attention to a large lump of sea weed washed to and fro by the waves of the sea which he said was the door which closed in the spirits of the *Reinga*. This latter place is called *Motatau* where our guide remarked, they caught fish which are always quite red from the *Kikouka* or red ochre, with which the natives bedaub their bodies and mats the natives believe that painted garments go with the departed spirits. The scenery around the place was most uninviting, and calculated to inspire horror. The place has a most barren appearance while the screaming of the numerous sea fowls and the sea roaring and dashing against the dismal black rocks would suggest that it must have been the dreary aspect of the place that led the New Zealanders to choose such a situation as this for their Hell.

Postscript.

CALCUTTA papers to the end of September have reached us. The dinner to celebrate the emancipation of the press on the 15th September went off with great effect. Mr Furton was in the chair. The number of persons present was ninety one, including sixteen East Indians. An illumination was attempted in the evening, but it failed, partly owing to the wet and squally weather.

Mr Gordon had returned without any tea plants or seed with him from China. A large supply of the latter was forwarded by him from Canton to Calcutta, and although a considerable portion of that seed was found incapable of vegetation

when sown in the botanic garden, some 20,000 plants were obtained from it, and forwarded to Assam. The seed is believed to be all from inferior stocks. Mr Gordon has however made arrangements which he hopes may procure a supply of seed of the finer sorts of black and green teas from the best tea districts, as well as a supply of labourers. Two Chinese agents have undertaken this commission, carrying with them credits upon persons resident on the spot namely, in the districts of Fokeen and Gan-hway.

The Calcutta Courier says that the Court of Directors have expressed their

displeasure at this government's having contemplated the setting up an office for life insurance, and ordered it to be broken up immediately, in case the project should have been carried into effect.

The *Hurkara* has animadverted with severity upon the re-appointment of the Hon John Elliott to the Post office. Mr Elliott took his departure for England in the *Sherburne* upon which Mr Siddons, of the Customs, was appointed to the vacant place of post master, Mr Hyde to the collectorship of customs, and others in succession to Mr Hyde. The *Sherburne* put back whereupon Mr Elliott returned to his former situation. Mr Siddons was removed back to the customs, and so on. The *Sherburne* again put to sea, Mr Siddons was reinstated at the post office, Mr Hyde at the custom house &c. The vessel returned a second time leaky, and Mr Elliott again displaced Mr Siddons. The *Hurkara* states that these changes have produced not only inconvenience but loss to the revenue. Mr Siddons' salary at the custom-house and Mr Elliott's at the post-office were each Rs 48 000 both had been cut down (present incumbents excepted) to Rs 36 000. Both these gentlemen resumed their respective situations at the large salary, Mr Hyde the successor of Mr Siddons, receives Rs 36 000, but as he is "to lay on his oars till it suits Mr Elliott's convenience to embark again the state pays for the performance of the same duties, during the interval at the rate of Rs 1 32 000 instead of Rs 84 000.

Runjeet Singh is stated to have had a severe attack of paralysis. Much dissatisfaction is evinced amongst his officers at an order (in imitation of the Company's system) that every Sikh civil officer shall change situations every three years. He is reported to have pledged himself to restore Shah Sooja to the throne of Cabul. Madras papers have been received so late a date as the 10th October they are almost filled with extracts from European journals.

The Supreme Court has been occupied with a motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of Vellore Subbroyah Moodely late head writer in the communsariat at Bangalore. The affidavit of this person states that, in the course of the inquiry instituted into the frauds in that department, when under Capt Dickenson the deponent was examined, and his conduct was admitted to be without reproach, in May last, however, he was

arrested, and from the 11th June to the date of the affidavit (17th September), he had been close prisoner in his own house (his property and papers being seized), without any charge alleged against him. A rule to show cause was granted by the Court.

On the night of the 5th September, the native brig *Sree Jagadeeswara Swamy* was totally wrecked eight miles north of Bimlipatam, all on board perished except one lascar. There were forty two persons in all on board including Ensign Charles James Hoseason of the 50th Madras N I and four native servants.

The officers of the Bombay army stationed at Baroda, Cutch, and Belgaum, have met and passed resolutions declaratory of their approval of the principles of Mr Curmin's retiring fund.

An overland despatch brought letters from Bombay to the 7th October, and from Calcutta 25th September.

The reliefs sanctioned by government at Bombay for the present year are reported to be as follows:—11th N I to Cutch 12th do to Rajkote 14th do to Ahmedabad 15th do to Bombay, 20th do to Baroda and 22d do to Belgaum.

Singapore Chronicle to September 5th, contain no eastern intelligence, except the following:

The *Troughton*, Thompson, which sailed from Singapore 18th of June, for China was attacked by about thirty Chinese fishing boats, 100 miles S W of Macao on the 6th of July. Three hundred men boarded her seized the officers and crew and lashed them to the deck. The captain and chief mate kept them at bay, for some time, with weapons but were obliged to retreat to the cabin. A plunder (consist of treasure to the amount of 50 000 dollars, and merchandise to an equal value). The governor of Canton had taken up the affair.

Canton papers to the 24th of June have arrived. The three tribute bearers from Siam who reached Canton last year, embarked on the 4th of June. They had been treated it is stated very handsomely by the emperor who had conferred buttons upon them.

Hobart Town papers of the 4th, and Launceston (V D Land) to the 10th September have also been received. The farmers and agriculturalists were suffering severely from a protracted drought. Provisions had risen considerably, and an epidemic disorder had broken out amongst the cattle.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

DEES OF ADJUTANTS, &c

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 30, 1835

— The Provincial Commander-in-chief, with the sanction of the Governor general in Council, is pleased to direct, that adjutants and interpreters and quarter masters of infantry regiments provide themselves with steel scabbards and sling belts. The shoulder belt to be worn with the dress uniform, and the black leather waist belt with the undress.

ANONYMOUS COMPLAINTS THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 16, 1835

— The Provincial Commander in-chief having had before him a representation from Capt J Wilson, of the 17th regt N I, and acting brigade major to the Rajpootana field force, relative to an anonymous correspondence in the *Merut Observer*, in which he acknowledges having taken a part, Major General Watson deems it necessary thus publicly to express his surprise, that an officer of Capt Wilson's standing and character in the service should have been so far led away by any personal feeling, as to disregard the prohibition to such professional discussions through the medium of a newspaper, contained in the army G O of the 8th June 1832, an order which seems recently to have been lost sight of, but which the Provincial Commander in chief considers it his duty to re publish, and to enjoin the strict observance of

General Orders by the Commander in chief

Head-Quarters Calcutta June 8 1835 — The Commander in-chief has observed with great dissatisfaction, a practice indulged by officers or by persons assuming that character of addressing anonymous complaints to the public through the newspapers, respecting imagined professional grievances. It is visible the reader cannot assure himself that any particular case so stated is not fallaciously represented through the inexperience the miscomprehension or the perverse views of the writer, consequently the appeal is essentially devoid of any possible utility but it is obvious, that in this procedure the legitimate sources of redress are neglected so that the purpose must be to give a general impression of insurrection, oppressiveness or injustice in those with whom the superintendence of such concerns is lodged. The extreme mischief and improbability of these endeavours have probably not been perceived by the writers whom the Commander in chief is willing to regard as having yielded only to a momentary inconsiderateness. The habit however, of an officer's thus casting off his just and requisite dependence on his military superiors, must not be permitted. The Commander in-chief, therefore, in the strictest manner, prohibits officers from sending to the newspapers any such anonymous representations as are above described. Should a letter of that nature hereafter be traced to any officer and means will be taken to make the discovery almost inevitable, the Commander in-chief will immediately submit to the Governor

general in Council the necessity of suspending the individual from duty and pay while a strict examination is made to the Honourable Court for his entire removal from the service.

(Signed) W L. WATSON,
Acting Adjutant-general of the Army

STANDARD FOR RECRUITS

Head-Quarters, Calcutta July 24, 1835.

— The Provincial Commander-in-chief is pleased to revise the G O by the Commander in chief of the 9th Jan 1809, fixing five feet five inches as the standard for light infantry recruits, and to substitute five feet eight inches as the height, under which none are to be posted to light companies, excepting in cases where the man's fitness in every other respect renders him particularly well calculated for that branch of the service, when men of five feet seven inches may be admitted

RAMGURH BATTALION

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 25, 1835

— With reference to G O's of the 18th Jan 1834 the Ramgurh battalion is to be hereafter designated the "Ramgurh Light Infantry Battalion" and the designations of bugle major and buglers to be substituted for drum and fife majors, drummers, and fifers

REGISTRATION OF VESSELS

Fort William, General Department, July 29, 1835 — Notice is hereby given, that the following persons have been appointed to act in execution of the provisions of the act of the 3d and 4th Wm IV cap 55, intitled "An Act for the Registering of British Vessels" as far as the same relate to the making of registry and granting of certificates for such vessels at the eastern settlements, subject to this presidency

S G Bonham, Esq, or the deputy resident for the time being at Singapore
S Garling Esq or the deputy resident for the time being at Malacca
J W Salmond Esq or the deputy resident for the time being at Prince of Wales Island

The above officers are authorized to charge for every certificate of registry granted under the provisions of the said act a fee of Rs 20, if the vessel be of 200 tons or under, and a fee of Rs 30, if the vessel be of burthen exceeding 200 tons and not exceeding 300, and so on an additional Rs 10 for every 100 tons of burthen

NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE

Fort William, General Department, Aug. 5, 1835 — The Hon the Governor general in Council has been pleased to appoint Dr.

W. B. O'Shaughnessy to be a professor at the new medical college.

With reference to general orders in the military department dated the 28th Jan. and 11th Feb 1836, the former appointing Mr Assist Surg M J Bramley to be superintendent of the new medical college, and the latter, Mr Assist Surg. Goodere, M.D., to be assistant to the superintendent, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to sanction the following alteration in the designation of those appointments—

Mr Assist Surg Bramley to be principal of the new medical college

Mr Assist Surg Goodere, M.D., to be a professor at ditto.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Judicial and Revenue Department

July 17 Mr F J Morris to be an assistant under magistrate and collector of Sarun

Aug 8 Mr R Stuart M.D. to officiate as police surgeon during absence of Dr Vos

11 Lieut F W Birch 41st N.I. to officiate as superintendent of police in town of Calcutta, during absence of Capt. Steel

18 Mr R H Mytton to be magistrate and collector of Sylhet v Mr J Stanforth removed.

Mr R C Halkett to officiate as magistrate and collector of Nuddeah, v Mr Mytton

Mr J G B Lawrell, joint magistrate of Moorshedabad, to proceed to presidency on public business

20 Fns. T. G. St George 17th N.I. and adj of Talain local corps to officiate as junior assistant to agent to governor-general under Reg XIII of 1833

Political Department

July 30 Lieut D A Malcolm 1st Bombay N.I. placed at disposal of resident at Hyderabad, for employment in Nizam's Reformed Horse

Aug 3 Major G Tomkyns 10th N.I. to succeed to divisional command in Nizam's army, which has become vacant by death of Major Sir John Gordon

General Department

Aug 18 Mr G J Siddons to officiate as postmaster general and to relieve the Hon J E Elliot on 30th Aug

Mr C C Hyde to officiate as collector of customs in Calcutta, and to relieve Mr G J Siddons on 30th Aug

Lieut. E W Birch, 41st N.I., to officiate as superintendent of Calcutta salt chokays during Capt Steel's absence

Mr T P Martin to be salt agent of Tumlook, in room of the Hon. C. R. Lindsay dec.

Messrs. E. F. Radcliffe and H. G. Astell are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. They are to be attached to the Agra presidency

Mr L J H Grey has been permitted to proceed to Madras, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that station

Mr D H Crawford has been permitted to return from Patna to the presidency, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Oriental languages at the College of Fort William

Lieut. G P Thomas, 64th N.I. and assistant to the superintendent of the operations for the suppression of thuggee, is placed at the disposal of the government of Agra.

Parishes, &c.—July 11 Mr F C Smith, to Cape, for two years, for health—Aug 4 Mr R D Mangles, to Penang and Singapore, for three months, for health—18 Mr J E Ewart, to China and Bombay, for six months, for health—

19 Mr T G Viliart, to Cape, for two years, for health—25 Mr T E Colclough, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA.

Judicial and Revenue Department

July 7 Mr W F Thompson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Hissar, in Delhi territory

Mr C La Touche to be ditto ditto of Benares

Mr C R Tulloh to be ditto ditto of Jaunpore

Mr H Rose to be ditto ditto of Shejehpore

Mr D Home to be ditto ditto of Allypore

Mr R H P Clarke to officiate as ditto ditto of Behar

Mr John Muir ditto ditto of Furruckabad

28 Mr J Muir to be a deputy collector, for purpose of preparing, investigating, and determining, in first instance cases under Regs II of 1819 and IX of 1835, within 1st or Meerut division

31 Mr N H E Prowett to exercise powers of joint magistrates and deputy collector of Behar runpoor, until further orders

Aug 3 Mr R Alexander to officiate as assistant to secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad, until further orders date 31st March

7 Mr C W Truscott to be magistrate and collector of land revenue in central division of Delhi territory date 7th July

11 Mr W Monckton to officiate as a judge of Sudder Dewany and Nisamat Adawlut

Mr R Lowther to officiate as commissioner under Act III of 1836 for purpose of de kiting suits depending in appeal under Reg I of 1821

Mr W H Woodcock to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra Mr Woodcock to continue to act as magistrate of Mirzapore until further orders

15 Capt W Murray 2nd N.I. to be an assistant to commissioner in Banger and Nerbudda territories (This appointment has since been cancelled)

18 Mr H W Deane to be a deputy collector, for purpose of preparing, investigating, and determining, in first instance cases under Regs II of 1819 and IX of 1835, within 3d or Bareilly division

Mr T Lous to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allypore

Mr G H M Alexander to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Subahwan

General Department

Aug 21 Capt Wm Murray, 22d N.I., to be deputy postmaster at Benares, v Mr G Robinson dec

Political Department

Aug 15 Capt J K McCausland to take charge of office of political agent at Subahoo and assume command of Nusseree battalion during absence of Major Kennedy, or until further orders

Lieut E B Lloyd 40th N.I. and officiating adj to Nusseree battalion, to act for Capt. McCausland as assistant to political agent at Subahoo, and second in command of battalion.

ECCELESIASTICAL

Calcutta, Aug 31 1835.—The Right Rev the Lord Bishop has this day collated and instituted the Rev Thomas Dealtry LL.B., one of the chaplains of the Company resident in India, archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Calcutta, resigned by the Rev Daniel Corne and has also by his letters under the seal, appointed the said Thomas Dealtry commissary of the Bishop, during the absence of his lordship from Calcutta.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 20, 1835.—Regt of Artillery.—Lieut Col and Brev Col George Pollock, C.B., to be col., Major Richard Powney to be lieut. col., and Capt. C P Kennedy to be major, from 3d March 1836, in suc to Col. (Maj Gen) Thomas Hardwick dec.—1st Lieut and Brev Capt Aug Abbott to be capt., v. Capt. C. P. Kennedy prom.,

with rank from 10th May 1835, v. Capt. J. E. De-huet dec.—Ad-Lieut. J. H. Campbell to be lieutenant from 10th May 1835, v. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Abbott prom.—Superannuated 2d-Lieut. G. Kirby brought on effective strength.

20th N I Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. J. Lewis to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. J. Nicholson to be Capt., from 14th July 1835, in suc. to Capt. H. R. Impey dec.

Lieut. David Lumsden, 37th N I, to do duty with Arrakan local battalion.

Cadet of Cavalry R. Boulton admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—(adet of Infantry R. W. Bird admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensign.

Head Quarters July 15 1835.—Fns W. H. Ryves, 61st N I, to resume his duty as acting intep and qu. must to 9th L. C. date 30th June.

July 18.—Capt. James Hewe t, 2d N I, to act as major of brigade Meerut division during absence, on leave of Brev. Capt. E. A. Campbell date 1st July 1835.

July 21.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery.—(Capt. W. Bell (superintendent of public works Cuttack province), from 1st tr. ad brig to 3d comp 1st bat. (Capt. J. Johnson from 1st comp 1st bat. to 1st tr. ad brigade. (Capt. J. Johnson to proceed and assume temporary command of 3d tr. ad brig during absence on leave of (Capt. G. G. Denness.)

July 2.—1st Lieut. W. M. Shakespear to act as ady and qu. must to 2d brigade horse artillery as a temp arrangement date 18th July.

Aug. 1.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery.—Col. J. A. Bmity (on furl) from 6th to 1st bat. Col. G. Pollock c. a. to (th bat. Lieut. Col. R. P. Wmery (officiating principal com. of ordnance) to 6th bat. Major J. Parkin from 11th (th bat. Major C. P. Kennedy (political agent at Subathoon, and com. manding Nusseree bat.) to 3d bat. (Capt. G. Iweniaw (Nizam's service) from (th comp 1st bat. to 1st comp 7th bat. Capt. P. Jackson from 1st comp 3d bat. to 6th comp 6th bat. (Capt. D. Hewart from 3d comp 6th bat. to 1st comp 3d bat. Capt. A. Abbott to 3d comp 5th bat.

Aug. 18.—Assist Surg W. Shirrell horse artillery, to do duty temporarily with 21st N I at Hana.

Aug. 14.—31st N I Lieut. Patrick Meik to be ady, v. Guyon who has proceeded on furlough.

Allahabad, Aug. 8 1835.—Assist Surg J. B. Brett app. to charge of medical duties at Buzah from 24th June.

Fort William, Aug. 17.—(4th N I Ena. James Flyter to be lieut., from 28th July 1835, v. Lieut. Wm. Nesbitt dec.

Cadet of Cavalry W. C. Prendergast admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—(adets of Infantry Chas. Harris and G. Q. Nesbitt admitted on ditto and prom. to ensign.

Ena. J. H. Garrett 10th N I, to have back rank from 8th June 1835 in suc. to Lieut. James Brooke struck off, to complete estab. as it then stood.

Lieut. W. M. Bmity, of engineers to officiate as an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor general, in room of 2d Lieut. J. H. Bmity, of artillery, who has proceeded to Singapore.

Lieut. J. H. Tilson 60th N I at his own request, to appear hereafter on strength of army, under name of James Henry Chowne.

(adet of Infantry C. W. Duffin admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 24.—Assist. Surg. R. H. Bond app. temporarily to medical charge of civil station of Fur reepore, in room of Assist. Surg. J. S. Sutherland, permitted to return to military branch of service.

Cadet of Infantry W. I. Hassell admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. F. P. Walker, 67th N I, placed at disposal of Agra government for civil employment.

Head Quarters, Aug. 19.—The following unposted Ensigns to do duty.—L. A. Jackson with 18th N I at Allahabad, at his own request, in stead of 3rd as formerly ordered, C. W. Duffin, 37th do., at Neemuch.

Aug. 28.—The following supplemental orders confirmed.—Lieut. F. G. Buckhouse to officiate as adj. to Asst. Light Infantry, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. H. L. Biggs, date 31st July.—Lieut. R. Morrison to act as adj. to 56th N I, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. W. Martin, on duty date 3d Aug.

1st Lieut. W. M. Shakespear to be adj. and qu. must. to 3d brigade horse artillery, v. Lawrence, who has been permitted to resign that station.

Lieut. R. McNair 73d N I, to act as intep and qu. must. to 4th regt. during absence, on leave of Ena. E. H. Elliot.

Lieut. J. W. V. Stephen, 41st N I, to act as intep and qu. must. to that regt. during absence, on detached employment, of Lieut. F. W. Birch.

Aug. 21.—Col. Geo. Becher removed from 4th to 7th L. C. and Col. James Kennedy from 7th to 5th do.

Aug. 23 and 24.—The following orders confirmed.—Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, M.D., of horse artillery, to assume medical charge of 68d N I on departure of Assist. Surg. A. C. Gordon to Umballah date 3d Aug.—Lieut. G. Johnston, 46th N I to act as intep and qu. must. to 3d L. C. date 2d Aug.

Fns. R. W. Bird on his arrival at Allahabad, to join and do duty with 68th N I, at that station.

Aug. 24.—The following unposted Ensigns to do duty.—Chas. Harris with 66th N I, at Secrole, Benares G. Q. Nesbitt 50th do. at Dacca, W. L. Hassell, 34th do. at Midnapore.

Aug. 25.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery.—Maj. J. C. Hyde (on furl) from 6th to 4th bat. Capt. P. L. P. W. from 7th to 2d comp 6th bat. Capt. C. H. Bell from 4th comp 1st to 2d comp 3d bat. (Capt. G. N. C. Camp bell (on furl) from 3d comp 3d to 4th comp 1st bat. (Capt. E. Huthwaite from 3d to 2d comp 6th bat. Capt. H. P. Hughes from 3d to 1st comp 4th bat. (Capt. O. Baker from 2d comp 4d bat. to 3d comp 4th bat. Capt. H. G. Robers's com. of ordn. from 1st comp 4th to 2d comp 5th bat. (Capt. A. Abbott from 2d comp 1st to 2d comp 3d bat.

Lieut. J. Smith 49th N I to act as intep and qu. must. to 1st L. C. during absence on court martial duty of Lieut. G. Reid.

Aug. 7.—Assist. Surg. A. Mackean, doing duty with M. 11th Foot to perform medical duties at civil station of Calcutta, during indisposition of Civil Assist. Surg. W. P. Andrew, M.D., date 1st Aug.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Sutherland to join and do duty with Arrakan local bat. at Akayab.

Lieut. P. Goldney intep and qu. must. 4th N I exempted from further examination in native languages having been declared by examiners of College of Fort William to be fully qualified for appointment of intep, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 11.—Infantry Major Wm. Stirling to be lieut. col. from 14th Aug. 1835, v. Lieut. Col. R. T. Faithfull dec.

74th N I Capt. C. A. Munro to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. N. J. Cumberland to be capt. of a comp. and Ena. D. T. Pollock to be lieut., from 18th Aug. 1835 in suc. to Major W. Stirling prom.

Assist. Surg. F. W. W. Raleigh to be first assistant to presidency General Hospital, v. Assist. Surg. Wm. Twining dec.

Assist. Surg. D. Stewart, M.D., to be 3d assistant to presidency General Hospital, v. Raleigh.

Cadet of Infantry George Jenkins admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Head Quarters, Aug. 29.—The following orders confirmed.—1st Lieut. G. J. Cockson, 4th comp 2d bat., to act as adj. to 1st wing 3d bat. artillery, v. Abbott prom. date 7th Aug.—Ena. J. Hanney to act as adj. to 70th N I during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. P. Harris.

Aug. 31.—There being no qualified officer present with 18th N I, Lieut. J. T. Daniel, of 47th, to act as intep and qu. must. to that regt. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. the Hon. R. V. Poyne.

Unposted Ensign George Jenkins to do duty with 67th N I at Dinapore.

Brevet.—The following 1st Lieuts. of Artillery

are promoted to the rank of Capt by brevet, from the dates expressed—June 24 Jas Alexander, & C T S Hughes, H Clark, E F Day, H Humphrey, Wm Anderson, Jos. Turton, F. Brind, and J M Mowatt, from 16th June 1835.

The following Lieuts. of Infantry to be Capts by brevet from dates expressed—Lieut R B Battrick, 2nd N I, from 28th July 1835 C H Naylor 8th do., and W F Beaton, 54th do., from 18th July 1835, Cohn Troup, 46th do., W G J Robe, 26th do., and W G Cooper, 71st do., from 16th July 1835—Aug 31 F C Reeves, 9th do., from 2nd Aug 1835

Returned to duty, from Europe—July 27 Capt W Clifford 9th N I—Capt R Codrington, 4th N I—Capt J W Michell, 49th N I—1st Lieut J H McDonald artillery—Amstburg A M H Clark

FURLONGHS

To Europe—Aug 17 Maj A F Richmond 33d N I, on private affairs—Lieut H Jackson 46th Madras N I, for health—24 (Capt John Platt, 93d N I, on private affairs (to proceed from Netmuck, & Bombay)—Lieut Surg C Griffith, for health—1st Lieut T B Sturdy 4th L C, for health

To East Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe)—July 11 Priv C Morris 24th N I—Lieut H Thomas 11th N I—Aug, 21 Lieut Interp and Qu Mast J M Drake, 46th N I

To Madras—Aug 11 (Lieut W G Pringle, 1st of cavalry, for six months on private affairs)

To Singapore—Aug 12 2d Lieut J H Smyth artillery for six months for health—17 Capt James Mac N I for two months for health (also to Penang)

To Cape of Good Hope—Aug 17 Capt H Rutherford artillery for two years for health

SHIPPING

Arrivals in the River

At 16 Solan Allen from Bombay W I Griffith, from Philadelphia and Madras Hideo Handik, from Singapore—At 17 Bristle Castle Wynne from Bombay—At 18 (Lieut J H Smith) 1st ret, from Bateon—21 (Lieut J H Smith) from Liverpool—22 (Lieut J H Smith) from China and Singapore—23 (Lieut J H Smith) from China and Singapore—24 (Lieut J H Smith) from Baltimore—25 (Lieut J H Smith) from Penang—26 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—27 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—28 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—29 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—30 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—31 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon

Departure from Calcutta

At 11 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—12 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—13 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—14 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—15 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—16 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—17 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—18 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—19 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—20 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—21 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—22 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—23 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—24 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—25 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—26 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—27 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—28 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—29 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—30 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—31 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon

Sailed from Sang

Aug 18 Commodore Council for Bordeaux Report, Anwyll and Cornwallis—19th both for Mauritius—20th Sheriff for Singapore—21st General Agd, Apin, and Dux of Calcutta, Rayne, both for China—22 Peter Proctor, Ferry, for London—23 Peile, for Liverpool—24 Braumman, Martin, for Bourbon—25 Duke of Lancaster, Hargrave, Calcutta, Hooker, and Vernon Stavers, all for China—26 Indian O K, Worthington for Mauritius—27 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—28 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—29 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—30 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon—31 (Lieut J H Smith) from Bateon

Bourbon, Algeria, Dumber, for Bombay, Bright Plover, Richardson, for China—3. John Allen Laker McDonald, for London—11 Mary Ann Webb, Viner, for Liverpool

Brought to London and Liverpool (Sept 5)—Dead weight £4 to £5 light goods, £5 to £5 10s, cotton and silk, £5 10s to £5 10s

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 1 At Rangoon, the lady of Isalah Manuk, Esq., of a son
2 At Allahabad, the lady of Capt Wheatley, A D C, of a daughter
3 At Calcutta, the lady of Capt Alexander, 4th L C, of a daughter
4 Mrs L D Almeida of a son
5 At Rynagar factory, Mrs Cockburn, of a son
6 On board the ship *Alfred*, off Mysore, Miss P M Stavers, of a son
7 At Puttighur, the wife of Mr Joseph Morgan, of a daughter
8 At Meerut, the lady of G P Ricketta, Esq., of a son
9 At Subathoo the lady of Capt Macauland, of a daughter
10 At Monghyr Mrs L Burgess, of a son
11 Mrs J (name) of a daughter
12 In Fort William, the lady of Lieut Rigby, Esq., of a son
13 Mrs C C Greenway, of a son
14 At Allipore Mrs B was (name) of a son
15 At Mimoores, the lady of George Fairplay, Esq., of a son
16 At Calcutta, the lady of H H Boulean, Esq., of a son
17 At Calcutta Mrs S M Gasper, of a son
18 At Mhow the lady of Capt A G Ward, 4th N I, of a daughter
19 At Allahabad, the lady of Capt Patouch, Esq., of a son
20 At Landour the lady of A U C Plowden, Esq., of a son
21 At Rangoor the lady of Capt Stephen Swayne, Esq., of a daughter
22 At Mhow, the lady of Capt Osborn D A C General of a son
23 Mrs Felix Queiros, of a daughter
24 At Calcutta the lady of Lieut J Bruce, Esq., of a daughter
25 At Allahabad, the lady of Capt Birnie Browne artillery, of a son
26 At Allahabad Mrs T O Connor, of a daughter
27 At Allahabad, the lady of T R Davidson, Esq., of a son
28 At Calcutta, the wife of Ensign Henry Palmer of a son
29 At Calcutta, Mrs John French Swaine, of a daughter
30 At Lucknow, the lady of J D Loch, Esq., of a daughter
31 At Kurnaul, the lady of G A Brownlow, Esq., of a son
32 Mrs W G Smith, of a daughter
33 Mrs L C Bolt, of a daughter
34 Mrs R H Walling, of a daughter
35 Mrs Samuel Smith of a daughter
36 Mrs Michael Crawford, of a son
37 At Lucknow, the wife of Mr J T Bonny, junior, of a daughter
38 At Gaya, the lady of D W Fraser, Esq., of a daughter
39 At Comilla the lady of T Bruce, Esq., C S, of a son
40 Mrs John Brown of a still born child
41 At Calcutta the lady of J H Grant, Esq., of a son
42 At Calcutta, the wife of Lieut and Adj Bristow, of a son
43 At Calcutta, the wife of James Galloway, Esq., of a daughter
44 At Calcutta, the lady of G W Anderson, Esq., of a son
45 At Calcutta, Mrs R Rodrigues, of a son
46 At Hooghly, the lady of T A Wren, Esq., of a daughter
47 At Dum Dum the lady of Lieut G Elia, artillery, of a daughter
48 At Calcutta, Mrs P Victor, of a son

- At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Richard Angelo, of a son
- At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Berrett, of a son.
- 4. At Italy, the wife of Mr. H. N. P. Grant, of a son.

MARRIAGES

July 10 At Chunar, Lieut. A. N. M. MacGregor, 86th regt. N.I., to Eleanor Hopper, niece of Major Hopper H. M. 38th regt.

18 At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Monty to Miss Emelia D'Cruz.

30 At Soory, in Beasbhoon, Mr. Wm. Hodges, department of public works, to Miss Mary Anne Ward.

35 At Calcutta, Mr. W. T. Wadkin to Miss Matilda Truolova.

37 At Calcutta, Mr. F. J. Le Strange to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. E. Weatherall.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Andrews to Miss Victoria Duran.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Cornelius Hart to Miss Caroline Rodrigues.

38 At Calcutta, Mr. John Pruslin, Comptroller, to Miss Mary Oliver.

— At Chittagong, Mr. John Smith to Miss Grace Ann Craven.

39 At Calcutta, Mr. John Castello, sen., to Mrs. Louisa Colebrook, widow of the late Lieut. W. Colebrook.

Aug. 15 At Calcutta, Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 34th regt. N.I., to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Cunningham, Bengal army.

— At Calcutta, Mr. William Andrews, teacher in the Catholic Free school, to Miss Sarah Gill.

17 At Moussierpore, John Wm. ule, Esq., of Trilhoat, to Mary Henrietta, eldest daughter of Robert Anstruther, Esq., captain 6th L.C.

— At Bangalore, Robert Foley, Esq., M.D., to Miss Isabella Pringle.

19 At Calcutta, James Henry Chowne, Esq., 66th regt. N.I., to Mary Waynard, eldest daughter of W. Braddon, Esq., C.S.

— At Allahabad, Brian Hodgson Esq. to Christian Anne, second daughter of the late Alex. Macleod, Esq., Pioneer, Isle of Skye Invernesshire.

30 At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Clarke, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Malachi Lyons.

35 At Calcutta, Frank B. Gonsalves Esq., to Miss Maria Margaret Fyock, youngest daughter of Jacob Fyock Esq.

27 At Calcutta, R. S. Maling Esq., 1st Lieut. Arakan local battalion, to Miss Ellen Barona Dove.

Sept. 1 At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Randall to Miss Mary Ann Louisa Gilbert.

1. At Calcutta the Rev. J. Philophilus Reichardt to Rebecca, only daughter of the late John J. Mothe, Esq. M.D., 1st of Man, Great Britain.

DEATHS

May 7 At sea on board the *Symmetry* Capt. James Harris II M.S. (1st regt.)

June 21 At Agra, George Sulbarland son of Major Davidson, late of the Mahratta service.

July 6 Mr. James A. Duncan, aged 34.

7 Mr. Henry Freeman, aged 23.

10 At Agr., of leprosy, James Byjonath, the ex-valeel of Bhurtpore.

12 At Berhampore, Mr. Thomas Shepherd, of the department of public works, aged 35.

18 At Delhi, 1st Thakoor Doss, the oldest native merchant in Delhi.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Pereira, aged 70.

25 At the general hospital, J. M. De Silva, Esq., of Lakon, aged 34.

35 At Calcutta, Eliza, daughter of Wm. Costes Blacquer, Esq., aged 40.

37 At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thos. D'Cruz, aged 36.

Aug. 1 At Jaunpore, Cawnpore, Wm. Trickett, Esq., aged 47. At the request of the late Nawab Sahadat Ali Khan, of Oude, the Court of Directors, in 1815, chose and sent out Mr. Trickett to Lucknow, where he, ever since, has done the duties of architect and civil engineer, to the entire satisfaction of his royal employers.

10. At Neemuch, after a few days illness, Augusta, wife of Capt. Henry Doveton, aged 21.

— At Agra, of a lingering disease, Meera Lal, the celebrated gunsmith.

11 At Baulash, John Bate Crawford Esq.

13 At Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Pillage, of the ship *London*, aged 31.

13 At Morabhad, Lieut. Col. R. C. Fethallah, commanding the 14th regt. N.I., aged 48.

15 At Dinapore, France, wife of St. John De Fontaine, 38th regt. N.I.

16 At Sanger, on board the *Jane* pilot vessel, Mr. Wm. Porteous, aged 34.

— At Ghazepore, Lieut. J. H. Isaac, of H.M. 3d regt. of Buffs.

— At Benares, Gervase Robinson, Esq., deputy postmaster at that station for nearly thirty years.

18. Mr. Robert Cantopher, aged 48.

20 At Calcutta, Alexander Fraser, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Bruce, Shand, and Co., aged 30.

22 At Kurnool, the Rev. Father Anthony, of Cock, apostolic missionary.

24 At Calcutta, Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Lockwood, aged 21.

— Jane, wife of Mr. David Kirwan, conductor of public works, Ghazepore.

25 At Calcutta, at his residence, General Hospital, Wm. T. Waring, Esq., assistant surgeon H.C. service, aged 45.

— At Dinapore, Asst. Surg. James Macdonald.

This unfortunate gentleman died by his own hand, during the excitement attendant on a fit of *delirium tremens*.

26 Mrs. Anna D. Silva, aged 70.

27 Mr. John Lopes, aged 30.

28 Mr. Feliciano Gonsalves, aged 48.

29 George Albert Sheppard Esq., aged 43.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Gomes.

30 At Fort William, Jane, wife of George Cruge, M.D., Garrison assistant surgeon.

31 Mr. Lawrence R. Murphy, aged 67.

Sept. 2 At Calcutta, Capt. Chas. John Slatter, H.C. (a floating light vessel *Hesper*, aged 41).

— At Calcutta, John Athanas, Esq., merchant, aged 42. It is said that he has left upwards of seven lacs of rupees in cash and Company's paper, besides landed property to a considerable amount.

— At Barrackpore, Mrs. Graham, lady of Capt. Graham, military secretary to the Provincial Commander in chief.

3 At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Marshall of the firm of Ranken and Co., aged 43.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Andrew, wife of Mr. William Andrew.

Latest At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Jones, aged 34.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

CONDUCT OF CAPT. MACDONALD.

Fort St. George, July 17, 1835.—On the 12th of May last, the government had before it, in the revenue department, a correspondence which shewed that Capt. Macdonald, of the 45th regt. N.I., brigade major in Malabar and Canara, had not only resisted the payment of the authorized dues of the government, but had addressed the public officer, whose duty it was to enforce them, in a suppliant and reprehensible manner.

On that occasion, the Commander in-chief was requested to cause Capt. Macdonald to be censured with becoming severity, and warned that conduct of a similar character previously brought to notice had not escaped the recollection of government.

Capt. Macdonald having since presumed, in a letter which he forwarded direct to the secretary to government, to comment on the proceedings of the Commander-in-chief, and to question the justice of a decision by his Excellency, is considered by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to have manifested a want of due respect for his superiors, and an

agreement of his proper position, which disqualifies him for staff employ

Capt Macdonald's appointment to be brigade major in Malabar and Canara is, therefore, cancelled from this date, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief for regimental duty

FEES ON MILITARY COMMISSIONS

Fort St George, July 24, 1835 —The following extract from a military letter from the Hon the Court of Directors to Bengal, dated 7th May 1834, is published for the information of the army

"With reference to our letter of the 6th Nov 1833 (No 97), by which the fees on military commissions to our officers were fixed at the rates established for his Majesty's officers, we have to apprise you that the fee to be charged on the commission of brigadier general is £11 17s 6d, being the amount charged in his Majesty's army when this rank is granted by commission

THE SECRETARIAT

Fort St George, July 28, 1835 —The Right Hon the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Robert Clerk, Esq., to be secretary to government in the civil department, in succession to Mr Wheatley, and to direct that the following arrangement be made for conducting the duties of the several departments of the secretariat hereafter

The revenue and judicial departments to be transferred to the immediate charge of the chief secretary

The departments heretofore under the immediate charge of the chief secretary to be under Mr Clerk

The military department to be under Major S W Steel, of the 51st regt N I, who is appointed secretary to government in that department, with the official rank of lieutenant colonel

The chief secretary will continue to exercise the same general control over all the departments as heretofore

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ABSENT ON LEAVE

Fort St George, July 28, 1835 — In publishing for the information of the army the following extract from a letter from the Hon the Court of Directors in the public department, dated 20th March 1835, the Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve from its immediate operation those officers who are now absent from this presidency and have obtained authority for their agents to draw their pay and allowances during their absence.

[Letter from, No. 19 of 1834, dated 26th May

For 9 Draw the Court's attention to a correspondence on the subject of allowing civil and military servants to draw their allowances when absent on leave to the Cape or at St Helena, on

their giving security to refund any sum which may be overdrawn by them.]

"We consider ourselves to be precluded by the Act of 3d and 4th William IV. cap 85, sec 79, from sanctioning this arrangement

MEDICAL ALLOWANCES.

Fort St George, Aug 21, 1835 —1 The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when a regimental surgeon is appointed to act as garrison surgeon and perform the extra duties of both situations, he shall receive the full allowances of his permanent appointment, together with the forfeited moiety of the acting situation —The same rule is declared applicable to all inferior medical staff appointments

2 But as the office of superintending surgeon is considered wholly incompatible with an executive charge, a surgeon nominated to officiate as superintending surgeon of a division is invariably (on assuming superior office) to make over his subordinate charge, and he will receive the forfeited portion only of the salary of superintending surgeon with the regimental pay and allowances of his army rank

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS

29d Regt, or Wallajahabad L I, from Singapore and Malacca to Ichchinopoly
44th N I, Ichchinopoly to Madras

COURT MARTIAL

LIEUT WAKEMAN

At Bangalore, Lieut Thomas Wakeman, of the 20th regt N I, was tried on the following charge —

Charge — "I charge Lieut Thomas Wakeman, of the 20th regt N I, with conduct scandalous and infamous, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances —

First — "In having, at Bangalore, on the 27th Dec 1834, made a statement, forwarded to his Exe the Commander-in-chief, in which my character as an officer and a gentleman, and his superior officer, is most falsely aspersed

Second — "In having, at Bangalore, on the 29th Dec 1834, framed and forwarded or caused to be forwarded, to the headquarters of the army, a set of charges, in which my character as an officer and a gentleman, and his superior officer, is most falsely aspersed

"The above being in breach of the Articles of War

(Signed) "G MUNRO ARTHUR,
Capt 20th regt N I"

"Bangalore, 12th June 1835"

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision —

Finding on the First Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty
On the Second Instance of the Charge,
 —That the prisoner is guilty

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut Thomas Wakeman, of the 20th regt N I, to be discharged from the service

Confirmed,

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
 Lieut Gen and Com in chief.

Madras, 14th Aug 1835

Mr Thomas Wakeman is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of publication of this order at Bangalore

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

July 14. T L Blane Esq, to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Bellary

Charles Pelly, Esq, to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Bellary

Thomas Onslow, Esq, to be register to sallah court of Chittoor

Aug 5 H Morris Esq, to act as deputy collector of Madras, until further orders

J Young Esq, to do duty as an assistant under collector of Chingleput

28 A Maclean Esq, collector of Chingleput to act as Malayalam translator to government until further orders.

J D Bourdillon, Esq, to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem during absence on other duty of Mr E P Thompson

C T Kaye Esq, to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara during employment, on other duty of Mr F Malby

27 J Haig Esq, to act as 2d judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division during employment of Mr Casanajor on other duty

G J Casanajor Esq, to act as principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah during absence of Mr J D Giesg

Attained Rank.—Mr J T Bushop as junior merchant on 24th July 1835. Messrs C J B rd H Fraser B Bilton C P Skilton A S Mithson J Burd and J Rhode as factors on 7th July 1835

Perioys. &c.—July 26. Mr Edmund Smith to Bengal for six months on private affairs.—Aug 26 Mr J Reynolds, to sea for six months for health

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c

Fort St George, July 14, 1835.—The following order to be substituted for that published in G O G, dated 7th instant:—

Brevet Rank.—In order to give effect to instructions received from the Hon the Court of Directors, consequent on an arrangement sanctioned by his Majesty, the following officers of the Madras army are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet from the dates specified:—

Col W G Pearce, of artillery from 26th April 1831, and to stand above Col Wm Clapham, of the infantry

Cols Edw Edwards 38th N I Thos Webster 23d L I, Gilbert Waugh, 33d N I T H Smith, 39th do W C Oliver, 41st do, and E M G Showers, artillery from 18th June 1831, and to stand above Col Wm Woodhouse, of the infantry

Lieut Col John Colette, 5th L C, from 21st Feb. 1834, and to stand above Col G I Wahab, of the infantry

Lieut. Cols H Raymond, 7th L C, and P Casanajor, 1st do, from 18th May 1834, and to stand above Col John Curran, of the infantry

July 17.—The following appointments made in revenue department.—1st Lieut. Vardon to act as civil engineer in 2d div, during absence of Capt H C Cotton in 2d division, 1st Lieut. Dittmar to act as 1st assist to civil engineer in 1st div, 2d Lieut. Smythe to be acting 2d assist in 1st div, until further orders 1st Lieut. Best to act as civil engineer in 4th div, during absence of Lieut F Cotton 1st Lieut. Lake to act as 1st assist in 3d div 2d Lieut. Inverarity to be acting 2d assist in 3d div, until further orders 2d Lieut. J Ouchterlony to be an extra 2d assist in 3d div, during construction of the Annicut, or till further orders.

July 21.—Cadet of Cavalry E C Curtis admitted on estab, and prom to cornet.—(Cadets of Infantry H M Dobbs and R J Kempt admitted on ditto, and prom to ensigns

July 22.—The services of Major John Wallace, 46th N I placed at disposal of Com in chief

Cadets of Infantry H D Innes Arthur Iysaght, Crawford Cooke and H W Nesbitt admitted on estab and prom to ensigns.

Head Quarters July 13 1835.—1st Lieut H R H Steer 33d N I removed at his own request, to left wing Madras European regt

Ensigns C F Gordon and R A Doria to do duty with 18th instead of 12th N I as formerly directed

July 15.—Ensign John Mylne to do duty with 13th N I instead of 10th as formerly directed

July 18.—The recent removal of Ensign F R Sibley from 17th to 30th N I cancelled, and that officer directed to rejoin former corps

July 20.—1st Lieut John Campbell 21st N I, to act as adj till further orders

July 21.—Ensign Andrew Walker to do duty with 29th instead of 24th N I as formerly directed

July 21.—1st Lieut Col F Cadogan removed from 1th to 17th N I and Lieut Col H Smith from latter to former corps

The following young officers to do duty.—Ensigns H D Innes and Arthur Iysaght with 29th N I Crawford Cooke 18th do H W Nesbitt 24th do

Fort St George Aug 4.—1st Lieut Col James Wahab 1st do of 14th L I to be a brigadier of 2d class and to command Masulipatam

Mr Charles Don admitted on estab as an assist surgeon and adj to do duty under surgeon of 3d bat artillery at St Thos & Mount

A 4 7.—Capt F A McCurley 27th N I to be major of brigade at Bangalore from 1st Aug so long as his corps may form a part of troops camped, that cantonment

Capt H Lee 11th N I at his own request, transferred to invalid estab

11th N I Lieut Daniel Wynter to be capt and Fns Ireland to be lieut & Lee invalided date of coming 7th Au 1835

Head Quarters Aug 4 7.—Ensign Charles Roper to do duty with 24th N I

The following Cornets and Ensigns are posted to regts:—Cornets G J Russell to 8th L C J G S Cate 35th do W C R Macdonald 2d do E C Curtis 3d do Ensigns Crawford Cooke to 33d N I Arthur Iysaght 18th do Andrew Walker right wing Europ regt Rich Cooper 45th N I Robert Shaw 2d do Arthur Davies left wing Europ Regt C H G Robert, 47th N I W G Owen, 11th do C H Case, 12d do A J Greenlaw 46th do C H L Moore, 33d do A K Gore 28th do H D Innes 46th do H W Nesbitt 9th do C F Gordon 19th do R A Doria, 36th do C H Wmfield 18th do G H Eckford 18th do John Mylne 27th do H M Dobbs 30th do R J Kempt 43d N I

Aug 19 to 21.—14th N I Lieut C F Kirby to be quartermaster and interpreter

Assist Surg John Bell to do duty under super attending surgeon of Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Assist Surg J Cardew, M D to afford medical aid to detachment of sappers and miners and convicts placed under orders of Lieut. Cotton of engineers.

Fort St George, Aug 25.—31st N I Ensign Ed

wand Armstrong to be Lieut., v Russell retired, date of com 31st Jan 1835.

Cadet of Infantry Edward Dumergue admitted on estab., and prom to ensign

Aug 26.—24th VI Ens W L Boulderton to be Lieut., v Symes dec., date 5th April 1835

26th N I Ens H J Brockman to be Lieut., v Walkman discharged, date 18th Aug 1835

Cadets of Engineers G C Collyer and F Pollock admitted on estab and prom to 2d Lieuts

Cadets of Cavalry the Hon P T Fellow, J F Monckton, and A R Thornhill admitted on estab., and prom to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry J F Erskine and F C Warren admitted on estab., and prom to ensigns

Capt Richard Pritman 1th N I, at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment

Head Quarters Aug 26.—Ens Edward Dumergue to do duty with 27th N I till further orders

Read—The full wing officer has been deemed entitled to the reward authorized by the Hon the Court of Directors for proficiency in the Hindoostanee language—July 11 Ensign G A H Bell comdr, 46th N I

Returned 1st of Aug 1836—July 20 Lieut W H Budd 11th N I—11 Aug 1st Surg John Bell—Aug 4 Lieut Wm Pitt 11th N I—Capt Thos Rooke, 1th N I—Capt C Sinclair 4th N I—Lieut W L Gibbs 14th N I—Lieut Col C Correll 1st N V B—Lieut W M Gabbatt, artillery—1st Lt J D P O'Neill 27th N I—1st Lt J J Nible 24th N I—Major H W Cooke 8th N I—Major W K Ritchie 4th N I—Capt I Howden 20th N I

DEATHS

To *Faupe*—Aug 21 Lieut W W Row 17th N I, for three years

To *last President* (preparatory to applying for furloign to Europe)—July 15 Capt W Walker, 1st I C—24 May G Stott, 11th N I—Aug 4 Lieut I W Jones Eurip Regt

To *Nephthys*—July 14 Capt A Hynd com of ord N S I, for health (instead of to Cape formerly granted)

To *Sea*—July 17 Capt James Briggs, 11th N I, till 1st Jan 1836, for health—Major B R Hitchens, deputy adj gen of army till 21st Feb 1836, for health

SHIPPING.

Arrivals

July 28 *Rexis*, Kamp, from Point de Galle—29 *Futou*, Biden, from Bombay—11 *Alf d Tappley*, from London and Madras—Aug 8 *John Williams Dore*, Lowk, from Malacca—*Su A Can phell*, Robertson, from Singapore—*Charles Wills*, from Bombay—*Duchess of Northum*—1st Lt Jobling, from Sydney—10 *Buttina*, Leith, from Sydney—12 *John Buchanan Hardy*, from Liverpool—13 *Italy Clifford*, from Mauritius—14 *Ceresdiah Buntack*, from Mauritius—16 *Farmer*, Swinson, from Liverpool—19 *Seasort*, Yates, from London and Madras—*Tropeus*, Roy, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry—*Edgar*, Battle, from Bordeaux—20 *Duck of Sussex*, Herman, and *Three Brins*, Ford, both from London—*Imogene*, Riley, from Bombay—22 *Soubrou*, Smith, from Bombay—*Flower*, Mann, from Mauritius—*Calliope*, Walker from Coringa—23 *Fantide*, Wilson, from Ceylon—24 *Hopworth*, Pritchard, from Mauritius and Pondicherry—11 *W W Wyle*, Stanley from sea—25 *Thomas Grinnell*, 1st hornbill, from London and Madras—28 *H M V Futou*, Cromer, from sea—*Fortitude*, Lambert, from Boston—30 *Samuel Brown*, Harding, from Ceylon—*Antennae*, Adler, from Mauritius—*Sart J Napoleon*, Barbot, from Pondicherry, *Isadora*, Hodson, from Trinapattam—*Royal William*, Ireland, from London—4 *Thomas Snook*, Brown, from Mauritius—*A. Protector*, Buttanshaw, from London—9 *Bolton*, Compton, from London.

Departures

July 28. *Mary Bibby*, Neale, for Linton—Aug *Anal. Jour.* N S Vol 19 No 74

3 *Caran*, Wilson, for Singapore—8 *Seashy Castle*, Sandys, for China—11 *New Grove*, Brown, for London—12 *John Bagshaw*, Hardy, for Calcutta—15 *Bridemas*, 1st Lt, for Bombay—16 *M B. Alperine*, Thomas, on a cruise—28 *Lady Clifford*, Manson, and *Ceresdiah Buntack*, Offshore, both for Rangoon—30 *Tropaeus*, Roy, for Calcutta—31 *Leuco*, urgent, for northern ports; *Seasort*, Adam, for Penang and Singapore—24 *Fantide*, Wilson, for Calcutta—25 *Bliss*, Mann, for Calcutta—29 *Three Brins*, Ford, for Calcutta—*Hopworth*, Pritchard, for Pondicherry and Mauritius—*Seashy Gignoux*, for Bordeaux—9 *W W Wyle*, Stanley, for Calcutta—*Duchess of Northum*, Jobling, for Coringa and London—*Calliope*, Walker, for northern ports—*Sart J Napoleon*, Barbot, Hindling, for Calcutta—*Antennae*, Adler, for Mauritius—11 *H M V Futou*, Cromer, on a cruise—12 *Thomas Grinnell*, 1st hornbill and *Sart J Napoleon*, both for Calcutta—*Duck of Sussex*, 1st hornbill and *Three Brins*, Ford, for Calcutta—24 *Imogene*, Riley, for Penang, &c—12 *John Buchanan Hardy*, for Liverpool

PIRITH MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

July 7 At Manipatnam, the lady of Major V Mithu—14th N I of a son
11th At Manipatnam, the lady of Capt Duff, of a daughter
11th At Kilpik the lady of Brev Capt James Shermis 18th N I, of a daughter
12 At Kilpik, the lady of Quintin Jamieson, Esq M D horse artillery, of a son
11 At Mangalore, the lady of Lieut R N Munce 4th N I, of a daughter
17 At Kemptoe the lady of Lieut C M'Leod, 4th N I, of a daughter
11 At Kemptoe, the lady of Capt J F Bird, 22d N I, of a son
1 Mrs T Cooke of a daughter
21 Mrs John Dinger of a son
Mrs Peter Anderson, of a daughter
4 Mrs Patrick Shaw, of a son
21 At Trinichopoly the lady of Lieut T McGroun, deputy judge adv gen., of a son
Aug 2 At Bellary, the lady of Lieut Goaling, 7th N I, of a still born child
1 At Cuddalore the lady of Capt Laurie, 8th N I, of a daughter
7 At Cuddalore, the lady of the Rev M Bowie, Scotch church, of a son
1 At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. P J Begbie, artillery, of a son
1 At Trinichopoly, the lady of Capt Aymer Dowdall, H M 4th, of a daughter, still-born
1 At the Hyderabad residency, Mrs K G Lous, of a son
1 At Madras, the lady of Capt Moberly, sec military board, of a daughter
9 At Chikacole, the lady of Robert Scott, Esq., surgeon 21st N I, of a daughter
11 At Lellicerry, Mrs A B Rodrigues, a son
14 At Virupatnam the lady of Capt Richard son, military paymaster of a son
Mrs Joseph Hall of a daughter (since dead)
19 At Madras, the lady of G S Hooper, Esq., of a son
20 At Trinichopoly, the lady of Henry Dickinson Esq of a son
24 At Madras the lady of G. Menkle, Esq., act ing surgeon of a daughter
25 Mrs Nathaniel Webb, jun., of a daughter.
28 At Madras, the lady of L C Taylor, Esq., H astronomer, of a daughter
9 At Bangalore, the lady of Henry Garner, Esq., of a son

MARRIAGES

July 25 At Madras, Lieut Stafford Vardon, of the engineers, to Maria Jane, only child of the late J. H. Griffiths, Esq., of Wexham, Kent.
28 At Secunderabad, James Downard, Esq., assistant surgeon 7th L. C., to Charlotte Mackenzie, second daughter of Lucy Gray Ford, Esq., assistant surgeon Hyderabad subsidiary force.
Aug 19 At Madras, Mr. J Gregory, jeweller (1)

and sivasankar, to Miss Sarah Robinson, daughter of the late Capt. Robinson, Madras army

DEATHS.

June 1 At Bangalore, Brev. Capt. and Acting Qu. Mast John Stewart, H. M. 35th Foot.
23. At Fort St. George, Capt. William Wilson, of H. M. 63d Foot.

July 23 At Quilon, in his 79th year, Col Michael Daly, formerly commanding the Carnatic Brigade in the service of H. H. the Rajah of Travancore

Aug. 8. At Pondicherry, after a very short illness, William Black, Esq., aged 45.

16 At Bangalore Ensign A. Davies, of the left wing Madras European regiment

Sept. 4 At Palaveram, Ensign H. G. Free of the 19th regt. N. I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c

NATIVE RIDING MATTERS.

Bombay Castle June 29 1895 — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, with reference to the G. O. dated 20th March 1834, that the appointments of native riding master to the regiments of light cavalry be discontinued, excepting when a wing of a regiment is detached

MATELS IN THE INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 7, 1835 — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an extra allowance of Rs. 50 per annum to midshipmen appointed to the office of mate, to have effect from the 1st ultimo

SCALE OF PRIZE MONEY FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Aug. 11 1835 — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having sanctioned the following scale of prize money for the Indian Navy, the same is hereby published for the general information of the service.

Class 1st — Commodore, if the vessel he commands or assists in his ship in taking the prize, to share one sixth of the whole, if the prize is captured by a ship or vessel under his command, to share one sixteenth of the whole

Class 2d — Captains, commanders, or other officers in command, if not serving under the orders of a commodore, to share one-sixth of the whole, if serving under a commodore, after deducting his share, to have of the remainder one sixth (See note A)

Class 3d — Lieutenants, surgeons, and captains of marines, each fifty shares

Class 4th — Purser, assistant surgeons, chaplains, lieutenants of marines, and mates, each forty shares.

Class 5th — Midshipmen, clerks, subadars, jamadars, gunners, boatswains, carpenters, and native commanders, each thirty shares

Class 6th. — Sergeants, conductors, apothecaries, havildars, and European petty officers, each twelve shares.

Class 7th — Corporals, naugues, syrangs, and European seamen, each ten shares

Class 8th — Tindals, native caulkers, ships cooks, captain and officers's butlers, native seamen, and privates, each four shares

Class 9th — Servants, cooks, and European boys, each two shares

Class 10th — Native boys and topasses, each one share

Class 11th — Supernumeraries, each according to the corresponding rank

Note A — Captains and commanders, when not under the orders of a commodore to have equal shares of one sixth of the whole. When under the orders of a commodore, after deducting his sixteenth, to share equally one sixth of the remainder

Lieutenants, commanding vessels of war, where a commodore, captain, or commander is not present, to have equal shares of one sixth of the whole but if either of the above rank be present, to have fifty five shares

Midshipmen, warrant-officers, native commanders commanding vessels of war, when not in company with a commodore, captain, commander, or lieutenant, to share one-sixth of the whole, but if in company with either such senior officers, to have forty shares each

PASSAGE MONEY TO WARRANT OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 17, 1895 — With reference to the revised rates of passage money to commissioned officers of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's service published in G. O. dated the 14th Feb. 1895, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct a proportionate reduction in the rates of passage money granted to warrant officers, viz — Deputy assistant commissaries, from 1,500 to 1,000, conductors, and all others of inferior rank, from 1,000 to 800

CLAIMS TO STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 28, 1895 — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that it is distinctly to be understood, that the selection of an officer to act in a staff situation during the absence of the incumbent, constitutes no claim whatever on the part of such officer to succeed permanently to the appointment in the event of its becoming vacant

PALANQUIN ALLOWANCE

Bombay Castle, Aug. 29, 1835 — Under orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the sum of Rs. 30 is fixed as the maximum allowance to be granted on any occasion to any officer, European or native, as palanquin allowance

TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Sept 4, 1835 — The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to establish it as a general rule that all temporary establishments, the duration of which is not limited by government, shall, if not previously discontinued, cease on the expiration of six months from the date of their sanction, unless a renewed sanction shall be obtained, which is in like manner to be considered to have operation during six months only.

ACCOMMODATION OF INDIAN NAVY OFFICERS AS PASSENGERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept 10, 1835 — The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the allowance for the accommodation of officers of the Indian Navy as passengers on board the Hon Company's vessels, at the lieutenant's and midshipman's tables respectively as follows: For accommodation at the lieutenant's table, Rs 2 per diem — for ditto at the midshipman's table, Rs 1 ditto.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT FULLERTON.

Lieut R Fullerton 25th N I was tried at Bombay on the 10th June 1835 upon the following charge —

Scandalous and disgraceful conduct such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

First — In having failed to fulfil a formal promise, made at Cannanore in Nov 1833 to Capt Macdowal, paymaster at that station by not repaying within the time stipulated the sum of Rs 300 which he had borrowed from Capt Macdowal.

Second — In having, when reminded by Capt Macdowal that the money had not been paid according to promise falsely asserted, in a letter to Capt Macdowal, dated 27th Feb 1834 and subsequently in a letter to the paymaster at Ootcamund, dated 20th March 1834 and in one to the acting staff officer at Ootcamund, dated 5th April 1834, that a deduction had been made at the pay office at the Neelgherry Hills, on the 24th Nov 1833, from the abstracts of pay and allowances then due to him, of Rs 350, for the purpose of being remitted to Capt Macdowal, on account of the sum borrowed, whereas no such deduction was then made, but the full amount of the abstracts, viz Rs 438, paid to Lieut Fullerton's servant on his account.

On which charge the court came to the following decision.

On the first Instance — The court acquit Lieut Fullerton of scandalous and disgraceful conduct in failing to repay within the time stipulated, the sum of Rs 350, borrowed from Capt Macdowal,

his not doing so appearing to have arisen from an impression that the money had been duly deducted from his pay and remitted, Rs 88 only out of Rs. 438, the full amount for which he passed a receipt to the pay office at Ootcamund, being proved to have reached his hands.

On the Second Instance — That Lieut Fullerton did assert in the specified letters, as alleged in the charge, that the Rs 350 had been deducted and remitted, but the court acquit Lieut Fullerton of scandalous and disgraceful conduct, as the assertions appear to have been made under the same circumstances as already stated.

Which finding was approved and confirmed by Sir John Keane and Lieut Fullerton ordered to return to his duty.

ENIGN PRENDERGAST.

Ensign I R Prendergast, 10th N I, was arraigned at Belgaum on the 22d June 1835, on the following charge —

For mortally wounding with a bullet, discharged from a fowling piece by him, the said Ensign Prendergast, a boy named Imium, an inhabitant of the village of Bui at or near the said village, on the 6th day of April 1835, of which wound the said boy died then and there almost immediately.

The court was of opinion that the homicide was committed by Ensign Prendergast but that it was purely and thoroughly accidental, and, therefore, the court abstained from passing any sentence.

Which finding was approved and confirmed by Sir John Keane, and Ensign Prendergast ordered to be released.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

4 A 17 Mr B Hutt to be assistant judge and session judge of Konkan for detached station of Rutnagerry.

Mr W J Hunter to be 11th ditto of Poona for detached station of Sholapur.

13 Mr W Clam to act as assistant to judge and session judge at Poona.

99 Capt C Hunter 11th N I to be acting superintendent of police at Poona until further orders.

31 Mr G Lettison Ellis to act as third session judge of sudden darwaza and sudden darwazas during absence of Mr Kentish, on leave to Europe.

The recent appointment of Mr Thomas Thornton as provisional collector called.

Sept 11 Capt P A Reynolds 28th Madras N I and Lieut E C Elwell 48th Bengal N I, to be magistrates in villages of Ahmednagar, Poona, Konkan and Dharwar.

The Judicial Department — Revenue.

Aug 15 Mr R D Luard to act as sub-collector of Sholapur (Mr P Bacon's appointment is cancelled under section 24 of absence regulations).

17 Mr G Coles to be first assistant to collector of Rutnagerry.

Mr R Spooner to be second assistant to collector of Rutnagerry.

Mr J M Davies to be second assistant to collector of Tanjavur.

Mr C J Prendergast to be third assistant to collector of Ahmednagar.

22. Mr. E. H. Townsend to act as secretary to government in territorial and commercial departments, during Mr. Reid's absence, on sick cert.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft to act as sub-collector of Hoobly, during Mr. Townsend's absence at presidency.

Sept 18. Mr. W. Hart to be assistant to principal collector of Bural.

Mr. J. Buchanan to be assistant to collector of Candahar.

Political Department

Aug 24 Capt S Hemmell acting resident at Bushire, permitted to visit presidency, for benefit of his health, delivering over charge of his duties to Mr. T. McKenna, civil surgeon at that station.

Sept 8 Mr. Chas. Secretary Norris to assume charge of territorial, commercial general and Press departments, from date of Mr. Secretary Reid's departure, as a temporary arrangement.

Punishments.—Aug 13 Mr. J. R. Reid to (ape of Good Hope) for eighteen months for health—25 (apt S Hemmell, assistant resident in Persian Gulf, to sea for six months for health—28 Mr. J. Kentish, to (ape of Good Hope) for eighteen months for health and eventually to Europe on furlough allowance. Sept 1 Mr. Jefferson, civil oculist to Bushire for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS PROMOTIONS, &c

Bombay Castle. Aug 4 1835.—Infantry. Mr. C. Payne to be lieutenant-col., v. Withers died date 18th July 1834.

16th N.I. (apt S Hemmell to be major. Lieut B. Crispin to be capt., and 1st N.I. P. J. Smith to be lieutenant, in suc. to Payne from 18th July 1834.

Unposted Foreign N.I. J. Pelly to rank from 15th July 1835, and to be posted to 16th N.I.

The following promotions and appointments made, consequent upon retirement of Surgeon Major of Medical Board V. C. Kemball Esq. on 1st May last.—2d Member J. C. Moyle Esq. 1st Member 1st Member J. Orton Esq. to be 2d Member Superintending Surg. and Acting 2d Member G. Smyth Esq. to be 2d Member Surg. R. H. Kennedy Esq. to be superintending surgeon upon establishment and Assist Surg. J. A. Sinclair to be surg., v. Kemball retired.

The following temporary arrangements made during absence of 1st Member of Medical Board J. C. Moyle, Esq., and Superintending Surg. R. H. Kennedy Esq., on sick cert. at (ape of Good Hope)—Superintending Surg. T. P. Weeks to act as 2d member of Medical Board during absence of Surg. Moyle. Surg. G. A. Stuart to act as superintending surgeon during absence of Surg. R. H. Kennedy Esq.

Capt V. F. Kemmitt 21st N.I. to be asst. de camp to Brig Gen. Sater commdng northern division of army from 6th July.

Capt J. Forbes, 28th N.I. to be a brigade major on estab., v. Urquhart dec., 19th July 1835.

Lieut R. St. John Europe in regiment to act as brigade major at Poona from 18th July.

Aug 18.—The following brigade order confirmed.—1st Major Algeo, 1st N.I. to assume command of Deesa brig., vide date 18th July.

Mr. John Plane admitted on establishment as an assistant surgeon.

Cadet of Engineers C. F. North admitted on establishment, and prom. to 2d lieutenant.

Aug 19.—Lieut D. Davidson to receive temporary charge of commissariat department in Poona from Capt. Holland, about to proceed to (ape.

Capt J. S. Leeson, horse artillery, to act in charge of stud establishment, during absence of Major Jameson.

Aug 20.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed.—1st M. Browne, Europe regt., to act as Hindostanee Interpreter to that regt., during absence of Lieut E. Stiles, from 20th June.

Major F. M. Ireland, 16th N.I., permitted to return from service on full pay, agreeably with regulations, from 15th Aug.

16th N.I. Capt H. C. Holland to be major.

Lieut C. Hunter to be capt., and Ena. K. Joppa to be lieutenant, in suc. to Ireland retired, date 16th Aug.

Aug 24.—Superintending Surg. Hewitt permitted, at his own request, to retire from service from 1st Sept. on pension of his rank.

Aug 27.—17th N.I. Ena. J. Anderson to be lieutenant, v. Macan dec., date of rank 30th July 1835.

Unposted Foreign (F. Scroell to rank from 18th July 1835, and to be posted to 17th N.I., v. Anderson prom.

Capt R. O. Meriton resumed his duties as paymaster of southern division of army on 18th Aug.

21st Lieut Erskine of artillery, to take charge of ordnance store department in (utch, on departure of Capt. Venable on med. certificate.

Aug 21.—Lieut Whittle, of artillery, to perform duty of commissary of ordnance northern division of army, during illness and on responsibility of Capt. F. A. Scott.

Sept 1.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—1. Lieut M. F. Gordon 11th N.I., to act as adj. to marine battalion, v. Lieut G. T. Cooke, promoted to Europe—1 cut v. Tweedale, 1st N.I. to act as adj. and quartermaster to left wing of that regt., during absence of Capt W. B. Curtis on sick cert.

Sept 2.—Lieut St. John of Europe regt., acting brigade major in Poona, to take charge of 1st N.I. office until further orders.

Sept 7.—Lieut J. S. Ramsay 4th N.I. a cadet for 2nd N.I. to be capt. by brevet from 27th Aug. 1835.

The following temporary arrangement confirmed.—Lieut H. Macan 17th N.I. to conduct duties of commissariat department at Hurule from 1st July last date 1st Aug.

Regt. of Artillery. 1st Lieut N. Lechmere to be captain in 1st Lieut G. H. Nixon to be lieutenant, in suc. to Lechmere date 20th Aug. 1835.

17th N.I. Lieut W. Macan to be capt., and 1st N.I. Lieut G. Stacey to be lieutenant, in suc. to Bullen on sick cert. date of rank 20th Aug. 1835.

Sept 8.—Acting Superintending Surg. G. A. Stuart to be a superintending surgeon upon establishment consequent upon retirement of Sup Surg. M. Hewitt on 1st Sept.

Sept 10.—Lieut Surg. C. Ducrest to be surgeon, v. Hewitt retired.

Sept 11.—Sheppard to act as superintending surgeon during absence of Surg. R. H. Kennedy, and to be a temp. arrangement.

Sept 12.—Lieut of Infantry F. Forbes admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensign.

Returned duty from Europe.—Sept 12 Lieut P. A. Skinner, 9th N.I.

RETIRED

1st Europe.—Aug 8 Ena. C. J. Popen, 5th N.I. for health.—6 Lieut G. T. Cooke, 18th N.I. for health.—Sept 7 Col. S. Hughes, 2d N.I.

T. Sea.—Aug 12 Major H. Jameson, 3d L. C., for six months, for health.

To New South Wales.—Aug 7 Lieut D. C. Beckett, 3d L. C., for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug 15 Capt H. C. Holland, assistant com. gen. Poona division, for twelve months, for health.—Sept 8 Lieut D. M. Scooby, sub-assistant com. gen. at Sholapoor, for eighteen months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Punishments.—Aug 18. Lieut F. P. Webb, to Europe, for health.—26 Mr. Purser Turner, to sea for nine months, for health.—Sept 1 Mr. Midshipman Sym, to sea, for six months, for health.—7 Mr. Purser Dawson, to Europe, for health.

SHIPPING

Arrivals

At 10. H. C. sloop of war *Claw*, Hawkins, from Bushire and Muscat, Elizabeth, Smith, from New York.—14 *John Adams*, Roche, from Calcutta.—16 *Hester*, Cowley, from Liverpool.—18.

BIRTH.

Aug. 22. At Rhio, the lady of M A Borgen, Esq., master attendant, of a daughter.

DEATH

Aug 14 Capt Edmond R Fallon, a native of Bombay, and commanding the Dutch ship *Erich*, of Batavia.

Batavia, &c.

SHIPPING

Arrivals at Batavia.—Aug 27 *Lady Adams*, from Baltimore.—28 *Holmwood* from Sandwich Islands. *Fortune* from Singapore.—Sept Van *guard*, and *Clyde*, both from England *Burlington*, from Manilla

Departures from ditto.—Aug 30 *Jane Brown* for Singapore *Emily Taylor* for China.—31 *Onwell*, for Sydney.—Sept 3 *Ann at Hill* for China.—5 *Lady Charlotte* for China.—7 *John O'Garra* for China.—9 *John O'Garra* for China.—10 *John O'Garra* for China.—11 *John O'Garra* for China.—12 *John O'Garra* for China.—13 *John O'Garra* for China.—14 *John O'Garra* for China.—15 *John O'Garra* for China.—16 *John O'Garra* for China.—17 *John O'Garra* for China.—18 *John O'Garra* for China.—19 *John O'Garra* for China.—20 *John O'Garra* for China.—21 *John O'Garra* for China.—22 *John O'Garra* for China.—23 *John O'Garra* for China.—24 *John O'Garra* for China.—25 *John O'Garra* for China.—26 *John O'Garra* for China.—27 *John O'Garra* for China.—28 *John O'Garra* for China.—29 *John O'Garra* for China.—30 *John O'Garra* for China.—31 *John O'Garra* for China.

Arrivals at Anjer.—Sept 10 *Tina* from Liverpool.—14 *Jane Brown* from Liverpool.—16 *Gipsy* and *Jeannette*, both from Liverpool.—18 *Annan*, from Bristol *Atina*, from Mauritius.—24 *Balkara*, from Liverpool.—25 *C. C. B. B.*, from Liverpool, *Jean*, from London

China.

SHIPPING

Arrivals—June 14 *Bright Merchant* from Shanghai.—25 *Bernh*, from Manilla.—26 *S. J. Aker* from Bombay.—July 1 *Ann at Hill* from Calcutta *Cornwall*, from Bombay. *John O'Garra*, from Java.—8 *B. B. B.*, from Manilla.—11 *C. B. B.*, from B. B. B.—13 *C. B. B.*, from B. B. B.—15 *C. B. B.*, from B. B. B.—17 *C. B. B.*, from B. B. B.—19 *C. B. B.*, from B. B. B.—21 *C. B. B.*, from B. B. B.—23 *C. B. B.*, from B. B. B.—25 *C. B. B.*, from B. B. B.—27 *C. B. B.*, from B. B. B.—29 *C. B. B.*, from B. B. B.—31 *C. B. B.*, from B. B. B.

Departures—July 19 *H. B. B.* for London.—14 *Uniclar*, for London.—15 *Mar* for Manilla *Arctura*, for N. S. Wales.—16 *R. B. B.* for C. B. B.—18 *B. B. B.* for Calcutta.—21 *Quebec Trader*, for Bombay

Freight to London July 21—£1 to £5 10s

New South Wales.

SHIPPING

Arrivals—June 30 *Children*, from New Zealand.—July 3 *Idly Rambler*, from Swan River 4 Dart, from Swan River, 5 *atal* from China and Hobart Town.—5 *Marquis Huntly*, from London.—6 *Dublin Packet*, from Swan River.—15 *Westmoreland*, from London.—16 *Phas* from Dennistown, from Hobart Town.—21 *Industrious*, from New Zealand.—25 *Joseph Walker*, from ditto.—26 *Patric*, from Madras and King George's Sound.—27 *Harveus*, from London.—30 *Florida*, from London

Departures—June 28. *Pegasus*, for Eastern Islands.—29 *Merlefield*, and *Lord Amherst*, both for China.—July 9 *Emma Eugenia*, and *Lady of the Lake*, both for China.—17 *Edwards* for Launceston.—18 *Arctura*, for Manilla *Tuner*, for Timor.—23 *Sydney Packet*, for New Zealand.—26 *Susannah*, for ditto.

BIRTHS.

June 12 At Newcastle, the lady of the Rev C P. N. Walton, of a son
25. At Cook's River, Mrs. Joshua Thorp, of a daughter.

July 6. At the Bank of N. S. Wales, Mrs. Black, of a daughter
8. At Manilla, the lady of P. L. Campbell, Esq., 21st regt., of a daughter

10 At Castlerough, the wife of Mr J. W. Fulton, of a son
16. At Sydney, Mrs. Courts, of a son
17 Mrs E. W. Riley, of a daughter
22. At Sydney, the lady of John Lamb, Esq., of a daughter

MARRIAGES

June 27 At Sydney, Thomas Pearson Esq. to Jane third daughter of John Mackey, Esq., Port Street.

29 At Sydney, Mr John Innes, bookseller to Elizabeth second daughter of the late William Watson Esq., Strand, London
July 11 At Parramatta, Mr Charles Morgan to Mary second daughter of John Rule, Esq., Sydney

DEATHS

June 23 At Sydney C. H. Wildy, Esq.
July 7 At Patrick's Plains, Hunter's River, Matthew Carey Esq.

7 At Brubine Grove O'Connell Plains, Mrs. Walker lady of the Rev Mr Walker of that place

8 At Sydney John Townsend Esq., aged 75, formerly a captain in the N. S. Wales corps

11 At Manilla Mr R. Longford aged 71

13 Agnes wife of Mr Joseph Docker surgeon, and second daughter of Thos Docker Esq., of Charlton, Dover

20 Mr Matthew Gibson aged 75

21 Mr Hugh Kelly

21 At Sydney, Mr Pentycross, elder brother to the late Rev Thomas Pentycross, A. M. rector of St Mary the More Wallingford Berkshire aged 100 years

27 Suddenly Mr Henry White

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING

Arrivals at Hobart Town July 25 *Persian*, from London.—Aug. 1 *Marquis* from London.—7 *Ontario* from Liverpool.—24 *John* from London.—27 *Atina* from Calcutta.—28 *Norfolk* and *Rutland*, from London.—Sept 1 *Lloyds*, from London.—4 *Champion*, from Bordeaux
Arrival at Launceston—Sept 9 *Claudia*, from London

BIRTHS

July 27 At Orickton, the lady of Alex Goldie, Esq. of a daughter

21 At Brighton the lady Frederick Roper, Esq., of a daughter

24 At Mersham, Mrs J. G. Jennings, of a daughter

MARRIAGES

June 7 Wm M. Orr Esq. merchant of Hobart Town to Maria daughter of Michael Lahey Esq. of O'Brien's Bridge

21 At Hobart Town, C. M. Cogle, Esq. of Wentworth, near Jericho, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Sims Esq.

24 At Hobart Town, Edward McDowell, Esq., solicitor general of the colony to Miss Swanston, daughter of Charles Swanston, Esq. member of council, and late deputy adjutant general in India

27 At Kimbolton J. F. Sharland, Esq. of Bothwell, to Mary Jane, second daughter of the late Major James Culley, 2nd regt. of Foot

DEATH

Lately Mr H. D. Sarel He was formerly a barrister of the Supreme Court

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals—Sept. 20. *Mary*, from Leith.—25 *Surfer*, from Havre.—30 *Vallier*, from Nantes.—Oct. 1 *Fedora*, from Bristol.—2 *Stroma*, from N. S. Wales. *Arrivals*, from Bordeaux, *Augustine*,

from ditto.—10. *Gloverston*, from Marseilles.—11 *Cassander*, from Marseilles, *Miranda*, from London and *Rio Helva* from Bordeaux.—12 *Sirius*, from Marseilles.—13. *Sce*, from Liverpool

Departures.—Sept. 25. *Brankon Meer*, Nichols, for Colombo.—26. *Georgiana*, for Calcutta.—28. *Caster*, for Calcutta.

Freight to London (Oct. 5).—£4. 10s

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING

Arrivals.—Oct. 9. *Brankonmeer* and *Keyle* both from London. *Rosebelle* from Boston.—10. *Fairy Queen* and *Duke of Northumberland* both from London.—11. *William Nicol* from Greenwich.—19. *Dees* from London.—22. *Wallasen* from London.—Nov. 5. *Roberts* from London.—7. *Bygon* from Bordeaux. To off. *Olympus* and *Lord William Bentinck* all from London.—8. *Dunsmuir* from Liverpool.—11. *William Thompson* and *Integrity* both from London.—10. *Brian Bore* from Liverpool. *Cruiser* from London.

Departures.—Oct. 8. *Ampthusa* for Mauritius

—10. *Falcon*, and *St Helena*, both for Algon Bay.—14. *William Nicol*, for Bombay.—16. *Brankonmeer*, for Calcutta. *Elizabeth Taylor*, for Hobart Town.—18. *Duke of Northumberland*, for Calcutta.—20. *Fairy Queen*, for Ceylon.—21. *Colombo* for Colombo.—22. *Rosebelle*, for Batavia.—26. *Keyle* for Mauritius.—Nov. 7. *Roberts*, for Calcutta

BIRTH

Sept. 30. On board the ship *Brankonmeer*, the lady of Lieut. Col. W. G. McKensie, of a son

MARRIAGE

Oct. 3. At Cape Town Charles Garstin, Esq., of the Bengal civil service to Anna Maria eldest daughter of Major George Longmore special justice &c &c

DEATHS

Sept. 26. At Crampton Town Charles, second son of the late Wm. Biddy Esq. of Dublin.
Oct. 3. G. Skipton Esq. of the Bengal medical board aged 37.
1. O. M. Bergh Esq. aged 72

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c

GENERAL SIR HENRY LANE

Fort William Sept 5 1835.—His Exc General Sir Henry Lane, Knight Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, having been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors, in their letter in the public department dated the 27th Feb 1835 to be Commander in chief of all the Company's forces in India and also to be an extraordinary member of the council of India the Hon. Courts orders and the commission appointing General Sir Henry Lane, are now read

The oaths of office being administered to General Sir Henry Lane his Excellency takes his seat as a member of the council of India

Ordered, that a salute of seventeen guns from the ramparts of Fort William and three volleys of small arms by the troops in garrison, be fired on the occasion

Ordered that the appointment of Gen Sir Henry Lane be communicated to the army in General Orders and that the commission constituting his Excellency Commander-in-chief, be read with the usual ceremonies to the troops in garrison and at the different stations of the army

Ordered, that all returns of the army be made in the usual manner to General Sir Henry Lane as Commander in chief

Head Quarters Calcutta, Sept 5, 1835

—1. The Commander in chief desires to accompany the preceding order from the Governor general in Council with an

assurance to the armies in India of the high sense which he entertains of the honor conferred upon him by being placed at their head

2. Their character, their fame and the personal happiness of every individual belonging to them, European and Native, will be objects of his anxious solicitude while he continues to command them, and the more he can conduce to either, with conformity to the discharge of his duty the greater will be the measure of his gratification

The following officers are appointed on His Excellency's personal Staff

Lieut. Col. Marcus Bainesford 29th Foot, to be military secretary
Major Turner Macan h p unattached to be liaison interpreter
Major Henry Kane unattached, to be aide de camp
Assant Surg. Arthur Wood m d 11th L Dragoons to be Surgeon to his Excellency the Commander in chief

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Judicial and Revenue Department
Aug. 29. Mr H. F. James to be magistrate of Allah of Rungee

Mr G. W. Batty to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Baraset

Mr Charles Grant to be commissioner in Soon derbunds under Regulation IX of 1816

Sept 5. Mr H. T. Raikes to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allah Raghobahy, during absence of Mr C. Bury

Mr G. Adams to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Nuddeah, during absence of Mr Halkett as officiating magistrate and collector of that district

14. The Hon. W. H. L. Melville to officiate as special commissioner under Reg. III 1826, of Calcutta division, during absence of Mr N. J. Hallid

Mr W. Travers to be deputy collector of Mon ghyr

8. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. R. Cad-
 rington, 68th N I., of a daughter
 — At Dinsapore, the lady of Lieut. Gerard, Eu-
 ropean Regt., of a daughter
 — Mrs. James C. Thompson, of a daughter
 10. At Calcutta, the lady of F. Harris, Esq., of
 a son.
 — Mrs. James Ogilvie of a daughter
 12. Mrs. H. Hughes of a son
 — Mrs. G. F. Bowbeer of a daughter
 14. Mrs. Lawrence de Souza, of a daughter
 — Mrs. Thomas Brown of a son.
 15. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Harris, of a son

MARRIAGE

Aug 31 At Deoga Samuel Denton Esq., to
 Charlotte Frances, second daughter of the late
 Rev R. Noyes, Rector, Sussex

DEATHS

- Aug 19 At Monghyr, Capt. Ralph Forster of
 the 73d regt. N I.
 24. Accidentally drowned at the Great Waterfall
 in the vicinity of Mhow, knight D. b. Beck 68th
 Regiment N I.
 25. At Mhow, Lieut. F. L. Goodwin, 2d troop
 3d brigade horse artillery aged 21
 26. At Chunar of cholera Matilda Margaret
 wife of W. R. White Esq surgeon 11th Lancers.
 29. At Barrackpore aged 36 Capt Browne
 Wood of the 10th regt N I.
 Sept 2. At Allahabad surgeon John Eckford
 of the 19th regt N I.
 6. At Barrackpore Mrs. Col James DeLamun
 aged 59 years.
 8. At Dinsapore of fever Capt Wm Howard,
 of the European regt.
 11. At Chandernagore Mr. Julien Nicholas
 aged 43
 15. At Calcutta Miss M. A. Watkinson, aged 16.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c

GRATUITY TO TROOP

Fort St George, Sept 4, 1835.—The
 Right Hon the Governor in Council
 having in a G O dated the 1st July 1835,
 already recorded his sense of the conduct
 and services of the officers and troops em-
 ployed in subduing the late insurrection
 in Ganjam is now pleased to mark his
 approbation of their conduct and services
 by granting a gratuity equal to one month's
 pay and allowances to the European offi-
 cers, and one month's pay to the Native
 officers and men of all ranks, employed in
 the above service. The gratuity will be
 paid upon abstracts signed by the respec-
 tive commanding officers and counter-
 signed by the brigadier general command-
 ing the division.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS

Fort St George, Sept 15, 1835.—The
 Right Hon the Governor in Council is
 pleased to order the following movements

Head-quarters of the horse artillery,
 together with the A troop, from St
 Thomas's Mount to Bangalore

Head-quarters of the 3d bat. artillery,
 from the Mount to Kamptee

B Company of the 3d bat. artillery, to
 Moalmyne, for the relief of the D com-
 pany of the same bat. The latter to re-
 turn to St. Thomas's Mount

Amst. Letter N 6 V 11 12 N 11

Native Infantry.

8th Regt. from Vizianagram to Berham-
 pore

- 13th do., Madras to Moalmyne
 14th do., Masulipatam to Vizianagram.
 17th do., Cuddapah to Palaveram
 22d do., Nagpore to Secundrabad.
 28th do., Secundrabad to Cuddapah
 29th do., Palaveram to Masulipatam.
 31st do., Bellary to Secundrabad
 43d do., Ellon to Bellary
 45th do., Moalmyne to Palaveram
 46th do., Berhampore to Nagpore
 50th do., Secundrabad to Ellon.

FEES ON COMMISSIONS

Fort St George, Sept 1835.—The
 Right Hon the Governor in Council is
 pleased to notify, that no fees shall be
 chargeable on the commissions which
 have been or may hereafter be issued by
 the Government for the brevet rank of
 Colonel

COURT MARTIAL

THURSDAY

At Mangalore Lieut. Shurmer John
 Carter, of the 2d Regt. N I., was tried on
 the following charge—

Charge.—For conduct to the pre-
 judice of good order and military discipline,
 in the following instances.

First Instance.—“In having at Man-
 galore, on the 13th July 1835 been drunk
 on duty, when regimental orderly officer
 of the day

Second Instance.—“In having at the
 same time and place, pertinaciously per-
 sisted in remaining in front of the regi-
 mental mess house, after he had received
 my repeated and distinct orders, both
 direct and through Capt. Edward Lyons
 of the 2d Regt. N I., to go to his quarters,
 so persisting until such time as he was
 actually taken away by the said Capt.
 Lyons and Capt. Alexander Hoy Jeffries
 of the same regiment

The above being in breach of the
 Articles of War

(Signed) “HOWARD DOWKIE, Major,
 ‘Comd 2d Regt N I.’

“Mangalore, 14th July 1835

Upon which charge the Court came to
 the following decision

Finding on the first instance of charge.
 —That the prisoner is guilty.

Finding on the second instance of the
 charge.—That the prisoner is guilty

Sentence.—The Court having found the
 prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sen-
 tence him, the said S. J. Carter, Lieut.
 of the 2d Regt. N I., to be suspended
 from rank and pay for the period of six
 calendar months

Confirmed.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
 Lieut.-Gen. and Com.-in-chief
 Madras, 7th Sept 1835.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 14. C. R. Baynes, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore during absence of Mr Forsyth.

T. D. Lushington, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

Mr J. Wilkins to act as master attendant at Negapatam during absence of Mr J. Honner.

Sept. 1. T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to be an assistant to collector and magistrate of Ganjam.

S. Surg. Barnister re-appointed to office of assay master, with his former allowances (under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors).

11. C. T. Kays, Esq., to act as head assistant to accountant general, during employment of Mr C. R. Baynes on other duty.

T. D. Lushington, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Malabar, until further orders.

18. W. A. Neave, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Guntur, until further orders.

23. J. F. Thomas Esq., to be additional government commissioner.

W. Douglas Esq. to be register to Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Udalt.

F. E. Elton, Esq. to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate at Cuddapah.

E. H. E. Esq. to act as register to Zillah Court of Bellary during employment of Mr J. B. Milton on other duty.

F. Copleston Esq. to act as register to Zillah Court of Cuddapah during absence of Mr C. P. Skelton.

25. C. Ramiah to be register to court of commission for recovery of small debts from 6th Sept., v. Mr Reynolds dec.

Oct. 7. S. J. Young Esq. to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

T. Clarke Esq. to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Trincomopoly.

Fort St. George, &c. — Aug. 15. Mr W. F. Jellicoe to sea, until 20th Feb. 1834 for health. — Sept. 2. Mr J. D. Gleig, to Cape of Good Hope, for eight months, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 2. The Rev. G. J. Laurie to resume his duties as senior chaplain of Scotch Church.

Oct. 6. The Rev. Wm. Thomas M.A. admitted a chaplain on this establishment from 24th Oct.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS &c.

Fort St. George. Aug. 11. 1833. — Capt. C. A. Browne to assume his duties as deputy assistant adj. gen. of army from this date.

Aug. 14. — Maj. J. H. Bonette 19th N.I. permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, from 6th Aug., at his own request.

Aug. 18. — 19th N.I. Capt. James Drever to be major, Lieut. R. Pretymann to be capt. and Mrs. G. A. Bramey to be lieut., v. Bonette retired date of com. 6th Aug. 1833.

Head Quarters. Aug. 8 and 10. — Cornet G. J. Russell, at his own request removed from 8th to 1st L.C. — Cornet J. G. S. (adeli), at his own request, removed from 8th to 8th L.C.

Surg. George Melk removed from 18th to 30th regt., and Surg. James Lawder from latter to form corps.

Capt. Henry Lee, recently transf. to invalid establishment, posted to Carnatic European Vet. Bat.

Aug. 11 to 14. — The following removals of Ensigns ordered. — Wm. St. George, from 51st to 44th N.I. C. F. Gordon, from 7th to 19th do., H. M. Dobble, from right wing Madras European regt. to 30th N.I.

Assist. Surg. P. A. Andrew, M.D., to afford medical aid to detachment of 18th regt. at Malacca.

Fort St. George, Sept. 1. — Lieut. T. J. Newbold,

2nd L. Inf., to be ad-*de-quo* to Brig. Gen. F. W. Wilson, C.A. commanding Ceded Districts.

European Regt. (left wing) Capt. Wm. Stewart to be major, Lieut. Edward Simpson to be capt. and Mrs. Henry Houghton to be lieut., in suc. to Ward, dec.; date of com. 19th June 1833.

19th N.I. Lieut. E. H. Atkinson to be capt., and Mrs. W. W. Wedlake to be lieut., in suc. to Pretymann invalided, date of com. 26th Aug. 1833.

Sept. 4. — Supernum. 2d Lieut. F. Pollock to be duty under chief engineer until further orders.

Sept. 8. — Surg. H. S. Fleming, present assay master, to revert to situation which he formerly held of secretary to Medical Board.

Sept. 11. — Cadet of Infantry James May admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensign.

Head Quarters. Aug. 29. — Capt. Richard Pretymann recently transf. to invalid establishment, posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

The following Ensigns removed at their own request. — Andrew Walker, from right to left wing European regt. A. K. Gung, from 28th to 29th N.I. R. A. Doris, from 32th to 28th do.

The following young Officers to do duty. — Cornets the Hon. P. T. Pelletier with 2d L.C. E. Moxon and A. R. Thornhill 6th do. — Ensigns J. F. Erskine and J. F. Warden with 29th N.I.

Aug. 11. — (ornet G. Russell, 1st L.C., to do duty with (th do. till further orders.

Sept. 5. — Surg. (Superintendent Surg.) A. Macaulay removed from 13th to 17th regt. and Surg. James Dalmahoy from latter to form corps.

Adjutant (Collyer of engineers posted to corps of sappers and miners.

Sept. 14. — The undermentioned Assist. Surg. (one being reported qualified for treatment of acute cases of dysentery) noted to do duty as assistant. — Wm. Mackenzie M.D. H.M. 6th regt., James Supple H.M. 17th Dr. Wm. Rose H.M. (Lieut. Chas. Barrie H.M. 6th regt. G. Moragh M.D. H.M. 38th regt. H. H. Rawluk Malabar European regt.

Sept. 16. — The following removals ordered. — Lieut. Col. H. Bowler from 7th to 29th N.I. J. Wahb from 34th to 1st do. I. King, from 3th to 1th do. J. I. Trevelyan from 3d to 34th do. Herbert from 1st to 2th do. J. Perry from 3th to 1st do. W. Isacke from 25th to 3th do. — Surg. (Chaplain) from 11th to 18th N.I. J. Lawder from 18th to 11th do. — Assist. Surg. J. V. Cumming from 18th to 2d N.V.B., and (young head quarters of that corps at Walaja.)

Lieut. J. F. Porter 1st L.C. to act as quartermaster and adj. until further orders, v. Stretfield proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Fort St. George. Sept. 10. — Robert Carlyle M.D., admission on establishment as assistant surgeon, to do duty under surgeon of ad. bat. at St. Thomas Mount.

Sept. 18. — Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. G. T. Lewis of 46th N.I. to be deputy assistant adj. gen. Ceded Districts, v. Mellor, returned to Europe.

Lieut. Conway Stafford 51st N.I., to be major of brigade in Malabar and Canara, v. Macdonald, for so long as his corps may form part of troops composing force employed in those provinces.

50th N.I. Ensign James Campbell to be lieut., v. Paterson dec. date of com. 21st Dec. 1834.

Cadet of Infantry Richard Moorcroft admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensign.

Sept. 22. — 2d Lieut. S. E. O. Ludlow, corps of engineers to act as superintendent of roads during absence of Lieut. Henderson on sick certificate.

Capt. H. F. Barker, left wing European regt., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, upon half pay of his rank.

Sept. 25. — Surg. James Stevenson, 50th N.I., to be garrison surgeon at Manipalattam, v. Reid returned to Europe.

European Regt. (left wing) Lieut. Wm. Hall to be capt., and Mrs. H. R. H. Starr to be lieut., in suc. to Barker retired, date of com. 23d Sept. 1833.

Head Quarters, Sept. 11—Ena. James May to do duty with 24th N.I.

Sept. 14—Ena. D. C. Campbell, 24th, permitted to resign app. of acting gen. assist. and inter. with 46th regt., and to rejoin his corps.

Sept. 18—Capt. Wm. Johnstone, of invalid establishment, to have charge of details at Royascottah, v. Bangalore relieved from that duty.

Sept. 19—Ena. Richard Moorcroft to do duty with 18th N.I., till further orders.

Fort St. George, Sept. 20—Lieut. A. Shireff, 21st N.I., acting sub-assist. com. gen., to be sub-assist. commissary general.

Capt. J. R. Hugg, 34th L.I., to act as deputy adj. general of army, from date of Major Hitchens' embarkation for sea on sick certificate.

Capt. C. A. Browne, 18th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. of army.

Lieut. J. Thomson, 5th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. of army.

34th L.I. Fns John Hibbald to be lieut., v. Bell dec. date of com. 28th Sept. 1835.

Oct. 2—Capt. H. S. Ford, of artillery, to be commissary of ordnance at Masulipatam, v. Aldritt resigned the appointment.

Lieut. W. H. Miller, of artillery, to be deputy commissary of ordnance at Ammanur, v. Ford.

Major H. W. Pook, 24th N.I., permitted at his own request to retire from service of Hon. Company from this date.

The services of Lieut. Hugh Montgomery, horse artillery, placed at disposal of Government of India.

Oct. 6—Cadet of Infantry R. Wallace admitted on establishment and prom. to ensign.

Mr J. Middleman admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surg. John Kerby permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Capt. John I. Underwood, of engineers, to be superintending engineer in centre division v. Capt. G. A. Underwood who resigns that app. and is re-appointed to command of corps of sappers and miners.

34th N.I. Capt. W. Watkins to be major. Lieut. G. P. Valliancy to be capt. and Fns F. C. Hildup to be lieut., in suc. to Pook retired. date 2d Oct. 1835.

11th N.I. Fns Chas. Mann to be lieut., v. Tatham dec., date of com. 16th Aug. 1835.

Head Quarters, Sept. 27—Assist. Surg. W. B. Thompson, horse artillery, to afford medical aid to head quarters of Com. in Chief on his tour to the southward and westward.

Sept. 21—Lieut. Cole John Green removed from 28th to 4th N.I., and John Morgan from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. J. Kerby posted to 3d bat. artillery, and app. to afford medical aid to B. company proceeding to Moulema.

Records—The following officers have been deemed by the Commander in Chief entitled to the reward authorized by the Hon. the Court of Directors for proficiency in the Oriental languages, viz.—In Hindoostanee: Lieut. and Acting Qu. Mast and Interp. C. F. Kirby, 14th N.I.; Lieut. A. Sherriff, 21st do., acting sub-assist. com. gen.; Lieut. C. Yates, acting qu. mast. and interp. 46th N.I.; Ena. W. H. Goodwyn, 13th do.; Lieut. J. M. Madden, 51st do.; Lieut. H. Congreve, acting adj. 4th bat. artillery.—In Tamil: 2d Lieut. J. Ouchterlony, engineers.

Returned to duty, from Europe—Aug. 14, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. A. Hornaby, 18th N.I.—Sept. 8, Surg. Wm. Beemster and James Dalmahoy—Lieut. G. A. Harrison, 41st N.I.—15, Capt. E. B. France, 18th N.I.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. R. Johnston, 21st N.I.—Lieut. Wm. J. Manning, Europ. regt.—Lieut. H. W. Medfield, 1st N.I.—22, Lieut. G. B. Grouha, 24th L.C.—Capt. J. J. Underwood, engineers—Lieut. T. W. Steele, 24th N.I.

FURLONGS.

To *Bunga*, Aug. 18, Lieut. G. Harvey, 24th N.I., for health.—Sept. 1, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. J. M. Johnstone, 21st N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. P. Cameron, 40th N.I.—11, Capt. T. D. Rippon, 24th N.I.—Lieut. R. M. North, 2d L.C., for health.—18, Ena. R. W. T. Money, 41st N.I., for health.—18, Lieut. Col. Cox, 21st N.I.—2d Lieut. Thomas Dumas, 2d bat. artillery.—Ena. H. W. Yates, 24th N.I.—29, Capt. C. G. T. Chauvel, 24th N.I., for health (to embark from Colombo)—Capt. T. Wallace, 49th N.I.—Oct. 3, Lieut. F. Asserthorpe, of artillery.—Lieut. (of R. Home, 12th N.I., for health.—Oct. 6, Ena. W. Church, 17th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. Aldritt, artillery, for health (to embark from Masulipatam).

To *visit Presidency* (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe)—Sept. 4, Major C. M. Brd, 1st N.I.—16, Lieut. J. W. Street, 1st L.C.—25, Surg. W. H. Richards, horse artillery.—Lieut. E. J. Simpson, 7th N.I.

To *Cape of Good Hope*—Sept. 8, Lieut. W. D. Harrington, 2d L.C., for eighteen months, for health (to proceed from Bombay)—29, Lieut. T. Irvine, assist. sec. to Military Board, for six months, on private affairs.—29, Assist. Surg. R. Power, for two years, for health (to proceed from Bengal)—Oct. 6, Assist. Surg. C. Jameson, for eighteen months, for health (to proceed from Bombay).

To *sea*—Sept. 11, Assist. Surg. G. Thomson, until 1st March 1837, for health.—Oct. 2, Ena. F. C. Bishop, 24th N.I., until 1st July 1836, for health (also to Cape)—6, Capt. 1. Stockwell, until 1st April 1836, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals

Sept. 16, *Mountstuart* Epiphonstone, Toller, from London.—19, *H. M. B. Algerine*, Thomas, from a cruise.—22, *Hesper*, McCarthy, from London.—25, *Mr John Has Reid* Woodlin, from Swan River and Ceylon.—29, *Pisa*, Campbell, from London.—Oct. 4, *Laurent*, Marquis, from London.—7, *Duke of Buccleugh*, Martin, from London.

Departures

Sept. 5, *India*, Balala, for Calcutta.—9, *Nepos*, Harbot, for Pungu, Ragla, Kemp, for Bombay.—14, *Panora*, Swinson, for China.—17, *Mr S. N. K.*, Brown, for Calcutta.—17, *Bohem*, Compton, for Visagapatam and Calcutta.—20, *Tracy*, Hiden, for China, H.M.B. *Algerine*, Thomas, on a cruise *Mountstuart* Epiphonstone, Toller for Calcutta.—Oct. 4, *Edna*, Campbell, for Calcutta.—6, *Harona*, McCarthy, for Moulema.—7, *St. Maria*, Yates, for London.—9, *Royal William*, Ireland, for Cape and London.

BIRIHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Aug. 9, At Madras, the lady of G. S. Hooper, Esq., of a son.
24, At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. H. L. Harris, 18th N.I., of a daughter.
25, At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Henry Smith, commanding 18th N.I., of a daughter.
26, At Sea, on board the *Royal William*, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, senior Presbyterian Chaplain, of a daughter.
—At Madras, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Ormsby, of a son.
29, At Gundy, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Budd, 31st or T.L.I., of a son.
30, At Madras, the lady of G. F. Beauchamp, Esq., of a daughter.
Sept. 3, At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. Charles Nutting, Europ. regt., of a daughter.
3, The wife of Mr. T. D. W. Clark of a daughter who died shortly after.
5, At Madras, the lady of Capt. T. S. Roake, 12th N.I., of a daughter.
7, At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Pearson, H.M. 63d regt., of a daughter.
8, At Madras, the lady of J. T. Beville, Esq., solicitor, of a son.
—At Trichinopoly, the lady of Brevet Capt. S. R. Hicks, 24th N.I., of a son.

10. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. W G Woods, 8th L.C., of a son.
— At Madras, the lady of W Liddell, Esq., surgeon of a son.

11. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Chas. Gordon, 12th N.I., of a daughter.
— The lady of A D Campbell, Esq., C.B., of a son.

12. At Secunderabad the lady of Capt W H Butler, H.M. 48th regt. of a daughter.

— At Paleyvaran the lady of Lieutenant J Garrod, 46th N.I. of a son.

14. At Vindavagram the lady of H Pritchard, Esq. 8th N.I. of a daughter.

15. At Cuddalore the lady of the Rev Vincent Shortland chaplain of a son.

— At Cappers the lady of J C Morris Esq. of a daughter.

20. At Vinnagapattam the lady of Capt Van Heythuysen of a daughter.

21. At Bangalore the lady of the Rev Henry Stuart of a daughter.

22. At Bellary, the lady of Capt Barnett 7th N.I., of a son.

24. At Madras the lady of Lieut. George Briggs horse artillery of a son.

— At Trichinopoly the lady of Lieut. Boyd H.M. 54th regt. of a daughter.

Oct 1 Mrs James Roger of a daughter.

2. At Pondicherry, the lady of John Arathoon Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

Aug 18 At Secunderabad Capt Craige 38th N.I. to Mary second daughter of Richard Daunt Esq. county of Cork.

Sept 1 At Trichinopoly Mr Isaac Johnson to Elizabeth relict of the late Mr J Robeson.

16 At Cuddalore Mr G W Armstrong to Kate Rose daughter of the late Capt George Rose 9th regt. N.I.

22. At Trichinopoly, F Christina, Esq., daughter to H.M. the King of Denmark's service, to Miss H. Harnham.

24th. At Madras, Charles McKenna, Esq., of the sea service to Ann Matilda, eldest daughter of Lieut Col Charles Mandeville, Carnatic Europe Vet Bat.

DEATHS

July 21 At Trichinopoly, Ensign William Taylor of H.M. 54th regt. of Foot.

Aug 12. At Bangalore, Ensign A C Morris, of H.M. 39th regt. of Foot.

26. At Kampton, Lieut. J Tannah, of the 11th regt N.I.

28. At Ootacamund Mary Anna, wife of Lieut MacKenzie 2d L.C. aged 19.

— Mr Francis Lupton aged 78.

Sept 2 At Trichinopoly Mrs. W Gordon.

3. Drowned at sea near Sumilpattam Ensign C J Hosson of the 80th regt. N.I.

6. At Trincomallee James Reynolds Esq., register of the court of commissioners for the recovery of small debts.

13. At Arnee Capt H J Ellis of H.M. 41st or Welsh regt. went in his 30th year.

2. At Madras Lieut. Robert Ball of the 34th regt L. Infantry.

26 Mrs A Gregory aged 62.

Oct 1 Miss Catherine Edmunds aged 24.

At his residence near Spur Tank, William Paulin Esq. deputy sheriff of Madras.

Cape of Good Hope.

DEATH

Nov 16 Gordon Cooke Esq., Lieut 12th regt Bengal N.I. aged 20.

HOME INTELLIGENCE

MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPTS OF SOCIETIES

The total receipts of the Missionary Bible, Education and other Societies in the year 1844-5 amount to £778 0'15 Of this large sum the receipts were —

British and Foreign Bible Society	£107 9'26
Church Missionary	69 5'82
Wesleyan Missionary,	60 1'30
London Missionary	58 0'91
Baptist Missionary,	33 8'89
Gospel Propagation,	25 4'75
Christian Knowledge Society	71 8'33

The *Missionary Reporter* says—'The total receipts of these societies amount to a larger sum than on any former occasion, some very considerable contingencies, forming a total of little less than £85 000 have contributed to this result, these are—upwards of £33 000 in part of the legacies of the late Mr Cock, of Colchester, £11,705 granted by Government for rebuilding the Baptist Chapels in Jamaica, and £1,045 for the Wesleyan, £13,993 Special Contributions to the Baptist, and £5 647 to the Wesleyan, West Indies Missions, £15,007 to the Bible Society's Negro Fund, and £4,000, Parliamentary Grant, to the Gospel Propagation So-

cieties. It should be noticed, also that a considerable portion of the whole amount consists of payments for books sold, those sold by the Bible, Christian Knowledge, and Religious Tract Societies, and the Sunday School Union amounting to about £140 8'25

BISHOP OF AUSTRALIA

The King has been pleased to nominate the venerable Wm Grant Broughton archdeacon of New South Wales, to the Bishopric of Australia,

SIR HENRY BETHUNE

During the recent military display at Kalisch Sir Henry Bethune, who is known as having honourably distinguished himself in Persian warfare and in establishing the reigning shah on his throne, appeared at one of the reviews. The emperor, as soon as he heard of his presence, and observed him speaking in their own language to some Persian troops, issued his mandate that he should leave the town at six o'clock on the following morning! Sir Henry remonstrated, but all vain. Persians were sent to the house where he slept, before the appointed hour, to assist him in making the necessary prepara-

trons, and to see him set off. The emperor seems now to seize every opportunity to show his aversion to the natives of this country.—*Courier*

SON OF RAMMOHUN ROY.

The son of Rammohun Roy, who has been for some time employed as a clerk in the Board of Control, has just been appointed to a writership in India by Sir John Hobhouse. This is the first appointment of a native to one of those situations, which, in the course of promotion, lead to the highest office in the government of India, and places him at once on a footing with the first amongst the British governors of the land. This young person, whilst in the Board of Control, evinced such intelligence, and performed his duties in a manner so creditable to his talents and industry, as secured him the favourable notice of the head of that department.—*Watchman*

DUTCH INDIA

Amsterdam Jan 14—A royal resolution of December the 11th contains some regulations of the affairs of the Christian community in the Dutch East-India possessions. By this resolution, the Protestants in those possessions are to form but one religious community and consequently the Reformed and Lutheram communities in Batavia will be united, unless the two communities or one of them, should make such objections against it to the Indian government, that that government should think it advisable to submit them to the King before accomplishing the proposed union.—*Dutch Paper*

MILITARY RELIEF FUND

The Court of Directors have rejected, as impracticable, Mr Curmin's plan for a relieving fund for their Indian Army.—*London Paper*

We understand that a meeting of officers of the Company's army in London has lately taken place to consider the best mode of establishing a Relieving Fund, in conformity with the views entertained by the Court of Directors. A correspondent expresses surprise that twelve years should have elapsed since the formation of the Civil Annuity Fund, which conferred so great a boon upon that branch of the service, without a like regard having been extended to the military service, labouring under all the drawbacks of stagnant promotion and narrowed advantages, and he expresses a doubt whether it is sufficiently borne in mind, that the tone and attachment of the native officers depend upon the same qualities in the European, and that (without any undutiful feelings) the latter may be

oppressed by a despondency, which cannot be re-animating when unexpected emergencies arise.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L Drago (at Bombay) Cornet Wm. Perce to be lieut. by purch., v. Maude who retires; Wm Drysdale to be cornet by purch., v. Perce

11th L Drago (in Bengal) Cornet J H Forrest to be lieut. by purch., v. Walker who retires, W Cathery to be cornet by purch., v. Forrest

9d Foot (at Bombay) T W E Holdsworth to be ens by purch., v. Reed app to 6th regt. (15 Jan 36)

3d Foot (in Bengal) Lieut Col Marcus Beresford from 26th F, to be lieut col, v. Cameron who retires

6th Foot (at Bombay) Ens Wm Reed, from 2d regt, to be ens, v. Barnes who retires (15 Jan 36)

26th Foot (in Bengal) Maj Wm James to be lieut c l by purch., v. Beresford app to 3d regt; C pt T F Pratt to be major by purch., v. James; Lieut A D Colley to be capt by purch., v. Pratt; Ens J M Damsell to be lieut by purch., v. Colley and Wm H James to be ens by purch., v. Damsell

28th Foot (in N S Wales) Ens James Garland from 90th regt, to be ens v. Beatty who exch

31st Foot (in Bengal) Ens Wm Maule to be lieut v. (1 Leary prom. in 55th F; Ens W J Gregory from li p 14th F, to be ens v. Maule

39th Foot (at Madras) Ens H A Strachan to be lieut v. Stewart dec Ens A R Marshall, from h p 27th F to be ens, v. Strachan Lieut. A Herbert, from the 54th regt, to be lieut v. Hurvey who exch (29 July 35)

4th Foot (at Madras) Ens hos Barter, from h p 60th regt to be ens, v. Nelson app to 2d drago—Ens John Willock from 90th regt to be lieut by purch v. Dalgety who retires; Cadet J O Cuffe to be ens by purch, v. Barter who retires (both 15 Jan 36)

40th Foot (in Bengal) Assist Surg James Robinson from 39th regt, to be assist surg v. Grant dec (15 Jan 36)

4th F of (at Madras) Lieut John Harvey, from 39th regt to be lieut, v. Herbert who exch (29 Jly 35); Staff Assist Surg Edw Mockler to be assist surg, v. Thompson dec (1 Jan 36)

5th Foot (at Madras) Capt W L Crowther, from h p 6th Dr Gu to be capt v. James Hutchinson who exch rec dif (15 Jan)

27th Foot (at Madras) Lieut Thos Bainbridge to be capt v. Watson dec; Ens J H Shadforth to be lieut, v. Bainbridge; and Ens Edw Trench from h p 14th regt to be ens v. Shadforth—G H Hunter to be ens by purch., v. French who retires (8 Jan 36)

61st Foot (in Ceylon) Brev Maj Edw Charlton to be major v. Wolfe dec (26 Dec 35); Capt P Eason, from h p unattached, to be capt, v. Charlton (8 Jan 36)

61d Foot (at Madras) Capt A S Young, from 23d regt to be capt, v. Stubbeman, who exch

Brevet Lieut Col Sir H Bethune, employed in Persia to have local rank of Major General in Asia (21 Dec 35); Capt J Michael Hon E. I. Company's Service, to be major in East Indies only (5 April 35)

INDIA SHIPPING

Arrivals.

Dec 29 *Australia*, Forrester, from Madras 10th July, and Anjer 23d Aug, at Cowes—30 *Atley Lloyd*, from Bengal 31st Aug; off Liverpool—31 *Doncaster*, Fritchard, from Mauritius 23d Sept; at Deal—*Isabella*, Chalmers, from Bengal 24 Aug; *Athens*, Macpherson, from Bombay 31st Aug; *John Craig*, Currie, from

Singapore 2d Aug. — *Stanhope*, Mollay, from Cape 17th Oct.; *Meg. Peile*, from Bengal 22d Aug.; 31st Liverpool. — *Beckler*, Ellis, from N. S. Wales 3d Aug.; *Emmanuel*, Fleming, from Batavia 3d Oct., both off Dover. — *Hoskely*, Bayley, from China 12th July; off Portland. — Jan 1, 1836 *Parow*, Mackellar, from Bombay 11th Sept., in the *Clyde*. — *Clyde*, Gore, from Batavia 13th Aug.; off Dover. — *Campana*, Mac Gowan, from Mauritius 29th Sept., off Liverpool. — *New Grove*, Brown, from Madras 15th Aug.; at Deal. — *Prince George*, Creed, from Mauritius 25th Sept.; in the River. — *Baloo*, Bruck, from Bengal 15th July, and Mauritius; off Portland. — *Sapervor*, Salmon, from Bengal 10th July, off Liverpool. — *Symmetry*, Milly, from Mauritius 1st Oct., off Dover. — *Royal Saxon*, Renner, from Bengal 5th Aug.; at Liverpool. — *Maria*, Palmer, from Mauritius 10th Oct., at Bristol. — *Asie*, Ritchie, from Batavia 9th Sept., off Plymouth (for Midleburgh). — *Fanny*, Drummond, from Cape, at Deal. — *Imogene*, Riley, from Madras 14th Sept., off Liverpool. — *John Mc Lellan*, Mr. Donald, from Bengal 9th Sept., and Cape 12th Nov. at Deal. — *Pilot*, Warden, from South Sea, off the Wight. — *Edward Robinson*, Parsons, from Mauritius 17th Oct., off the Wight. — *18 Eliza Jane*, Mollart, from Mauritius 17th Oct. and Cape 11th Nov., at Deal. — *15 Temperance*, Simon, from Cape 10th Oct.; 16 Liverpool. — *Isadora*, from China 19th March, and Cape 5th Nov., at Deal. — *Exuperius*, Mackinnon, from Bombay 8th Sept., and Cape 12th Nov., off Lymington. — *16 Mary Ann Webb*, Viner, from Bengal 11th Sept., at Liverpool. — *Isabella*, Cooper, from Bengal 1st Sept., and Cape 11th Nov., at Deal. — *17 Eliza*, Parsons, from Mauritius 20th Oct., at Cowes (leaky, &c.). — *18 Victor*, Green, from Mauritius 18th Oct., and Cape 11th Nov., off Plymouth. — *19 Welcome*, Cutler, from Bombay 21st Sept., at Liverpool. — *Adams*, Mills, from Cape 4th Nov., off Portland. — *25 Royal William*, Ireland, from Madras 9th Oct., and Cape 8th Nov., off Plymouth. — *Petrie*, Trip, from Batavia, off Beachy Head. — *25 Duke of Roxburgh*, Petrie, from Bombay 15th Sept., *Sassonia*, Yates, from Madras 7th Oct., and Cape 25th Nov. *Roxburgh Castle*, Franklin, from Bengal 21st Sept., and Cape 20th Nov., Brinsford, from Mauritius 18th Oct., and Cape 8th Nov. *Agassiz*, Carr, from Mauritius 1st Nov., from New Zealand, all at Deal. — *H. M. S. Romney*, from Cape 19th Nov., at Portsmouth. — *26 Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, from China 24th July, at Bristol. — *7 Usteria*, Bruck, from China 14th July, *Laguna*, Cain, from V. D. Land 16th Sept., both at Deal. — *Antonia*, Packer, McKnight, from Manila 6th Aug., and Cape 21st Nov., at Liverpool. — *Emma*, Pickett, from Bengal 8th Sept., off Liverpool. — *28 Pergusa*, Howitt, from Singapore 10th Sept., at Greenwich. — *Woodlark*, Hucham (late *Isler*), from Singapore, Mauritius, and Cape, at Deal. — *Batavia*, Blair, from Batavia 1d Oct., *London*, Bruce, from Manila both at Cowes.

Departures.

Dec. 2^d *Lotus*, Gore, for Inverness, from Deal. — *29 Tribuna*, Browne, for St. Helena, from Deal. — *30 Abberion*, Shuttleworth, for Madras and Bengal, *Arab*, Ferrer, for V. D. Land (convicts), *Conquer*, Palmer, for Cape, all from Deal. — *31 Clelia*, Thomson, for Batavia and Singapore, from Greenock. — *1 Celt*, Munro, for N. S. Wales. — *2* from Liverpool. — *3 Mid Lothian*, Morrison, for Cape, Hobart Town, and Sydney, from Leith. — *4 Wilhem Lockbery*, down to, for N. S. Wales, *Comet*, Paterson, for Alago Bay, both from Deal. — *7 Matilda*, Rowe, and *Ayle*, Fletcher, both for Bengal, from Liverpool. — *8 Kilmarc*, Thomson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales, from Liverpool. — *9 Ferguson*, Young, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal, *Aspasia*, Mc Fee, for Bombay (in ballast), both from Portsmouth. — *Mary White*, Gervington, for Bombay (Company's coals), from Deal. — *10 Henry Bunny*, for Cape, from Portsmouth. — *16 Jac*, Whelan, for Mauritius, *Merna*, Burton, for Cape, both from Deal. — *Africa*, Skelton, for Mauritius, from Portsmouth. — *17 Lucia*, Gilman, for Bombay, from Liverpool. — *19 Rosabeth*, Blair, for Bombay. — *Jack*, Harrison, for China; *Sarah*, Sadler, for Penang and Singapore; *Strathale*, Sanford, for N. S. Wales, *Lynker*, Kerwell, for Cape, *Dorvalga*, Newbold, for ditto, all from Liverpool. — *22 Selway*, Proctor, for China; from Liverpool. — *23*

Timoriana, Mackellar, for Bengal; from Deal. — *21 Angierburgh*, for Bombay, from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lotus, from Bombay. Mrs. Gribble; Mr. C. B. Gribble, late of the *Lord Louisa*, Lieut. Pogson, 14th N. I.

Per Esplanade, from Bombay, &c. Mrs. Laard and two children; Mrs. Clerk and two ditto; Mrs. Leighton, Wm. Clerk, Esq., C. S.; Capt. Sparkes; Capt. Roberts, 90th regt., two servants. — (For the Cape. Mrs. Holland and two children; Mrs. Kent and child, L. R. Reid, Esq., C. S.; John Kentish, Esq., C. S., Major H. C. Holland, 14th N. I. several servants) Lieut. Cooke, 15th N. I., dtd at the Cape.

Per Baloo, from Bengal. Lieut. Leacock, Mr. Blackburne, Mr. Hayes.

Per Prince George, from Mauritius. Mrs. Creed.

Per Crown, from Bengal. Mr. and Mrs. Youngblood, Mr. L. Carmichael.

Per Superior, from Bengal. Mr. and Mrs. Peile and two children.

Per John Mc Lellan, from Bengal. Major and Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Capt. Ouseley; Mr. Colbrook, five children.

Per Almeray, from Bombay. Lieut. F. P. Webb, Indian Navy.

Per Isabella, Cooper, from Bengal. Major and Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Dayas, Mr. Finckton.

Per Duke of Roxburgh, from Bombay. Mrs. Baye and child. Mrs. Matland and child; Miss Matland. Dr. Hewitt, superintending surgeon; Mr. H. Dawson, paraverin.

Per Eliza Jane, from Mauritius. Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Norcott.

Per Sassonia, from Madras. Mrs. Richards; Mrs. Longbottom, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. Todd, Lieut. North, Mr. Longbottom, Mr. Popham, two children; three servants.

Per Royal William, from Madras. Mrs. Morris, Lieut. Col. Home, 12th N. I., Lieut. Col. Cox, 51st Regt., Major Bennett, 10th d., Capt. Snell, Capt. Wallace, 40th N. I., Capt. Barker, Euro. Regt., Capt. Rippon, 8th N. I., Lieut. Ditmas, artillery, Lieut. Anstruther, do., Lieut. Ross, 17th N. I., Lieut. Cameron, 40th N. I., Lieut. Harvey, 36th N. I., Lieut. Church, 17th N. I., Mrs. Yates, 8th N. I., four children, five servants. — (For the Cape. Mrs. Gleig, Mrs. Lavis, Mr. Gleig, C. S., Lieut. Lavis, Lieut. Bishop, 36th N. I., Assist. Surg. G. Thomson, three servants.)

Per Roxburgh Castle, from Bengal. Mrs. Bateman, Mrs. Adam, Mrs. Cameron, Col. Cameron, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Webster, Capt. Aldous, Lieut. Jenkins, Lieut. Hawker, Lieut. Jackson, J. Curran, Esq., C. S., Lieut. Esq., Mr. Butler, Mr. Conke. — (For the Cape. Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Vibart, J. H. Crawford, Esq., C. S., T. G. Vibart, Esq., C. S., several children.)

Per Woodlark, from Singapore and Mauritius. Brigadier Briggs, Capt. Baylis, Mr. Irvine, Mr. E. Markham, Mr. Commaile; Mr. Le Borgne.

Expected.

Per Lochiel, from V. D. Land. Capt. Hart; Mr. Colin Campbell, Mr. Rankin, Mr. S. J. Bromley, Mr. J. M. Palmer, Mr. Riddle.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Malcolm, for Madras and Bengal. Mrs. Whiteford; Misses Todd, Reynolds, Jones, and Eliza Jones, Lieut. Whiteford, Lieut. Tavler; Messrs. Freeling, Hutton, Nicholson, Peyton, Law, Gibson, Snowden, Brewster, F. Bratow, Nuttall, Walhouse, Cummings, Denny, Woodhouse, Dickson, Thompson, Mayer, and Haggard.

Per Claudine, for Madras. Rev. Dr. Harley; Mr. Steddy, Mr. Kensington, Mr. West, Mr. Grant, Mr. Adams; Mr. McCaskill.

Per Ferguson, for Madras and Bengal. Mr. Goad, Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Hamilton, two Misses Abbott, &c.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan 8 At Wood-house, Wanstead, the lady of Money Wigram, Esq., of a son

8 At Maidstone, the lady of Sir Keith A. Jackson, Bart., of a son.

7 The lady of Capt. Tanner, Indian Navy, of a son.

21 The lady of Major Dyce, Madras Army, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

Jan 5 At Bath, Charles Darby, Esq., 58d regt. Bengal N I, and fifth son of the late Edmund Darby, Esq., of Acton Hall, Herts, to Eliza Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Major Browne of H M 67th Foot, and niece to Lieut. Col. Fielding Browne, C B

— At Septon, W B Mosley, Esq., 10th Bengal Cavalry, to Maria Smith, second daughter of the late Samuel Lowe, Esq., formerly of Whitechurch, Salop

14 At Stirling, Lieut. Col. Hamilton Tennent, Hon. E I Company's service, to Helen Howorth, only daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Samuel Graham.

16 At Edmonton, T J Hammond Esq., Madras army, to Anne, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dawson Warren, vicar of Edmonton

— At Brighton, the Rev. Wm. Williamson, of Islip, Northamptonshire to Sophia, daughter of the late Rt. Nuthall, Esq., late transfer accountant to the Hon. E I Company

DEATHS.

July 8 Not far from Calcutta, on his passage home for the recovery of his health, Robert H. Auld, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Auld, minister of Ayr

Aug 20 On his passage from New Zealand to Rio de Janeiro, Commodore Norton the commander of the Brazilian navy, aged 46

Dec 5 Mr. Charles Lusk, late an officer in the Hon. E I Company's service, aged 32

6 At Ross, Herefordshire, Jane, wife of Henry Montonier Hawkins, Esq., of the Gaer, in the parish of St. Woollo, county of Monmouth, and only daughter of James Fenwicke, Esq., of Longwiton Hall, Northumberland. On the 2d of November Mrs. Hawkins gave birth to a daughter (Jane Henrietta), and a fever in a few days left her child motherless, and her husband a widower, not quite ten months since their marriage

— At Bremen, Col. H F Muller, late of the Ceylon Rifle regt

29 At Bushey, aged 44, Sarah, wife of Basil Barchell, Esq., of Bushey, Herts, eldest and last surviving daughter of the late Col. Humphrey Harper, of the Madras army.

30. In Baker Street, at an advanced age, Lucy, wife of Sir Charles Wilkins, LL.D., F.R.S.

31 Sarah, wife of Thomas Wedding, Esq., of Mecklenburgh Square.

— Joseph, son of Capt. C Farman, 14th regt. Madras N I, aged 2 years

Jan 1 At his house, Portland Place, Francis Mendes, Esq., late of Calcutta, merchant. In his 46th year, most sincerely lamented by his family connections, his extensive circle of friends, and by the many who have so liberally partaken of his kind hearted benevolence. Mr. Mendes was a gentleman of independent property, and having been successful in business, was enabled to give full scope to his amiable and kind disposition. He was a man of very enlightened and intelligent mind, cultivated by early education and subsequent travel in Europe, through France, Italy, Spain, Russia, &c. &c., and spoke with considerable fluency the language of several of those countries he had travelled through, and domiciled in, for a period of nearly ten years. His illness was severe, and, unexpectedly, in less than four days, he was removed for ever from those to whom he was endeared by the ties of nature, affection, and friendship. — *From a Correspondent*

9 In Green Street, Grosvenor Square, in her 74th year, Lucy, relict of the late Dr. Gahagan, M.D., physician general of Madras

10 At Epsom. Mr. Robert Burn, late of the Indian House, in his 72d year

— At Chelsea, aged 84, Col. Robert Hall, formerly of Finsbury, Devon. He served at Gibraltar during the whole of the memorable siege, and is outlived by only seven officers of all who were then garrisoned there

15 In King Street, St. James's, Sir Thos. Harvie Farquhar, Bart.

14 At the Warden, Merton College, Oxford, Anne Erskine Dewar, eldest daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Dewar, of Gilstone, in the county of Fife

15 At Strasburg, near the Rhine, in his 22d year, formerly of the East India Company's service, Rowe, fifth son of the late Thomas Jones, Esq., of the Grove, Highgate

17 At Richmond. Lady Stanley, wife of Sir E. Stanley, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras and one of the King's counsel in Ireland, aged 69

Lately John Burke Ryan, Esq., father of Sir Edward Ryan, chief justice of Calcutta.

— Of fever, on board ship, on his passage to Ceylon, between Muscat and Bombay, after having travelled over land to Bussora, Lieut. Elias Dunford, corps of Royal Engineers, eldest son of Col. Dunford, of the same corps

— At the Cape of Good Hope, on his way to England, Lieut. G. T. Cooke, adj., Bombay Marine Battalion

— Drowned on board the *Camilla*, supposed to have foundered in the Bay of Bengal in May last, John Archibald, second son of Capt. D. Campbell, R.N., St. Andrews

M.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advances (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand. The lower column is equal to 25 Rs. 5 ca. 2 dr., and 150 lower maceeds equal to 110 factory maceeds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupee E. mace. previous 5 to 6 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupee F. mace.—The Madras Candy is equal to 5000. The Surat Candy is equal to 7400 Rs. The Patal is equal to 132; B. The Cargo is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, September 17, 1835.

	R.A.	Ra. A.		R.A.	Ra. A.		
Anchors	Sa.Ra. cwt. 13	0 @ 30	0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Sa.Ra. F.m.d.	5 2 @ 1 3		
Bottles	100	10	0	— flat	5 3	5 5	
Coals	B. md. 0	5	0	— English, sq.	2 13	2 12	
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F.m.d. 32	8	34	— flat	2 10	2 12	
— Broaden'	do. 23	4	34	— Bolt	2 12	2 14	
— Thick sheets	do. do.			— Sheet	4	4	10
— Old Gross	do. 31	12	32	— Nails	cwt. 11	0	14
— Bolt	do. 32	6	32	— Hoops	F.m.d. 3	12	4
— Tile	do. 30	8	31	— Kentledge	cwt. 1	13	2
— Nails, assort.	do. 29	0	30	— Lead, Pig	F.m.d. 5	13	5
— Peru Slab	Ct.Ra. do. 31	0	32	— unstamped	do. 5	11	5
— Russia	Sa.Ra. do. do.			— Millinery	5	to 25 D.	& P.C.
Coppers	do. do.	3	12	— Shot, patent	bag 2	10	3
Cottons, chints	pec. do.			— Spelter	Ct.Ra. F. md.	7	10
— Muslins, assort.	do. 1	4	12	— Stationery	10	to 30 D.	& P.C.
— Yarn 16 to 170	mor. 0	6	0	— Steel, English	Ct.Ra. F. md.	6	0
Cutlery, fine	5A. to 10A. & P.C.			— Swedish	do. 7	2	7
Glass	5A. to 15A.			— Tin Plates	Sa.Ra. box 17	0	17
Hardware	30 D.		50 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4	8	9
Hosiery, cotton	30 A.		32 A.	— coarse and middling	1	4	3
— Ditto, silk	15 to 32 D. & P.C.			— Flannel fine	1	2	1

MADRAS, September 16, 1835.

	Ra.		Ra.		Ra.		Ra.		
Bottles	100	7	@	8	Iron Hoops	candy	18	@	19
Copper, Sheathing	candy	940	—	—	— Nails	do.	110	@	115
— Cakes	do.	do.	—	—	Lead, Pig	do.	42	—	45
— Old	do.	230	—	240	— Sheet	do.	38	—	40
— Nails, assort.	do.	330	—	370	Millinery	30A.	—	25 A.	—
Cottons, Chints	piece	6	—	7	— Shot, patent	bag	4	—	4
— Glenghams	do.	2	—	3	— Spelter	candy	40	—	43
— Longcloth, fine	do.	10	—	15	Stationery	P.C.	—	10A.	—
Cutlery, coarse	P.C.	10 A.	—	10 A.	Steel, English	candy	50	—	55
Glass and Earthenware	10A.	—	—	20A.	— Swedish	do.	70	—	75
Hardware	10A.	—	—	—	Tin Plates	box	19	—	20
Hosiery	25A.	—	—	30A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	10A.	—	15A.	—
Iron, Swedish,	candy	40	—	50	— coarse	—	—	Wanted	—
— English bar	do.	18	—	19	Flannel, fine	10 to 12	Ans.	pr. yd.	—
— Flat and bolt.	do.	18	—	19					

BOMBAY, September 19, 1835.

	Rs.	@	Rs.		Rs.	@	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 14		20	Iron, Swedish	St. candy	42.8	
Bottles	do. 1.4			— English	do.	23	
Coals	ton 10		12	— Hoops	cwt.	5.8	
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 48.8			— Nails	do.	13	
— Thick sheets	do. 52.4			— Sheet	do.	5.8	
— Plate bottoms	do. 5.7			— Rod for bolts	St. candy	24	27
— Tile	do. 46.8			— do. for nails	do.	23	27
Cottons, Chints, &c., &c.				— Lead, Pig	cwt.	10	
— Longcloths				— Sheet	do.	8.8	
— Muslins				— Millinery		10 D.	
— Other goods				— Shot, patent	cwt.	10	
— Yarn, Nos. 80 to 100 ..	lb. 0.9		1.6	— Spelter	do.	2.4	
Cutlery, table	10A.			— Stationery		P. C.	
Glass and Earthenware	10 D.		20 D.	— Steel, Swedish	tub	10	
Hardware	P. C.			— Tin Plates	box	17	
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.			— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4	7
				— coarse		1.12	2
				— Flannel, fine		1.3	

CANTON, June 23, 1835.

	Dra.	Dra.		Dra.	Dra.				
Cottons, Chints, 20 yds.....	piece	74	@	34	Smalts	pecul	30	@	30
— Longcloths	do.	3		11	— Steel, Swedish	tub	4		
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.				— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	0.8		1.30
— Cambrics, 40 yds.	do.	3		4	— do. ex super	yd.	2.50		2.75
— Bannamoo	do.	1.75		1.80	— Cambrics	pec.	28		30
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 20	pecul	1.5		1.50	— Do. Dutch	do.	34		37
Iron, Bar	do.	2.30		2.75	— Long Kile	do.	8		9
— Rod	do.	4		4.50	— Tin, Straits	pecul	16		
— Lead, Pig	do.	6			— Tin Plates	box	24		10

SINGAPORE, August 29, 1835

Anchor	pecul	71	8	Coston	Whife	Ink	Buttick	dtble	don.	31	2	4
Bottles	100	31	71	do.	do.	do.	Palliat		don.	11	2	
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	37	28	Twist	94	to	40		pecul	31	28	
Cottons Wadapollams 34yd	by 36in.	pcr.	2	Hardware	assort				lin.	cam.		
Imk. Irish	34	31	do	8	3	Iron	Swed sh		pecul	31	28	
Longcloths 38 to 40	35	do.	31	4	3		English		do.	28		
do. do.	40-44	do.	4	5	3		Nail rod		do.	31	28	
do. do.	44-54	do.	4	5	3	Lead	Pig		do.	5	28	
	30	do.	—	—	—	Sheet			do.	unavailable		
	54	do.	—	—	—	Shot	patent		bag	—		
Prints 7 8 single colours	do.	8	28	Opeter					pecul	41	—	4
9-8	do.	28	21	Steel	Swedish				do.	44	—	5
Cambric 12 yd by 45 to 50 in	do.	12	28		English				do.	—		
Jaconet 30 40 44	do.	14	2	Woolens	Long Ells				per	9	—	11
Lappets 10 40 44	do.	1	13		Camblets				do.	30	—	30
Chints, fancy colours	do.	3	5		Ladies cloth				yd	1	—	

REMARKS

Calcutta Sept 17 1835.—There has been a good demand throughout the week for Black, white and for the finer sorts of shawls particularly Jorandaries and other small patterns. Cambrics and Mulls have also been in good request. 1000s of cloths and other kinds of Cotton Goods have not been much enquired for.—The stock of White Yarn being small say about 6000 bales only holders have been throughout the week and continue to be very firm. Turkey Red Yarn is without change in range is looking better.—Woolens the market dull.—The Cotton market is very firm 50 annas per maund during the week. Spelter is also quiet with a rise higher. Iron lead and steel generally without material alteration.—*Pr Cur*

Bombay Sept 19 1835.—There is no activity in the demand for Piece Goods and holders do not accept the offers made by the dealers.—The supply of Cotton Twist is considerable and at the present moment this article is dull of sale.—Merchants may be expected to improve when the intercommunication with the interior is more freely opened the stock of every description is ample for any demand at present.

Singapore Aug 29 1855—There has been some activity in our market during the week and the demand for European Piece Goods seems somewhat improved.

Cotton - June 18 1838 - There has been considerable activity among the buyers of Cotton Piece Goods during the past week for such bleached goods as were adapted to the market unbleached concerns continue to be very dull of sale, particularly those of a shabby inferior quality Cotton Yarn the Nos 18 to 30 are those most in request, and the price of such qualities has increased; but the supply of higher numbers being abundant there is little demand for them and prices have declined - June 27 - Ambients are of ready sale Woolens in demand whatever Cotton Piece (not the Cotton Yarn) nothing to remark - Blue and Black are the prices - July 1 - Woolens continue gradually improving both in price and demand Cotton Piece Goods and Cotton Yarn are in fair demand - Iron has lately experienced a decline in price owing to the Chinese holders being desirous to sell

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES

Calcutta, Sept 17, 1835

government securities

Buy		Rs As		Rs As		Sell	
Prima	17	0	Remittable	16	8	Prima	
From	0	4	Second 5 per cent	2	8		
	2	12	Third 5 per cent	2	8	From	
Disc	2	8	Four per cent. Loan	2	19	Disc	
Bank Shares							
Bank of Bengal (10 000)				Sa. Rs. 16 080 @ 16 150			
Union Bank (2 500)				2,450			

Bank of Bengal Rates

Discount on private bills	8	0	per cent
Ditto on government and salary bills	"	0	do
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6	0	do

Rate of Exchange

On London and Liverpool six months sight to
buy 2s 2d. to sell 2s 3d. per 5a Rupee

—
— 100

Madras, Sept 16, 1895
Government Securities

Le Loan six per cent — 17 per
Attchb. Old five per cent — 10

—Old Eve Not Call.—
 30th Aug 1825 Eve

Ditto ditto last five per cent — 2 per cent. disc
 Ditto ditto Old four per cent — 3½ per cent. disc
 Ditto ditto New four per cent — 3½ per cent. disc
 Exchange

On London at 6 mths is 141 to 2. 1d per Mld R
 Anal Journ N S Vol. 19 No 74

Во нѣмъ Сѣмъ 19. 1895

Exchanges

Bilao London at (no sight 2s 6jd to 2s 7 1/2d
per Rupee
On Calcutta at 30 days sight 108 to 108 1/2 Boms Rs
per 100 Sicca Rupees
On Madras at 30 days sight 104 8 to 105 Boms Rs
per 100 Madras Rs

Permanent Securities

Remittable I on 124.4 to 130 Bm Rs per 100 % R. A.
5 per cent I on of 1829 27 according to the period
of discharge 108 4 to 108 12 per ditto
Ditto of 1828 2 108 8 to 110 12 per ditto
Ditto of 1829-30 110 8 to 110 12 per ditto.

Loan of 183.2 33 106.4 to 106.4

— 24 —

Exchanges
On London 4 to 6 mo sight 4s 4d to 4s 6d per

11 4 07 0 150 1140 42 44 00

Rs per 100 :

Canton June 29 1835
 Exchanges, &c
 On Lon lon 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d to 4s. 10d per \$p
 Do! nominal.
 On Bengal — Private Bills 208 9s. Rs per 100
 Sp. Dols — Company's ditto 30 days, 208 1/2 Rs

to 210

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination	Appointed to sail	Ship's Name	Owner or Consignee	Captain	Where loading	Reference for Freight or Passage
Bengal Bengal and China Madras	Apr 20	Thames	600 James Thomas Hay	Walter Young	W I Docks	William Little & Co., T. Harville & Co.
	Apr 20	Fine Madras	700 W. Harville & Ferns	H. I. Thomas	E I Docks	Marjoribanks & Ferns, Thos. Harville & Co.
	Feb 10	Porta	400 Richard Grant	D. H. Walker	E I Docks	John Pirie & Co., Freeman's Court
	Mar 20	City of Edinburgh	400 James Shepherd	David Walker	E I Docks	Scott Bell & Co., Noel T. Smith & Co., Linnest-st. sq
Madras and Bengal	Feb 10	Ganges	400 John Martin Auldrie	Alfred Bruce Hunter	E I Docks	Fernand Reed, White Lion Court, Cornhill
	Feb 10	Strath Eden	400 John Sparks	Joseph Sparks	St. Kt Docks	Barber, Neale, & Co. Arnold & Woollett, Chalmers's Lane
	Apr 4	Orient	300 Chalmers & Guthrie	Alexander Chespe	E I Docks	Salmon & Guthrie Ideal-lane, Edmond Road.
	Feb 5	Kelvie Castle	600 Thomas White	Thomas White	E I Docks	Small Conquahoun, & Co. Thos. Harville & Co.
Madras Bengal and China	Mar 3	Dartford	1322 Mungo Reed	Robert Pattullo	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Mar 3	Porta Windsor	700 William Gilmore	P J Reeves	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Mar 3	Orwell	1428 Thomas Taylor	Wm Taylor	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Mar 3	Orwell	1400 Thomas Larkins	J R Lancaster	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
Madras, Straits of Malacca & Ceylon	Feb 20	Thames	1012 Thomas Heath	John Pearson	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 20	Thames	1400 Chas. & Co	Wm Hornblow	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Mar 5	Porta	700 Baring Brothers & Co	Robert D. Guthrie	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Mar 5	Porta	700 William T. M. all	William Buckham	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
Bombay	Feb 6	Palmer Castle	700 Richard C. een	William Boucher	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 6	Hopbe	1000 Stewart Marjoribanks	Wm Drayner	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Mar 1	Porta	1000 W. Harville & Ferns	James S. Biles	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Mar 1	Porta	1000 W. Harville & Ferns	John Knapley	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
Bombay and China	Feb 7	Castle Hamilton	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
Aristide and China	Mar 1	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Mar 1	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Mar 1	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Mar 1	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
Penang & Singapore	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
Canton, Amoy and Ceylon	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
New South Wales	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
Lancaster	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
Robert Town	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
London	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
	Feb 7	Porta	1300 John Macdonald	Samuel Hyde	E I Docks	Greenhams & Co., White Lion Court, T. Harville & Co.
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RARE INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE				Mother o Pearl Shells, China			
	£	s	d		£	s	d
Coffee, Batavia	cwt	2 12 0	@ 2 18 0	Nankang	place	2 15 0	@ 3 10 0
Sumatran		1 12 0	— 2 5 0	Rattans			
Charbon		2 12 0	— 2 4 0	Rice, Bengal White	cwt	0 10 0	— 0 15 0
Sumatra		1 12 0	— 2 2 0	Patna		0 15 0	— 0 15 0
Ceylon		2 12 0	— 2 18 0	Java		0 7 6	— 0 8 0
Mocha		2 12 0	— 2 8 0	Safflower		1 12 0	— 2 10 0
Cotton, Surat	lb	0 0 5	— 0 0 8	Sago		0 9 0	— 0 10 0
Madras		0 0 5	— 0 0 8	Pearl		0 13 0	— 0 15 0
Bengal		0 0 5	— 0 0 7	Saltpetre		1 5 0	— 1 8 0
Bourbon		none	—	Silk Company's Bengal B			
Drugs & for Dyeing				Novi			
Alom Fyrica	cwt	9 10 0	— 15 0 0	China Tsatiee		1 4 0	— 1 5 0
Annleade Star		3 4 0	— 3 10 0	Bengal Privilege			
Borax Refined				Tajam		1 0 0	— 1 1 0
Unrefined		3 12 0	— 3 13 0	Spices			
Camphire in tub		11 0 0	— 11 11 0	Cloves		0 5 0	— 0 1 3
Cardamoms Malabar	lb	0 2 10	— 0 3 3	Mace		0 5 1	— 0 8 6
Ceylon		0 1 3	— 0 1 6	Nutmegs		0 4 0	— 0 7 4
Cassia Buds	cwt	77 0 0	— 85 0 0	Guiger	cwt	1 18 0	— 2 18 0
Ligones		2 12 0	— 3 0 0	Pepper Black	lb	0 0 4	— 0 0 8
Sator Oil	lb	0 0 4	— 0 1 0	White		0 1 1	— 0 1 8
China Root	cwt	17 0 0	— 18 0 0	Sugar			
Eubels		2 2 0	— 2 12 0	Bengal (China)	cwt	1 11 0	— 1 18 0
Dragon's Blood		0 1 0	— 28 0 0	Manutius (duty paid)		3 2 0	— 3 7 0
Gum Ammoniac drop		6 0 1	— 7 0 0	Manilla and Java		1 0 0	— 1 16 0
Arabic		0 2 3	— 0 3 8	Tea			
Assafetida		1 10 0	— 4 0 0	Bogra	lb	0 0 4	— 0 1 2
Benjamin, 3d sort		3 10 0	— 10 0 0	Congou		0 1 0	— 0 2 0
Anini		5 0 0	— 8 11 0	Souchon		0 1 6	— 0 3 0
Gambogium		4 0 0	— 13 0 0	Cajup		0 1 0	— 0 1 1
Myrrh		2 0 0	— 9 0 0	Camou		0 1 1	— 0 2 0
Oilbanum		0 0 0	— 2 10 0	Twankay		0 1 4	— 0 2 6
Kino		12 0 0	—	Pekou (Orange &c)		0 0 8	— 0 4 8
Lac Lake	lb	nominal	—	Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 3 6
Dye				Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 2 2
Shell	cwt	3 10 0	— 6 0 0	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Stuck		2 4 0	— 2 17 0	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Musk China		0 10 0	— 1 5 0	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Musk Vomica	cwt	0 9 0	—	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Oil Cassia	oz	1 8 1	—	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Cinnamon		0 4 0	— 0 1 0	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Cocoa nut	cwt	1 14 0	—	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Cajaputa	oz	0 0 4	— 0 0 1	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Mace		0 0 2	— 0 0 1	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Nutmegs		0 1 1	— 0 1 2	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Opium		none	—	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Rhubarb		0 1 0	— 1 2 3	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Sal Ammoniac	cwt	1 10 0	—	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Seneca	lb	0 0 1	— 1 2	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Tumeric Java	cwt	0 1 1	— 0 18 0	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Bengal		0 10 0	— 0 11 0	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
China		0 10 0	— 1 2 0	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Galls in Sorts		4 0 0	—	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Blue		0 0 0	—	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Buffalo	lb	1 0 2	— 0 0 3	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Ox and Cow		0 0 4	— 0 0 7	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Indigo Blue and Violet		0 0 0	— 0 0 3	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Purple and Violet		0 0 3	— 0 0 0	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Fine Violet		0 0 3	— 0 0 0	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Mid to good Violet		0 0 3	— 0 0 7	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Violet and Copper		0 0 3	— 0 0 1	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Copper		0 4 10	— 0 0 0	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Consuming mid to fine		0 4 7	— 0 5 4	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Do ord and low		0 4 2	— 0 4 1	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Do, very low		0 3 1	— 0 4 1	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Madras, mid to fine		0 4 7	— 0 5 2	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Do, low to ord		0 3 8	— 0 4 4	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8
Orde mid to good mid		0 4 0	— 0 4 4	Yong Hysen		0 2 0	— 0 4 8

PRICES OF SHARES, January 25, 1836

	Price	Dividends	Capital	Shares	Paid	Books Shut for Dividends
DOCKS	£	£	£	£	£	
East India (Stock)	107	— p cent	440 007	—	—	March Sept
London (Stock)	71	21 p cent	3 278 000	—	—	June Dec
St. Katherine's	16	1 p cent	1 323 708	100	—	Jan July
Ditto Debitures		4 p cent	—	—	—	8 April 8 Oct.
Ditto ditto	11 1/2	4 p cent	—	—	—	5 April 5 Oct.
West India (Stock)	11 1/2	5 p cent	1,360 000	—	—	June Dec
MISCELLANEOUS						
Australian (Agricultural)	41	—	10 000	100	201	—
Bank (Australian)	55	—	10 000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	10 1/2	—	10 000	100	17	—

THE LONDON MARKETS, January 26.

Sugar—The market for West-India Sugar is quiet, with a tendency to decline. Mauritius and East India are also dull.

Coffee—There have been considerable sales of East-India Coffee, prices, however, are unaltered.

Cocoa—The market is improving, and prices are firmer.

Silk—There continues to be some request for this article, and business is doing at firm prices.

Tea—The sales commenced on the 25th, the Canton Bohea was bought in at 10d, Fokien at 1s to 1s 3d, the common Congous were withdrawn, the fine blackish leaf sold at 1s 8d to 1s 11d, Campol, common caper kind, 10d. Terankay, good, 1s 4d, Hyson kind, 1s 11d to 1s 0 1/2d, Hyson, common, 1s 3d to 1s 3d fair 1s 6d to 1s 7 1/2d, good, 1s 11d to 1s 1d, Hyson skin, common, 11d to 1s, about half the Hysons were sold at prices which are as moderate as they were before the late advance, the rest bought in at full prices; the fine Congous sold rather cheaper than at the December sales, Hyson skins are 1 1/4d. per lb cheaper. The private trade teas in Wincing Lane continue to be mostly withdrawn.

Indigo—There is no new feature in this market. The sales commenced this day.

The latest advices from Calcutta (overland) to 26th September estimate the crop at 105,000 to

115,000 mounds, this intelligence has added firmness to the market, and late prices are fully maintained.

Messrs. Patry and Pastern's annual statement contains the following remarks on this article—

"The first points which demand attention in the above statement are, the very large reduction in the stock (which is now smaller than at the close of any year since 1835), and the comparatively moderate price of the article. There is a material increase in the delivery for home consumption, and the quantity exported exceeds that of 1833 and 1834 but is as near as possible the average of the last seven years. The flourishing state of manufactures here, and on the continent, leads us to expect rather an increase than any falling off in the consumption. Prices rapidly advanced at the beginning of last year, chiefly owing to speculation founded upon advices from India, representing the crop as not likely to exceed 90,000 mds. these accounts, however falling short by 15,000 mds of the quantity produced, and the succeeding crop being represented as considerable, the market became very heavy, a great want of confidence prevailed, and prices gradually receded nearly to the point from which they had started. At the present rate of consumption, 125,000 mds. is the yearly quantity required to meet it, on the final result of the crop therefore, entirely depends the question of further improvement in prices."

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from December 26, 1835, to January 25, 1836

Dec	Bank Stock	3 Pr Rtd	Pr (t Consols	3 1/2 Pr (t Rtd	New 3 Pr (t	Long Annuities	India Stock	Consols for act.	India Bonds	Exch Bills		
26	211 1/2	212 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	Shut	98 1/2	99	Shut	91 1/2	91 1/2	2 4p	13 15p
28	211 1/2	212 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	99	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
29	212	212 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	99 1/2	99	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
30	212 1/2	212 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	99 1/2	99	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	2 4p	14 16p
31	212 1/2	212 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	99 1/2	99	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	2 4p	13 15p
Jan.												
1	212 1/2	212 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	99 1/2	99	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	1 3p	14 16p
2	—	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	99 1/2	99	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	3 4p	14 16p
4	213	213 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	99 1/2	99	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	2 3p	15 17p
5	213 1/2	213 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	99 1/2	99	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	3 5p	15 18p
6	214 1/2	214 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	5 6p	18 20p
7	214 1/2	214 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	5p	18 21p
8	—	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	4 7p	19 22p
9	214	214 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	5 7p	20 24p
11	214	214 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	5 7p	21 23p
12	214 1/2	214 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	5 7p	21 27p
13	214 1/2	214 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	6p	20 22p
14	214 1/2	214 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	4 6p	18 21p
15	214 1/2	214 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	4p	18 20p
16	214 1/2	214 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	4 6p	18 20p
18	—	—	91 1/2	90 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	3 5p	17 20p
19	214 1/2	214 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	3 5p	17 19p
20	214 1/2	214 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	3 5p	17 19p
21	214 1/2	214 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	3 5p	17 19p
22	214 1/2	215	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	3 5p	17 19p
23	215	215 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	3 5p	17 19p
25	214 1/2	214 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	100	99 1/2	99	16 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	4 6p	18 20p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Burchin Lane, Cornhill

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE

Calcutta.

LAW

SUPREME COURT, July 20

Ex parte Hedger in re Lolljee Mull — This was an order calling on Mr Hedger, one of the attorneys of the court, to answer matters contained in the affidavit of Lolljee Mull, and to shew cause why he should not pay Rs. 9,000, part of the proceeds of an execution issued in an action in which Lolljee was plaintiff. It appeared that Lolljee and one Raychunder were clients of Mr Hedger, in two distinct actions, "*Raychunder v Ameenuddien* and "*Lolljee v Raychunder*." Defendant in the first action agreed to compromise for Rs. 17,000 with plaintiff who is defendant in the second action, and it is said that Raychunder promised Lolljee to give him Rs. 9,000 as a part of the bond to which he had confessed judgment and in which a writ of *fiert facias* was issued by Mr Hedger as attorney for Lolljee. The Rs. 17,000 was paid by Ameenuddien to Raychunder, through the hands of Mr Hedger, in the presence of Lolljee and that gentleman, after retaining Rs. 7,000 for his costs in the first action, handed over the remainder to Raychunder who refused to fulfil the alleged promise to pay Lolljee the Rs. 9,000, stating that at he had other creditors, amongst whom was Prosonnocomar Tagore, a client of Mr Hedger's, with whom he was desirous to make an equitable adjustment. Lolljee swears that at the time the money was paid to Raychunder, he insisted that Mr Hedger should give it under the writ of *fiert facias*. This Mr Hedger denies, setting forth that he had informed Lolljee that he could not act, as he was aware if he did, that it would interfere with the interests of his other client, Prosonnocomar Tagore.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel, decided that it was an application calling for the exercise of their extraordinary jurisdiction, and made an order that Mr Hedger should pay the Rs. 9,000, at the same time declaring that, after the fullest consideration, they saw nothing in the transaction to impeach his moral conduct. "An attorney," said Sir Edward Ryan, "must not put himself in a situation in which the interest of his clients clash. It is quite clear that Mr Hedger has put himself in that situation. I look at it in the light of two innocent parties, and the question is, which shall suffer? Clearly, he that has the most skill." Mr. Justice Grant entirely concurred. "There is nothing," said his lordship, "to affect the integrity of Mr Hedger's character, but,

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through a negligence of duty, he has improvidently placed himself in a situation in which he could not act for one client without interfering with the interest of another.

Order absolute, Rs. 9,000, and costs.

MAGISTRATE & CATCHER, ALLAHABAD,
Aug 19

Crim Con — Grant v Beatson — This was an action for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. It appears that the plaintiff and defendant married two sisters and that circumstances have rendered these proceedings absolutely necessary.

Mrs Grant was the first witness called, and the following is her deposition. I am Grant's wife. To the best of my recollection, I went on the 26th February last to live with Mr Bradford. I left Bradford's house on the evening of 27th, and went to Mr Apothecary Beatson's house, where I remained till the 4th of June last, when I returned home. The reason for my going home was, that I heard of my husband's illness. It was in consequence of a quarrel that my husband and I separated, and that I went to reside with the defendant. The letter, No 1 (produced), is in Beatson's hand writing, and an invitation to me to go to him. I received a letter before my quarrel with my husband. The separation was subsequent to the quarrel. I did not go to Beatson in consequence of his invitation but because of the quarrel. Defendant was in the habit of writing to me before the quarrel, while I was under my husband's roof. I visited at Beatson's frequently. I was often there in February, and staid long. The letters numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 were received by me before the 26th of that month. The others, numbered 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, were sent to me after my return to my husband's house, when I heard of his illness. (*In reply to the magistrate*) The letters Nos 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, were sent to me between the 17th and 26th of February. It was subsequent to the 26th of February that Beatson displayed an amorous feeling towards me. Defendant slept in my room often. (*In reply to the magistrate*) Defendant's dress on these occasions evinced no particular caution or care. It was such as is common to a married man retiring to rest. — Witness could not, in such a public place, detail defendant's conduct on these occasions.

Mr Bradford called, deposed that he was intimate with the plaintiff and his wife. Did not remember the month, but recollected Mrs. Grant living with his family a day and a-half. Mrs Grant separated

(Y)

from her husband in consequence of a quarrel. Mrs. Grant went over to my house one day at 11 A.M., with her youngest child, and remained all day. In the evening, Mrs. Bradford and myself accompanied Mrs. Grant over to her house for the purpose of bringing Mrs. Grant back. On entering the house, Mr. Grant expressed himself displeased with his wife for taking the youngest child out in the sun. Mr. Grant refused to return with us, excusing himself on the plea of illness. Mrs. Bradford and myself then remained at Grant's. In the course of the evening, Mr. Clinger called in. In presence of us all, Mr. Grant quarrelled with his wife again, and aimed a blow at her. Mrs. Grant then said that she would not live with her husband. I tried to get Mrs. Grant over to my house, to talk with her, and reasoned with Grant on the impropriety of his conduct in the presence of strangers. Mrs. Grant returned to my house with myself and Mrs. Bradford. When she was making preparations to go, Grant said, "if you do go, you shall not take my youngest child with you." Mrs. Grant slept that night at my house. She did not stay beyond the evening of the next day, the 27th, when she went to Beaton's. Her going thence was in consequence of a letter she received from Beaton. She read me the letter. She might have read what was not in it. I understood that the letter was from Beaton, who requested her to go to him.

Several other witnesses were called, but they were merely corroborative of the statements of the two principal witnesses. — The following contain the substance of the letters produced at the examination.

No 1

Mr Beaton to Mrs Grant

My life is ebbing away by inches—my thoughts are as constant to you as the needle to the pole. As the iron is attracted by the magnet, so I wish you to be attracted by my love. Oh Eliza! if you love me as you have said, come to me. If you will come, no difficulty shall stand in the way. You have only to put Grant in a passion—he will beat you, and you will then have a good excuse for leaving him. Oh, my life! Consider what you have done for me! Don't tell any body.

No 2

You are mine and I am thine. I consider, that when any thing is given between lovers, it is given for the purpose of cementing their affections more strongly. Endeavour as much as possible not to permit Grant to come near you, and write to me, for I am yours.

No 3

What you said concerning my writing to you and coming to see you, I did not then comprehend. Now, however, I understand you. Remember the promise you made me, that you would not suffer Grant to say or do any thing to you. I will! In the best manner you can. It is now a week since I last saw you, and yet you have not been to see me. You can go about elsewhere visiting, but to me you cannot come. This proves you do not love me. Oh, Eliza! you are very simple and innocent, and your disposition is such, that you cannot refrain from loving those in whose circle you once move. If you do not stifle your affection for Grant, I shall conclude that when you are out of my sight you altogether forget me.

No 4

I have found that, since you have been to your

husband's, you have continued to love him more than me—that your affections are gaining too much ground, and that you suffer all he says and does. He will never treat you well. Let me know whether you intend coming to me or not.

No 5

From looking at your mother's letters, I find that she gives you the same advice as I did. If you write to your mother concerning Grant's treatment of you, she will, I am sure, tell you to leave him immediately. With this letter, I send you one from your mother. Do not show it to Grant if you think it will cause a quarrel.

No 6

Let me know whether you will go to your mother. I would to God you would. I think it will be necessary for me to do something which will altogether separate you from your husband. Oh, Eliza! I am quite mad my life! come to me, even for a moment. If you will not come, I will reveal the secret. To-day I put a letter in your chest, through an opening in the lid. I am really much like Mignon.

No 7

I obtained no relief, though I informed you of the keen anguish I was suffering in consequence of my not seeing you. In bye gone times I was accustomed to tease you, but you were then never displeased. Now, when I love you, I meet with no return. To think of the past and compare it with the present, breaks my heart. Now you will not come into my views—I therefore suffer the greatest pain.

No 8

The salt cellar and fork you sent to me I have received. If you sent them to be kept for you, I shall preserve them with my life. If you intended them as a present, you will ever be before my eyes when I see them. Whatever articles you have of this kind or of jewellery, take care of them, that they may always be at your disposal. I wish to go over to see you—that is, if Grant be gone to office. I wish to say something in private to you concerning your mother's letter, but perhaps any mention of it may induce a quarrel, therefore I will say nothing about it. If I print be at home, how can I manage to ask to you? I fear this sister persuades, or she may say, I steal your affections by writing to you.

No 9

It seems you will feel quite happy in the society of your husband. I shall make use of the power I have either for your welfare or for the purpose of being infamy upon your head. Make up your mind to go to your mother at Calcutta, or come to me, otherwise you will disgrace yourself by remaining with your husband. Oh, God! is it come to this? The woman who but lately vowed she was mine, and not another's, to see me suffering the keenest anguish and not only not pity me, but revel in the embraces of her husband. Oh, Eliza! you cause me all this grief—you prefer the society of your husband to mine. Do you not disdain the power I have over you? If you do, come to me and do not augment my torments. But if you do add to them, I will send the secret into every lane and street. I have written a letter to your mother, which I wish to show you before I send it. Oh, Eliza! believe me, your husband will never let you live peacefully with him. Do not make up your mind to remain with him. If I have written aught amiss, pardon me, for I am unconscious of what I have done or what I am now doing.

No 10

Peggy is very much displeased with you, and only waits for an opportunity to reveal the secret to your mother. Indeed I am in dread of her disclosing the whole affair to my visitors. To-day she was speaking concerning you, and expressed astonishment at your daring to act contrary to her wishes. She says she will act as you have done, for she is desirous of ascertaining whether your natural inclination or your love for me led you to do as you have done. I well know that she is greatly displeased with you, and if you are not on your guard, she will reveal the whole, and what shall we then do? You must try to get it out of her mind.

No 11

Mrs. Beaton to Mrs. Grant.

My life and my sister. I am not a little displeased at your so suddenly leaving me last night, though I was unwell. All to-day I have been indisposed,

and have not tasted a morsel. I am sorry to observe, that I have seen that which I, above all persons living, should not have seen or known of. The mantle of darkness or mystery has so overshadowed my mind, that even that which I saw I am totally incapable of unravelling. Believe me, you will suffer distress of mind more on my account than on that of John's. I am aware you will not again come here. A woman, when virtuously disposed, can never look upon the ill-conduct of her husband without pain, and such is my case. I speak candidly—even should my husband leave off his vile practices, shall never cease reminding him of what has passed. I think I shall never again live in peace. To prove to you that your love has ruined you, would be a small matter. I heard something of this last Wednesday, but could not credit it. Now I have had sufficient proof, for I have seen it. Come over to-morrow to spend the day, for I am very unwell, and I shall write to Grant to come and see me likewise.

No. 12.

Mr. Beaton to Mrs. Grant.

Peggy, after her recovery, asserted she did not know we were in the room, or she would not have intruded. I asked her whether her curiosity led her into the room, or some other cause, and added, that if she had observed ~~me~~ she would certainly have declared it to the whole world. She replied, that she did it to gratify her curiosity, and that if she wished to declare what she saw, it would not be difficult. She also says, that on the day of her confinement, she saw us together, and that, in a great measure, increased her indisposition. She steadfastly affirms that your affection for me has ruined you. She wishes me to tell you to come over by whatever means you can. She believes that, if a woman is in love, she will do what she is bid.

No. 13.

Oh, Eliza! the disease under which I am labouring is such, that it cannot be cured unless I get a sight of you. O, thou who art full of kindness, and the first desire of my heart, I little thought that the 24th of this month would have witnessed our separation. Come to me soon for God's sake and mine. Come to me, else I will never be the whole. Come to me, and save my burning heart, and me from mentioning that which I should not mention. I shall endeavour to wait patiently till you come, but I can never forget you, to whom I have given my heart, my happiness, and my all. I do not know by what means to bring you over to this place. I learnt to-day that you had sent for an acoucheur, and that it was for the purpose of killing the poor innocent of which I am the parent. I could not believe it when I heard it. But probably, like many other things, it may be true. Oh, Eliza! for God's sake remember that you are standing on the brink of a precipice, into which one word of mine may precipitate you. Oh, Eliza! I am become a perfect Mujnun at your absence. If you are not satisfied with the truth of what I say, come and see, or send and inquire.

No. 14.

Mr. Beaton to Mr. Grant.

I heard from Mr. F. to-day, that you are willing to abide by his decision; and if so, I will do the same. As for the injury you have sustained at my hands, it is true, I can make neither compensation nor excuse—but believe me I am very sorry indeed for what I have done, and beg your forgiveness. If I can be of any service to you in any way, I shall at all times be ready to assist you.

Note.—Here end the letters. It is a pity those from Mrs. Grant to Mr. Beaton were not forthcoming. Mr. Grant was not perfectly satisfied of his wife's criminal conduct until he found two letters in a bureau, which convinced him beyond a doubt. Mr. Grant therefore laid his case before the magistrate of the Foujdaree, who found the crime proved against the defendants, but, as it was a difficult case, he transferred it to the sessions judge, whose decision the parties were to await.

On the 16th, Mr. Denmore dismissed the case. On the following day, the plaintiff entered his appeal in the Sudder Court.—*Central Press Press.*

The Allahabad paper, from whence we borrow the foregoing report, states that the plaintiff is the son of Colonel Grant, and a relative of Lord Glenelg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RADHACANT DEB AND THE DHARMA
ALEMA.

The *Reformer*, in animadverting upon the occurrence in the Dharma Sabha, recorded in p. 118, observes. "From certain changes that have lately taken place, we have far better hope of the Babu relinquishing the Dharma Shabbá, and abjuring all those superstitions at least which may be revolting to humanity and at variance with the principles of social morality, than of that orthodox assembly hearkening to any salutary advice with which the Babu might, in a reforming spirit, think proper to favour it. Our readers, no doubt, remember that, about two years ago, Babu Radhacanth Deb and his cousin, Rájá Kalikrishna Baladúr, objected to sit on the grand jury, on the plea, that there they might be called on to take a part in the conviction of brahmins, which they then stated was repugnant to their religious notions. But Babu Radhacanth Deb has now thankfully accepted the appointment of a magistrate, and has, therefore, it would appear, no objection to sit in judgment over brahmins, and even order them, if found guilty, to the House of Correction, or hand them over for severer punishment to the sessions. We take blame to ourselves for having overlooked this favourable change in the sentiments of this distinguished leader of the orthodox party until this occasion, and omitted to congratulate our enlightened countrymen on so signal a victory of light over darkness, of truth over error, of knowledge over ignorance, and of virtue over vice. From such a change we have to hope for a thousand blessings to the superstitious portion of the community. What is the reform of a hundred Hindu college boys, compared with this glorious instance of change in one, who had been nursed in the cradle of superstition, and imbibed its baneful doctrines with the very first breath he drew? The accession of such a man to the cause of reform is a glorious event, and ought to gladden the heart of every friend to knowledge and truth. From this happy change, then, we have to anticipate that our worthy magistrate will exert his utmost to reform the Dharma Shabbá, which, if he cannot, consistency, it is to be hoped, will cause him to dissolve every connection with so unhallowed an association."

The Dhurma Subha was established about five years and a-half ago, by some of the leading members of native society in Calcutta, for the purpose of restoring the rite of Suttee, which had just been prohibited by government. When the rejection of the petition was made known to the Subha, in the bitterness of disappointment, they turned their wrath on all their fellow countrymen who had shewn themselves in the smallest degree favourable to the cause of abolition, excluded them from the communion of society, and decreed that any who might associate with them, or resort to their assemblies, or accept of invitations or gifts from them, should be equally placed under an interdict. To comprehend the force of this excommunication, it is necessary to observe that Hindoo society in Calcutta is divided into various sections or parties, at the head of each of which stands some one distinguished family, with whom his pre-eminence is in some measure hereditary. The leading Hindoo families are associated with one or other of these parties, and with each of them is also connected a certain number of pundits. When a feast is given in consequence of a birth, marriage, death, a religious festival, or the investiture with the brahmical thread, invitations are sent chiefly to the members who are comprized in the party and to the learned men, whose chief dependence, indeed, for a livelihood consists in the gifts bestowed on these occasions. Of these parties, the leaders of eleven are among the directors of the Dhurma Subha: 1. Raja Gopee Mohun Deb, Kalee Krishna, and Rajnarayan Roy, and Baboo Pronath Chowdree Raj Krishna Chowdree, Joynarayan, Ooduychurn Dutt, Kaluchand Bosoo, Shreenath, Surbadekarke Biju vuteechurn Crangoolce, and Ramratan Roy. These men enjoy great power from the privilege which they arrogate to themselves of excluding any man from their sections, which leads to his exclusion also from all the other sections. The plan pursued by the Dhurma Subha, on discovering that any individual has held intercourse with one who is favourable to the abolition of Suttees, is to place him at the ban of the society and to issue a letter from the "Holy Office," to the heads of these sections to notify his excommunication. He is then excluded from all social communion with any of the parties, and becomes in a measure an outcast. It often happens that the proscribed individual, borne down by the weight of general censure, is subdued into submission, and is brought humbly to supplicate his restoration to society, on a promise of implicit obedience in future to the mandates of this inquisition. His submission is sometimes accepted, and his offence forgiven. The fact is then attested by the head of his party, a record is made of it in the "Holy Office," and a circular

letter is written to the heads of the other parties to announce the event. The proceedings of the Subha for the last twelve months have consisted of little else but the receipt of secret informations regarding the visits of individuals to those who have been excommunicated, and the exertions made to involve the suspected person in the same infamy. Thus, under the plea of zeal for the Hindoo religion an odious system of espionage is established, and the greatest oppression practised. The authority of the Subha is thus kept up by a series of iniquitous censures on individuals, whose only crime is their having perhaps accepted a friendly invitation to a wedding at the house of some one who is known to approve of the merciful regulation which prohibits female immolations. The last instance of the kind which has occurred, had reference to Gokool Chunder Bosoo of Krishnugur, who had been expelled from the party of which Baboo Asootosh Deb is the head, for having associated with Radhaprased Roy, the son of the late Rammohun Roy. He has since been restored to society, on which occasion the following circular was issued:—

' Office of the Dhurma Subha

Calcutta, 13th Srabun, 1242

"Shree Gokool Chunder Bosoo of Krishnugur, of the party of Baboo Asootosh Deb having been suspended from all intercourse on account of his associating with Radheekaprased Roy who is guilty of having been rejected by the Dhurma Subha the Deb Baboo, according to his own wisdom, and the rules of the Dhurma Subha, has forgiven his offence and received him into society. Thinking it right to inform you of this fact without delay a copy of the Deb Baboo's letter is sent with this note.

This circumstance has given rise to much correspondence in the native papers. Those who disapprove of these tyrannical proceedings have not been backward in examining the character of this orthodox party which so pompously receives back a suspended member, and they have published the singular fact, that this party broke off from another, and was formed into a separate party, simply because the leading family received back into its communion Kaleepriasad Dutt, who had become a 'Moosulman,' and submitted to the initiatory rites, and they jeer the party with saying that those who are guilty of Kaleepriasm may well receive back one who is suspected of Rammohun Royism. Such is the consistency of the orthodox directors of the Dhurma Subha, and such the value of their censures. The organization of this Holy Society, which, with all its blustering, has no political importance, affords us a valuable index to the principles of Hindocism, as it is professed

in Bengal. The wealthy and the learned, who have erected this bulwark to protect the principles of Hindoosm, might have ostensibly made the preservation of some other rites of their creed, the point of union, but they have chosen rather to hold out the most revolting and bloody of all the orgies of idolatry, as the rallying point of their society. Female immolation is their watchword. This is the abomination, for the restoration of which they joined themselves together in a religious union, and but for the firmness of the ruling authorities, that union would have been cemented with the blood of a thousand innocent victims.—*Friend of India*

MR MORDAUNT RICKETTS

Considerations connected with the Civil Annuity Fund may induce many to regard the proceedings of the Court of Directors, in dismissing Mr Mordaunt Ricketts at this time of day, as hard and ill judged. His claim to an annuity should, from the first, have been held in suspense. But that, except in this single light, the dismissal of this officer from the Company's service will be blamed by any one, fully reflecting on the duties of a sovereign power to its subjects, is what we scarce believe. The *Chronicle* tells us in print what was well known before in private society, that the amount of money held by Mr Mordaunt Ricketts, in three of the fallen agency houses in Calcutta exceeded the whole of his salary accruing during his appointment to the residency of Lucknow. It is, moreover, well known that, when he went from the agency of Moorshedabad to the Cape, on sick leave, he was about a lac of rupees in debt so that, even supposing that he lived, like a camelion upon air, at the Cape, and liquidated his debts with the entire salary coming to him during his leave of absence, he must have come to Lucknow without a rupee and has, therefore, to explain from what source the lost funds and those by which he is now enabled to live in considerable style, are derived. These are circumstances, however, which were not fully known to Lord William Bentinck on Col Lockhart's investigation at Lucknow taking place. They were, of course, but guessed at. Still, the reports which were rife in European and native society about the corruption of Mr Ricketts at Lucknow, were such as to make it incumbent on government to interfere, and clear the character of so high a functionary. There are a class of natives, we well know, who affect to believe every European servant of the Company corrupt. But the most of them know very accurately the character of every public man in their neighbourhood, and can give a good guess at his circumstances and mode of life. It was not merely the worthless courtiers of Lucknow who talked

of Mr Ricketts' corruption. There was not a cloth merchant, a jeweller, or cheap rascal, who had not at his finger's end a list * * * * Who, indeed, ever heard a man in a political appointment or resident at any station, from its position connected with Oude, who doubted that this persecuted man was * * * This right, doubtless, all have been false. Character is certainly blackened with great facility by the retainers of a native court. A fortune might have been left to Mr. Ricketts, or he might have got the lac twenty times running in the lottery under feigned names. But then why not join with government in vindicating the purity of its public service? No sacrifice can be placed in comparison with the loss of character unless the character is such as to benefit the possessor by its loss. Here are, we know, a class of twaddlers who, having the phrase "no man is obliged to criminate himself" by rote, constantly apply it on every occasion of a nature like the present. This phrase should rank high among the judicial fallacies. The object of judicial investigation is to elicit the truth. An innocent man, charged with an offence, may very frequently throw such light on his own case as will secure his acquittal. If he is guilty, he deserves conviction, and though a resort to torture is absurd, because mental and bodily suffering tempts the criminal to confess falsehood as well as truth, yet if it were possible to extract only the latter by such a process its adoption would be defensible by every just principle of criminal jurisprudence. If a party remains mute, he must stand his chance, and if he suffers innocently when he might have explained away, by a candid statement, many suspicious points in the evidence of the prosecution, he has no one to blame for his unmerited sufferings but himself. This view of the case applies *a fortiori* to a servant. A civilian holds not his situation by patent from the crown. So far from objecting to acknowledge the right of the Governor General to institute an inquiry into his case, Mr Ricketts should have offered to produce his agent's accounts, as a direct proof, *præsumptio*, of his innocence. By refusing or neglecting to do so, he voluntarily registered the consciousness of his own dishonesty, or his indifference to the wishes and welfare of the power he served. In either case he deserved dismissal.

We remember a case somewhat similar at Agra. Mr E. W. Blunt, the collector of customs, was (in 1817, we think) accused of being engaged with his cousin, Mr G. Blunt, an indigo planter, and one Dewan Dhurumdoos, in partnership in the indigo trade. Government called upon him to produce his accounts. He declined. But why? Because, of course, he knew that the examination of them would prove the breach of his covenant, by exposing

his share in the mercantile dealings of the firm. This anecdote is known to every mercantile man at this place.

We rejoice cordially on the exposure made on the present occasion, be the fate of Mr M Ricketts' claims to the pension before a court of law what it may. Of the propriety of Lord William Bentinck's exertions, to fully sift the charges of corrupt conduct brought against this representative of the British name, no one can honestly doubt. It is not to detract from his lordship's merits, when we say the duty was congenial to his mind. If actions, however, are to be measured by their utility he certainly deserves the admiration of the country for his fearless honesty, in exposing the disgraceful corruption of the representatives of the British name at the courts of Delhi and Lucknow.—*Asra Utkhar*, Aug. 15

MARRIAGE RIGHTS IN KUMAON.

According to law and practice, in Kumaon, although the usual Hindu marriage ceremonies are not omitted, a man buys his wife, just as he would a cow, he formerly might sell her again (as a wife, not as a slave), or even mortgage her for a time, possession being transferred to the mortgagee, with whom the woman lived as a wife. If a man died, his widow became the wife of his younger brother, or the husband's family might sell her, if they pleased. So much were they considered mere property that the wife and children were always included in the list of a man's goods and chattels, which were to be sold for debt. Such was the practical law of Kumaon, and numerous complaints, relating to the above customs, were lodged in the British courts, on our first obtaining possession of that province, and no small number of suits were preferred regarding elopements, the natural consequence of such customs. A woman, who had been mortgaged for two or three years, would sometimes like the mortgagee better than her husband, and, after having been reclaimed by the latter, would run away to the former. Some of the complaints were rather amusing, and it should be observed, that there the women perform all the household and half the agricultural and out-of-door labours, which makes them so valuable a man who can scrape together money enough to buy a second wife, will immediately cultivate an additional portion of land. But to give a specimen or two of a suit. Plaintiff A. "Sir, I mortgaged my wife to B, four years ago, for Rs. 50, and gave him possession, now I am ready to pay the money, but he will not give up my wife." Reply by B. "It is very true, but when the woman came to me, she was thin, half starved, and scarce

able to work, now she is in good condition and works famously. I ought to have something extra for my care of her." Is elopements, the husbands often take the matter very coolly. A man will come up, and say, "Your honour, Punchum ran off with my wife four years ago, and will not restore her." "Four years ago! why have you not complained sooner?" "Why, the first year, one of my bullocks died, and by the time I had got another, the season had passed, the second year I went down to the plains, on a little trading speculation, last year he put me off by promising to give her back, and, as he will not, I am now come to complain."

It is obvious that, where such abominable customs exist, love must be almost unknown, and that they pave the way for all sorts of immorality. But all has been stopped by a single order. The sale and mortgage of wives is abolished, and every widow is at her own disposal, to live where she pleases, or marry again. The same law might, with great advantage, be introduced into the regulation provinces. Among the poorer classes, it would be productive of great benefit, and would check much immorality and licentiousness, and, although it is not probable that women of high caste and good families, particularly if their relations were tolerably well off in the world, would at present often take advantage of such a law, being restrained by the idea of impropriety in a second marriage, yet the knowledge that they had the power to do so, would induce the husband's relations to treat them with much more respect and consideration.—*Corresp. Huzkari*

LIEUT. COL. FAIRFULL

The late Lieut. Col. R. C. Fairfull entered the service in 1804, and landed in April 1805, was promoted to ensign in the month of March 1806, and to lieutenant on the 21st of May 1807, but was afterwards granted rank from the 1st of Feb. in that year. He obtained the rank of captain by brevet on the 2d of January 1819 and the regimental rank on the 15th of February 1824. He was promoted to a majority on the 30th of May 1829, and was lieut. col. on the 19th of June last, after a service of twenty nine years.

When ensign, he was posted to the 2d battalion of the old 10th N. I., and served with it until 1810, in which year he was attached to the pioneers, and remained with that corps until 1814, when he was nominated acting major of brigade of the Rewah field force. He returned to his duty with the 8th company of pioneers, and accompanied the reserve of Major Gen.

* We have, for obvious reasons, omitted some passages and expressions which appear in the *Asra Utkhar*.—Ed. A. J.

• To enable my readers to understand this, it should be mentioned, that, in Kumaon, the commissioner makes an annual tour of the district, and that the people prefer waiting even for several months for the court to come to them, than to go a long distance to attend the court.

Wood's division on the opening of the Nepal war, and to which division he was appointed major of brigade. In this capacity he served during the campaign, in the close of which, it is believed, he rejoined his regiment. In April 1817, he was selected for the situations of brigade major and deputy postmaster, under the late Major Gen Sir G. Martindell, then acting as military commissioner and commanding the troops employed in the province of Cuttack for the suppression of the Puck insurrection. The insalubrious climate of the Cuttack jungles, which proved fatal to so many officers and soldiers of Gen. Martindell's force, soon compelled Lieut. Faithfull, for the first time, it is believed, to apply for leave of absence, and go to sea. He did not resume his duties until some time in 1819. In 1820, he was appointed to officiate as an assist. adj. gen. of the army, and, during his employment in that situation, he was transferred as major of brigade to Dinapore, from thence to Berhampore in Feb. 1822, and again to Cuttack in Dec. of the same year, to which station he was attached for the remainder of his service on the staff, until 1825 or 1826. Capt. Faithfull was twice or thrice on leave on account of bad health, between 1822 and 1826, and he again officiated for some time in 1822 or 1823 as an assist. adj. general. In 1826, he obtained leave to visit Calcutta, on sick certificate, and proceeded to England on furlough for the re-establishment of his health, in the early part of 1827. He returned to India in June 1831, and was appointed in August following to act as commissioner with the ex. pishwa at Bittoor was relieved from this duty about the close of the same year by Capt. Manson, when he proceeded to join his regiment, of which he held the command until his death.

Lieut. Col. Faithfull's merits, as a regimental officer, although of a high order, yet could not be sufficiently developed, owing to his being employed on staff and detached employment. Of his talents and industry as a staff officer, the least that can with truth be said of him is, that he has left but few equals behind him.—*Corresp. Englishman*

THE TEA COMMISSION

Resuming the subject of the tea commission, we will, in the first place state, with reference to the seed forwarded from China, that we are informed it was not as might be inferred from our article of Saturday, all one despatch of inferior seed, sent in a bad condition, but consisted of three despatches. The first parcel was despatched personally by Mr. Gordon in very good condition, and having been procured from the Boba hills, is supposed to have been collected from plants bearing only

the good sorts of black tea. This seed, on its arrival in Calcutta, was distributed, partly for cultivation in Assam, partly on the Himalaya hills. The second and third batches were both despatched from Canton during Mr. Gordon's absence, and from the channels through which they were procured, are supposed to have been only the seed of inferior kinds of tea. Both these parcels were sown in the Botanic Garden here, the last of them arrived out of season, and in such a state as not to vegetate, but, from the second batch, about a lac of plants were procured, of which about 20,000 were sent up to Assam, as many more to the garden at Munrooree, and a couple of thousand to Madras.

We have noticed an impression that black and green tea are derived from the same stock, which is as great a mistake as to imagine the same seed would produce black or white grapes—black, red, or white currants—red or green gooseberries—the sweet or bitter almond—the sweet or sour lime and orange, &c. The black tea, in all its varieties, we learn from Mr. Gordon, is peculiar to one part of China, the green tea to another. The cultivation of the former is almost confined to the province of Fokeen, the latitude of which ranges from 25° to 28° N. There is, however, a district called Hopingh (or Wopingh), in the neighbourhood of Canton, where a miserable description of black tea is obtained, which the common people use in that province, and which serves to adulterate the common kokien tea, making what is called *bakea* in commerce. What affinity there may be between this Wopingh tea and the tea of Assam, we are not at present acquainted, but from the report of persons who have tasted the latter, we apprehend there is not much to chuse between them, in point of palatability. The green tea are cultivated in a higher latitude, requiring a greater degree of cold in the district of Gan hwuy, lat 30° to 31° 30' N. forming an eastern division of the great province marked on the old maps with the name of Keang nan. The best qualities are said to come from about the latitude of 30°. But, although the green tea plant is not supposed to thrive in perfection, except in places where snow falls in winter, it has been ascertained that pretty good description of green tea is grown in a district within the province of Canton—which province, however, it must be borne in mind, is subject to a winter very much longer, and from 20° to 30° of Fahr. colder than the same latitude in Bengal. This Canton green tea was originally introduced, some generations ago, from seed obtained in the Gan hwuy district, and very probably is somewhat degenerated from the original stock. Chinese art, however, dresses it up into all the varieties,

and extensive establishments exist at Canton, where people are to be seen applying to the leaves the usual pigment of Prussian blue and sulphate of lime, which forms the bloom on the better qualities of green tea, and continually turning up the leaves with their bare arms, in long ranges of drying-pans, heated by fire. The principal export of this tea is to the United States. The Chinese, however, are excellent hands at the manufacture of a spurious article, and do contrive accordingly to take in the unwary stranger sometimes, by favouring him with a cheaper article as rich in bloom and as fresh in appearance as the best hyson, yet utterly devoid of any flavour of tea whatever. This also is the produce of Canton ingenuity.

Our readers will recollect the interesting account given by Mr Gordon of his visit to the Bohem hills. We had hoped that it would have been in our power to lay before them the narrative of another expedition, from his own pen, of the particulars of which, at present the friends who are near him enjoy a kind of monopoly from *ipse v. et reposit*. The expedition we allude to was a voyage in the *Governor Findlay* to the mouth of the Min river (Mr Gordon was not in the *Water Witch*, on her trip to the eastern coast), when he endeavoured, with his friend Mr Gutzlaff, as before, to penetrate to the tea plantations of that district*. We understand Mr Gordon has reported the affair officially to this government.—*Cal. Cour.* Sept 14

THE LATE MR J W RICKETTS

Government Notification—Fort William, Judicial Department, the 4th August 1835. The following extract from a letter from the judge of Behar announcing the demise of Mr J W Ricketts, late additional principal sudder ameen at Gya, is published for general information, as a testimony highly honourable to the character of the deceased—

"It is my painful duty to announce to you, for the information of the Hon the Governor of Bengal, the demise of Mr J W Ricketts, late additional principal sudder ameen at Gya, which event took place on the morning of the 28th inst. I feel satisfied that it will be gratifying to the Hon the Governor of Bengal, as well as to the afflicted family and friends of the deceased, to learn that the whole native community of this place, amounting to some thousands, evinced their respect for his public character by following his remains to the grave.

(Signed) "S T CUTHBERT, Judge"

"Zillah Behar, the 29th July 1835"

* See an account of this expedition, p 22.

By order of the Hon the Governor of Bengal.

J P GAUNT,

Deputy Sec to the Gov of Bengal.

LIEUT G TURNER.

A melancholy and singular accident occurred at Landour, a few days ago. Lieut G Turner, of the 38th N I, while shooting on the mountain side, received a severe blow on the temple from a large stone, to which motion had been communicated, it would almost appear designedly, by some monkeys, who were gambolling above him. He immediately fell and rolled down the side of the hill, until his descent was arrested by a tree, where he lay motionless. His companions had him removed without delay to his house, where he now lies without a hope of recovery. The violence of the blow was such, as to fracture his skull, and so severely, that a portion of the brain protruded, which was removed by his medical attendants.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Mr Clinger, a student of the Hindu College has been appointed English secretary to the rajah of Jussulmeer.

THE NAWAB OF FERROZPORE

The *Delhi Gazette* gives the following summary of the evidence, in addition to that of Unnia Meo, on the trial of the nawab of Ferrozpore and Kurram Khan—

Kureem Buksh, of Subjeemundee, declared that, on two different days, previous to the day of the murder he saw Kurram Khan on the road leading from Cashmere gate to Mr Fraser's house.

Mulhar Chuprawsee, returning from Rae Seena, when between the Lahore and Ajmere gates of the city, was nearly run over by a sowar galloping away and he clearly discerned that two of the horse's feet were white, and perceived also the sowar had an *alkhanuk*, and carried some gun under his arm.

Chand Khan sowar of the late Mr. Fraser, deposed, that two ghurrees of night had elapsed when Mr Fraser left the house of the Kishen Ghur Rajah, on the evening of the murder, that, on reaching the spot where the road leading from the Cashmere gate, and that from the Kablee gate, meet, about 100 paces from the scene of the murder, he observed a sowar going on before them, and as Mr. Fraser was going at a quicker pace, they soon came up with the sowar, who suddenly fired on Mr Fraser, and, his horse rearing up, Mr Fraser fell, when the deponent's horse running away with him a short distance, he returned and pursued the murderer a little way on the road, but, fearing for his life, he turned his

horse to Dr. Ranken's house, and gave notice of the murder to Captain Few.

Maun Singh, syce of the deceased, deposed, that he was with his master, on the evening of his murder, and heard the report of the gun, and saw his master fall, and he, as well as the sowar, recognized the murderer, and horse, and clothes, &c.

Jyabee, of Raypoora, deposed, that, on two different occasions, he saw Kurreem Khan—once near the Furrash khana kirkee, and the next time, during one of the mornings of the races, when he was driving his hackery, and Kurreem Khan came riding up to him on the hill, near Mr Fraser's house, and asked him which way Mr Fraser had gone, and he replied that he had gone the way to his house, and must have reached home.

Prem, of Palum, deposed, that after the apprehension of Kurreem Khan, and before Moghul Beg's house was searched, he was at Moghul Beg's, and saw some arms sent out of his house, in a covered doloer, by night.

Nuvul of Raeseena, being with Mulhar, when Mulhar was nearly being run over, swears, that the horse shown in court is the identical one he saw.

Noor Mohumud deposed that he taught Kurreem Khan the first chapter of the *Goolistan*, and had commenced the *Insha Ahalefa*, when he went away to Ferozapore, and, on his return, he was sitting one day with him, and two letters lay before him, which he took up and read, and their contents were on the subject of dogs, &c., that, on the day of the murder, he saw him leave the house, armed with a carbine, to go to Moghul Beg's.

Vuzzer Alee deposed, that, having gone, some days before the murder, to Moghul Beg's, he found Kurreem Khan there, in close conversation, and was told by the people to go away, as they were in consultation.

Muhboob Bukhsh and Ruheem Bukhsh deposed, that they made the stock of the carbine for fourteen annas, paid to them by Unnia, and that they cut the superfluous part of the barrel. They recognized both Unnia and the carbine.

Toda and Bulla, bhistsas, deposed that, in order to draw out of the well a *lota* of Nanuk, the carpenter's, which had just fallen into it, they threw down a line with hooks, and both *lota* and carbine came up, which they carried to the chuprasses of the customs, and they directed them to go to the thanah, from whence they were sent to the magistrate.

Nanuk, the carpenter, corroborated the above.

Jeeta, Oodey, Balkissen, and Sudasook stated, that, on the day of the murder, they saw Kurreem Khan in consultation with Moghul Beg, and, after his apprehension, they saw some property of Moghul Beg's being conveyed out of his house by night.

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Chandbee and Puarbee (the wives of Unnia), and Mookarum, Shubamut, the two Dulmora, Rubmut, Peer Khan, Soodra, and Kummrooddeen (relations of Unnia), deposed that, after the murder, and the determination of the nawab to take Unnia's life, he went to them all, or met them separately, and stated the whole case as it occurred, while to his wives he revealed the affair before he left home.

Bukhtee, another relative, deposed, that, before Unnia came on the murderous errand to Delhi, he came to him, and desired to know if, after the murder, he should have to fly, whether he would hide him, he replied that the murder of so great a man could not be hid, and that he would not shelter him.

Manum Chuprassee and Mr Munro deposed, that, they saw Kurreem Khan, a week before the deed, at and about the premises of Mr Fraser.

Roopla, the syce of Kurreem Khan, deposed, that, constantly before the deed, Kurreem Khan and Unnia used to go out together, and he with them, and that, the evening of the murder, he (the syce) saddled the horse, but was not suffered to accompany them, and on Kurreem Khan's return he was aroused from his sleep, and desired to tie up the horse.

Khooshia and Ooda, informers, state, that on learning from the proclamation the circumstances of Mr Fraser's murder, they went about the city, and visited the houses of the jagaddars, and among them the Billeemar house of the Ferozapore nawab, and, on seeing the horse and the cloths hanging, they observed to each other that they fully answered the description of those in the proclamation, and on going up, they saw Kurreem Khan, and a McWitter, who, being called by name, and desired to fill a *chikum*, they perceived his name was Unnia. They on this departed, and declared to Brigadier East (commanding Delhi) their conviction that Kurreem Khan was the murderer, on which the brigadier gave them a letter to Mr Metcalfe, the commissioner, and he sent them on with a letter from himself to the magistrate, Mr Simon Fraser, and this gentleman repaired immediately, with the Goojurs, to the house, and apprehended Kurreem Khan, and, at the same time, obtained possession of some papers connected with the plans of the murderers, couched in figurative language.

Mr McPherson, merchant, declared that, early in February, Kurreem Khan brought to him for sale a phaeton, and on the 24th of March, two days after the murder, he purchased three dogs of him, and that there was no difficulty at any time in settling the price, nor on any point connected with the bargain.

Ousafulee, durwan of the Billeemar house, deposed that, on the evening of the

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day that the murder was committed, Kurree Khan left the house on horseback, and returned again in the course of the evening

Goomna and See-Kim deposed, that they were directed to trace the footsteps of the sonar's horse, which they did the same evening, and, measuring the marks of the footsteps and the span between the paces, they traced the horse to the Kaublee gate, and from thence to outside the Lahore gate, where, on account of the new-made road, and softness of the soil, they lost the trace this deposition was taken on the morning following the murder, and, on Unnia's giving his statement in court, it was fully corroborated

Lootf Ulee states that the nawab said to him, "Kurree Khan is apprehended, I do not know on what account do you go and ascertain this point," and Humson Ulee the manager for the nawab, offered him Rs 2,000, but he refused to take the money.

Himayut Ulee deposed, that he was at Ferozapore at the same time with Lootf Ulee, that the nawab commissioned both of them to proceed to Delhi, in order to effect the release of Kurree Khan, and that, as Lootf Ulee feared to bring the money, the nawab sent it by a boondoe to Moghul Beg, to bribe the native officers, and effect Kurree Khan's release

Ibrahim Beg deposed that, being sent with a letter by Mirza Nousha to Moghul Beg, about four days before the murder, the latter replied, "I know nothing of you or Mirza Nousha—and do you tell Futehoolah Beg Khan from me that I know of whose protection he is boasting, and, please God, his protector will, in a few days, be no more" Ibrahim Beg conveyed the message and reply, as desired and Futehoolah Beg was sitting by

Mirza Nousha corroborated the above

Kuramat Ulee deposed, that, two days after the murder, as he was proceeding to Ferozapore, he met a man of the nawab's, with an unsealed letter for Kurree Khan, and told the man he was apprehended, and, on his reading the letter, he found these words "purchase 400 or 500 gun locks, and send them to me, and I will send you the price afterwards" It is understood that many orderlies attend Mr Fraser, let me know if it is so or not

Boodha declares that, on three different days, before the murder, he saw Kurree Khan, on two of which occasions he asked him, whither Mr Fraser had gone?

Lieut Mac Grath deposed, that, on Monday the 29d March, he left Goorgong, and arrived the same night at Ferozapore, where he was stopped at the gate till his name was carried to the nawab, and then he was allowed to go to him The nawab, on seeing him, excused himself for not

going out to meet him, urging, that he thought it was Mr. McPherson, the merchant About midnight, he awoke and found a large party assembled in the hall, and engaged in deep conversation Next day, at breakfast, several of the nawab's friends, and the nawab, made particular inquiries about the European gentlemen of Delhi, and only said of Mr Fraser, that it was strange every other functionary was removed after a time, but he was not

Oomed Singh, confidential moonabee of the nawab, deposed, that half of the letter which was found in bits was his writing, and the other half, on the subject of the dogs, in that of the nawab

Sawunt and Jugmul deposed, that the nawab first desired them to search for Unnia, and bring him to him, and take with them one or two hundred rupees to effect the purpose, and then ordered them, if they found him, to kill him, and prevent the British getting hold of him.

Sulamoolah Khan and Biharee Lal deposed, that, on Sued Beg going with the magistrate's purwana to Ferozapore, to apprehend Unnia, and not finding him, but apprehending his brother, Rubmut, who had learnt the circumstances of the murder from Unnia, the nawab offered Sued Beg Rs 100, through Usud Khan and Biharee Lal, for Rubmut's release, but Sued Beg refused it

Sued Beg corroborated the above statement

At seven o'clock in the morning of the 26th ult, Kurree Khan was taken from his cell, on a hackery, to the place of execution The spot for erecting the drop was chosen as near the place where poor Fraser was shot as possible All the way to the ground, the criminal *salaamed*, with both hands, to the mob that followed him, which was supposed to be a recognition from himself and the nawab, a report having gone abroad the previous night, that Shumsoodeen had killed himself, the falsity of which the assassin never was aware of to the last On arriving at the ground, he addressed the crowd assembled, and requested all good Mussulmans to pray for him, but he neither confessed his guilt or denied it After having his irons knocked off, he washed his hands and feet, in performance of religious ablution, and walked steadily up to the drop When the necessary preparations were being made, he again requested to be prayed for, now and continually, and at the great mosque, and called all to witness that he died repeating the creed—in the midst of which he was launched into eternity It all along appeared a great struggle with him to keep composed, and at the last he became very nervous, and, we have no doubt, exhausted, for he scarcely gave one struggle or convulsive movement after he was suspend-

ed The number of people collected was computed at 20,000, and, in all probability, owing to the unexpected presence of a detachment of 300 sepoy, and some of Skinner's horse, perfect order reigned throughout. After hanging an hour, the body was taken down, and buried near the walls of the city.

On the 28th, immense crowds of people assembled at the several mosques in the city to pray for the murderer, but they were not permitted to enter the large mosque, the Jumma Musjeed. Collections were then made for keeping a light continually burning at his grave, and the assassin has now been enrolled as a saint, under the title of '*Gul Shukeed*,' no blame, in the opinion of the natives, being attachable to him, as he merely killed a *kaffir*, at the bidding of his lord and master, the nawab!

We learn that thousands of natives daily crowd to the grave of the murderer, where the singing girls of Delhi, from Dildaurah down to Mootee, warble forth their 'sweetest notes,' to soothe the assassin's spirit! Such are the abominations of the land!—*Delhi Gaz Sept 2*

We cannot for a moment credit what is stated by our correspondent, 'A European,' that a respectable body of Indo Britons took an active part to thwart the inquiries into the murder of the late Mr Fraser. We did, indeed, hear of *one* individual—an Indo Briton—who was said to have done so, but we had no proof, and, therefore, could not hold him up to public scorn. The same individual was also said to have written the letter signed 'A Voice from Shahjehanabad,' a most base and infamous production.—*Ibid, Sept. 9*

Orders have been forwarded to Delhi, we learn, for the execution of Shumsodeen. We never had any doubt that this would be the decision of authority from the moment that we read the evidence of Unnia Meo. Sir Charles Metcalfe has had too much experience of native character, has too much respect for justice and the safety of the lives of valuable public servants, is too well aware how far the dignity of the British Government and the peace of India are involved in cases of this nature, to have yielded to any feelings of mistaken lenity in this instance. The example is demanded by all the considerations we have stated, will stand justified in the eyes of the world, and prove, we trust, a salutary warning to native malcontents in every part of India.—*Hurkaru, Sept 25*

It is said that Shumsodeen, on being made acquainted with the execution of Kureem Khan, was greatly affected and knocked his forehead, and that violently,

against the wall of his prison, so as to inflict a considerable wound, orders have been issued to adopt measures to prevent his committing suicide. It is also stated that the daily allowance of the nawab from the government treasury, has been decreased from five hundred to five rupees.—*Bengal Herald, Sept 26*

DAKOTS

The perpetrators of one of the most sanguinary dakots within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the district, in the village of Bysee, Nauthpore, on the night of the 6th of October last, in which six men were butchered in cold blood, were brought to justice, and on the 15th June, five of the leaders were hanged at Purneah. The ceremony was made as imposing as possible, the sepoy, with glittering bayonets fixed, were drawn up in battle array, the chowkedars, with their long pointed lances and glory coloured turbans, formed the reserve guard, the native magisterial officers, with sharpened blades at their sides, and 5 000 eager spectators, rendered the picture a magnificent one. Each man, with a firm step, ascended the fatal ladder, and, rather than submit to the contaminating touch of the hangman, they pulled their caps over their faces, and, placing the noose of the deadly halter round their necks, died with the same resolution as they had lived.

NATIVE SURVEYORS

It is in contemplation to appoint to each zillah a native surveyor, upon a salary of Rs 100 per mensem, the object of which is to encourage the study of practical surveying by the youths of the Hindoo college.

JANEE BYJONATH

On the 10th July, died at his house in Kandharce Bagh, Agra, the ex vakeel of Bhurtpore, Janee Byjonath. He had for some time past been afflicted by leprosy, and died a martyr to that awful disease. For some years his circumstances had become much involved, and, to use an old pun, it may be justly said that the debt of nature was the only one he ever discharged. He was a foolish intriguer and a weak vain man. He had a tolerable knowledge of English which, but from an early and disinterested attachment to boarding up the truth, could not have failed to recommend him to the resident of Delhi and Bhurtpore. He ridiculously opposed himself, however, to Col Lockett, and was dismissed from the Bhurtpore durbar. He retired to Agra, where he industriously exerted himself to squander away every thing he had made while in his ministry. The Ullawur Raja latterly allowed him a pittance sufficient to find him bread.—*Agra Utkber*

HEERA LAL

Heera Lal, the celebrated gunsmith, died on the 10th August of a lingering disease, for which, notwithstanding his frequent intercourse with Europeans, he refused to seek European assistance. With tools, little less rude or numerous than those of the common blacksmith of the country, he executed gunsmiths work in a style of elegance and durability which was not surpassed by the first London artists. He had the true native antipathy to machinery, which, possessed as he was of some capital, he could easily have procured, and, had he done so, his guns would have rivalled those of Manton. His brother in law, Doole Chund, an intelligent and skilful workman, succeeds to his business.—*Ibid.*

TOWN DUTIES OF AGRA

The town duties of the city of Agra have been disposed of, for the usual triennial term, for Rs 1,21,300. The expired triennial was for Rs 1,00,700, and the previous one for Rs 8,400. The late farmer is also the present one, Nonid Ram, the Baulant Gunja merchant.

THE BERAH

Letter from Burhampore, dated 11th Sept. 'Yesterday was the anniversary of the Berah, and every boat that could be begged, borrowed or stolen, was in requisition to convey the good folks of this place to Moorshedabad, for the purpose of partaking of the Nawab's good cheer, and witnessing the floating berah, the illuminations and the fire works. The party began to assemble about half past seven in the evening, and were received by his highness, attended by the agent to the governor general, in the centre room of the mirable house designated 'a palace', which was brilliantly lighted up, and, after an hour of very indifferent nautching, and worm singing, dinner was announced, which was served up in three different rooms, two of which, however, were only filled. The feast, if it deserved the name, was poor indeed, the wines were neither good nor well cooled, while that vulgar but wholesome beverage, beer, was not procurable. After dinner, we adjourned to the verandah to witness the grand sights, which to me appeared very fine, but I heard, from several old residents, that all were on a very reduced scale, in comparison with former years, which proves that his highness has been taught a lesson of economy by his proximity to a half batta station.

NATIVE AMUSEMENTS

The *Gyananestak* (Hindu paper), in an article dissuading the natives of India from squandering their wealth on poojas,

nautches, and tamashas, continues "But what are we to say of those Europeans who, by their presence, encourage the abominable scenes of nautches and Doorga poojah festivals? Not to speak of the gentlemen of the civil and military services, or of the mercantile profession, the judges of the king's courts, ay, even governors and governors general, scruple not to attend, on these occasions, the houses of the most respectable natives Christians by birth and profession, and many of them no doubt in principle, how can they reconcile it to their consciences to lend their sanction to such hideous practices? Idolatry, if we are not mistaken, is denounced in the Scriptures in the severest terms. Is it then at all consistent with the belief of a Christian to take part in festivals like condemnable by reason and by the revelation he holds to be true? Let him, therefore, consider that, by conduct such as this, he not only slight the tenets of his own religion, but sets an example to the natives alike discredit to him and prejudicial to their welfare, both temporal and eternal. We do not believe that even a tenth of the money that is now spent in nautches and tamashas would be wasted were these practices but discountenanced by Europeans of rank and respectability. Who does not know that a great part of this vain expenditure is incurred by the affluent natives, merely with the view of raising their character in the eye of the *sahib* lords?"

ROBBERY

On the morning of the 27th June, the house of Mr J I Breen, of Pultah, was robbed of an iron chest containing property to the amount of Rs 1,80,000, partly his own property, but the greater portion trust funds, &c. The perpetrators have been apprehended, and about Rs 1,500 recovered. The following account of the robbery has been obtained by Mr Breen from the ringleaders. 'The plan was concocted between Kalychurn, my sirdar-bearer, and Hurry Doss, also a sirdar-bearer in the service of Mr Wm Breen, who was living with me at the time. Kalychurn, tutored by Hurry Doss, left his employ, under the false plea of sickness, and spread a fictitious report amongst other bearers of his caste, that he had left my service on account of ill treatment—this was done for the purpose of enabling him to gather the gang together. Hurry Doss availed himself of this opportunity to recommend another bearer, named Bany Ram, whom I employed. On the appointed night, Kalychurn, Kisto Bengal and Sam Doss, came up, in a six-oared beaulash, in charge of Kalagary Mangy, passed my house at about three o'clock on the following morning, and anchored about ten yards below the powder maga-

some grounds, at Pultah. In the interim, Hurry Doss secured my dogs, by locking them up in an out-office, at a distance from the house, and broke open the lock of the outer gate, when the party in the beaulah, together with Hurry Doss, Bany Ram and another of their gang, who had previously come up by land, succeeded by means of ropes and bamboos in quietly taking the iron chest out of the house, and placed it on board the beaulah, at the Ghaut immediately below and adjoining the powder magazine grounds,—this latter circumstance occupied them upwards of half an hour. The beaulah then left the Ghaut, with the gang from Calcutta, and had scarcely proceeded as far as Munnyrampore ere day dawned,—they however continued their course down the river, and about mid day stopped at Chitpore, when Kisto proceeded to Bang Bizar and returned with a blacksmith and some tools. The beaulah then dropped down the river, and, under cover of night, the ringladers broke open the iron chest, and having taken out the jewellery, plate, and such papers as they considered to be of value, the remainder, *being in their estimation valueless*, were torn up and thrown into the river, together with the iron chest. The beaulah at this juncture was about opposite to the Bishop's College, and nearly in the middle of the river. The following morning, at day break, the gang landed with their booty a little above Seelport, and crossed over to Calcutta during the day, where they sold the greater portion of the plate, and divided the jewellery and cash.

THE ARCHDEACONSHIP

The *Hurkaru* has heard a report, that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop to appoint the Rev Mr Dealtry to the archidiaconal office, and to the application of this report our contemporary appends the expressions of a doubt as to its foundation. We can assure our contemporary that, as far as the intention goes, conditional in its fulfilment upon the nomination of Mr Corrie to the see of Bombay, the report is correct, and we, for one, entirely coincide in the propriety of the appointment. Whatever claims, upon the score of seniority, other clergy men may possess, there cannot be a doubt of the superior fitness of Mr Dealtry to give effect to the system of ecclesiastical government established in his diocese by Bishop Wilson. Mr Dealtry's evangelical character—his energy—his store of knowledge—and amazing industry in his sacred calling, are qualities which incalculably outweigh all pretensions founded upon seniority, when these latter are qualified in one instance by the existence of an unaccountable spirit of insubordination, and in another by the possession of a mildness of disposition incompatible with

the stern duties which fall to the dignitaries of the church. We were ready enough to cast doubts upon the insinuation that the Bishop destined his nephew for the office of archdeacon, and the result has shewn that our views were well-founded, but, in the present instance, we feel called upon to assert and uphold the conduct of our respected prelate, and we do it with the more earnestness because, on a recent occasion, we applied to him the language of censure. The Bishop, it has been announced, leaves Calcutta in October, and it is of the highest consequence to his lordship, that he should be able to place the most implicit reliance upon those he may entrust with the direction of affairs in his absence.—*Englishman*, Aug 28.

The *Englishman*, in noticing our remarks on the subject of the archdeaconship, confirms the statement that Mr Dealtry is elevated over the heads of his seniors to the office, and the justification of the measure is, that these seniors are unfit for the appointment, the one by "an unaccountable spirit of insubordination," and the other by—what does the reader suppose? "by mildness of disposition incompatible with the stern duties which fall to the dignitaries of the church!" "The longer we live," says the proverb, "the more we learn." We certainly had thought, in our old fashioned simplicity, that there was no office in a Christian church in the *present* day, which required in the incumbent sternness; that there was none to which mildness of disposition was not a recommendation, but we are mistaken, it seems, and, what is more, this quality of sternness, so indispensable in a Christian pastor, is sought and found in one of the most evangelical of the evangelical sect, it would seem! What the duties may be, which demand sternness, we are yet to learn. In the Romish church, in her high and palmy days, when the inquisition flourished, we can conceive that mildness of disposition would have been a disqualification for a churchman, but even the stony eyed and stony hearted judges who pronounced the dreadful sentence on the nun Constance, consigned her living to the tomb in words of mildness,

Erreg sister, part in peace

—*Hurk*, Aug. 29

If we argue according to equity, Mr. Dealtry's appointment will appear to us objectionable, as an unjust supersession of the senior presidency chaplains, which they have a precedent for remonstrating against, in the case of Mr Corrie, who, it may be remembered, being senior chaplain, on the demise of Archdeacon Loring, joined the other chaplains immediately under him in representing to Bishop Heber the unfairness on the proceeding, and requesting him to tender their resignations to government,

should be persist in its confirmation. The result of this firmness is known. Mr Corrie got the Archdeaconry. Thus far we made with just and official claims. But when we consider the person who is to receive the appointment, justice and equity vanish before our eyes, and we rejoice that the bishop has justified our opinion of his discrimination. Mr Dealtry is enthusiastically zealous in the performance of his professional duties—divested of all pride or impetuosity of temper, and where the interests of religion are at stake, as patient and mild as it is possible to be. This excellent and exemplary clergyman has none of those ridiculous or anti-Christian prejudices which are denominated 'high church notions,' but is a true disciple of his master, looking only to the glory of Christ's kingdom, and not caring what may be the tenets of any man so long as he endeavours to promote that. Although Mr Dealtry's acquisitions are not those of a Herschel or a Mill, yet they are far above mediocrity, and will do credit to him in the higher rank in which he is about to move, and which he will adorn by his christian virtues.—*Central Free Press*

The selection and appointment of the Rev Mr Dealtry to the archdeaconry, by Bishop Wilson, has been a subject of warm discussion in the daily journals of his presidency. Those who have ranged themselves on the side of his lordship, contend that he has a right—that it is his prerogative—to appoint to that office whom he will, without respect to age, length of service, or seniority. Others contend that, whatever may have been the prerogative of bishops heretofore, and although in some instances referred to—such as the appointments of the Rev Mr Hawtayne to the archdeaconry of Bombay and that of the Rev Mr Robinson to Madras—an arbitrary choice was made, yet precedents are no rule for the present time, as, under the new arrangements the duties of archdeacon are to be performed by a chaplain with an additional salary of Rs 250 per mensem, and that these duties with the increased allowance, ought in justice to devolve on him who holds the place of seniority in the establishment. The latter appears to us to be the only position which can be maintained with even the semblance of propriety, and to belong to the 'things which are of honest and good report.' The appointment to the archdeaconry is a case in which there is no room for the exercise of partiality and personal attachment, and one which does not appear to admit of a question as to qualifications, for, supposing that a junior chaplain possesses superior talents and education, the claims of seniority, if united with those of fair, moral reputation, must outweigh those of the other, when the question of rank in the service is to be

decided. The plea that Mr Dealtry is a man of superior abilities and education, and that these justify the bishop in placing him over his seniors, is too absurd to be listened to for a moment. For the office is one of a spiritual, not of a literary character, and surely any chaplain of experience in this country, and especially one of twenty two years standing, with character unblemished, may be supposed to be fully competent, in every respect, to its duties at least, equally so with others younger in the service. Then, as to what may be said of the right of the bishop to make an arbitrary choice on the ground that the archdeacon is to be regarded as his lordship's deputy, as a *locum tenens*, &c it might have some weight, and the appearance of consistency if the appointment were to begin and end with his lordship's authority in the country. But this is not the case. His lordship may be under the necessity of relinquishing his honours to-morrow but yet, Mr Dealtry must be the archdeacon. But Mr Dealtry, it is said, is evangelical—zealous—pious, and, therefore, better qualified than any one else for the archdeaconry. Do those who, in these qualifications find an apology for his elevation, intend to insinuate that they are not to be found in the senior chaplain? We are not quite sure that we fully understand the purport and application of the term 'evangelical' in the present case. Is it meant that the doctrine which Mr Dealtry inculcates, is more according to the gospel than that which is heard from the pulpit of the cathedral? If so, then the question lies between two parties, the evangelical and non evangelical, and Mr Dealtry may thank the stars that the Lord Bishop happens to belong to the same party with himself. But it was not our intention to discuss the merits of Mr Dealtry, or those over whose heads Bishop Wilson has been pleased to drag him. Our impression is, that the episcopal authority has stretched itself, in this instance, beyond its true measure, that his lordship has no right to cast the claims of seniority in the service into the shade. We hope, however, if there are means of redress, they will be found out, but if not, that the senior chaplains will submit to the indignity with a becoming spirit of meek endurance.—*Orientals, Sept 12*

"Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off" was the Spartan observation of Ahab to Benhadad, the propriety of which is now illustrated by the dilemma brought upon the Bishop of Calcutta, through the famous charges printed at Madras, on his lordship's late visitation. Little did he imagine, when he arraigned the conduct of the Indian Missionaries, that he was fabricating the entire disappointment of his favourite pro-

ject yet this is the case, according to the Bengal papers, which state that it was his lordship's intention to have appointed his son in law to the archdeaconry of Calcutta, but the recriminations of the Dissenters regarding 'jobbing for their families,' with which they stood twitted in the charges, induced the bishop to bestow the post upon its present possessor. Nor is this disappointment all, the senior chaplain who has been passed over, and painted out as animated by 'an unaccountable spirit of insubordination,'—is about to publish a series of correspondence from 1832 down to the present time. The conduct of the bishop in this selection appears to have given general dissatisfaction to the clergy of Calcutta.—*Madras Standard, Sept 23*

COURTS MARTIAL

We understand, Lieuts Irving and Goad of the 1st Light Cav., and Lieut Martin of the 52d N I have been placed in arrest and ordered to proceed to the presidency, to be tried on charges preferred by the late commander of the forces.

The court martial on Capt Macnaghten is not likely to assemble before the 15th of November, Lieut Low being prevented by his medical attendants leaving the hills before that month.—*Meerut Obs., Sept 17*

RUNJEET SING

Maharajah Runjeet Sing very recently experienced a paralytic attack, which rendered him speechless for two whole days. He applied for a British medical officer, and one has been sent from Kurnaul, we believe. All accounts say that he is very dangerously ill, and from the nature of the attack we suspect he cannot long survive.—*Delhi Gaz., Sept 9*

Since Runjeet Sing's late paralytic attack, an unusual degree of excitement is visible among the principal Sikhs, who probably contemplate an early exit of their chief and from his age and constitution, impaired by every sensual excess this event cannot be distant. The Umbala political agent it is said, is attentively watching the state of things at Lahore.—*Agra Utkhar, Sept 12*

Later accounts state that the Maharajah has revived, and is able to mount his horse

AUDACITY OF A WOLF

Before day break, on the morning of the 8th, a wolf stole into the hut of a poor family, living just below the old mud wall in the Suddur Bazar, and, springing suddenly on the lap of a woman who was suckling her child, tore the infant from her breast, despite the cries of the mother, who followed the animal, only to behold

her mangled offspring borne away in its mouth. The wolf made off through the Begum's compound towards the Nullah, and all trace was lost.—*Meerut Obs., Sept 17*

THE BHARS TROOPS

Extract of a letter, dated Futtahgurh, 18th instant —“There was a skirmish, on Saturday last, between the regiment at this station, and some of the discontented troops of the Bhars from Gwalior, who, you are aware, is located outside the cantonment, with a very large and rather unmanageable *tal*. Twelve or fourteen lives were lost on the side of her people, and a few of the sepoys were slightly hurt—the malcontents amounted to three or four hundred, horse and foot, the greater number of them took to flight, on being charged by the sepoys, and have dispersed themselves over the face of the country. As they are starving for want of pay, which caused the outbreak, and burning with revenge at their defeat and expulsion from the camp we may expect to hear of many outrages amongst the surrounding villages, most of the insurgents will, however be compelled, now that the hue and cry is out to fly for safety into cast.—*Englishman Sept 23*

LADAK

We have seen a letter from an English traveller in Ladak, dated the 1st of July. Speaking of the shawl goat, the writer says—The first shawl wool country I have seen is Rupsha its climate is severe, being subject to great extremes of heat and cold. Water boils at 182 degrees. No corn is produced, and the little grass that grows resembles that of sand hillocks by the sea-side in India. Passing into Ladak, the shawl goat immediately deteriorates,—so much so, that one would at first be led to believe it belonged to another species. Yet at Ladak, the water boils at 188 or 189 (which we understand to be the temperature at which it boils at Mussooree, at an elevation of between six and seven thousand feet, Ed.) The other valleys, where shawl wool is produced, yield wool in quality proportioned to the severity of the climate.

The above extract will shew the hopelessness of all attempts to rear the shawl goat for its wool, except in high latitudes or in very elevated mountainous districts, where the winter at least is equally severe with that of its native climate. The writer thought he had traced some manuscripts of Moorecroft, but the books he heard of turned out to be German printed works. Of the political condition of the country he observes, that—

“Ladak has only suffered a gentle pinching from—Sing, but owing to the

cowardice of the inhabitants, the Sikhs have learned the road, nor will they fail to take advantage of it whenever they have not more important business on hand. Ladak is, however, as yet independent, — Sing having evacuated the country without demanding a permanent tribute. The rajah has been justly punished for his treacherous and cruel conduct in surrendering 300 Turkmans to the enemy. Only one of these survives, and he is now here. —*Cal. Cour.*, Sept 18

JETTORA

A writer in the *Hurkaru* states, that "it is understood that the government have come to a determination of no doubtful or undecided nature. Major Alves has, it is believed, been informed that, if full and unrestricted atonement is not made by the punishment or proscription of all who are implicated in the guilt, war shall be declared against the Jeypore state, and, as a necessary consequence, its independent existence shall be annihilated. I need not say," he adds, "that the value of these instructions depends mainly upon the judgment which shall be exercised with regard to the sufficiency of the atonement made. And what may we expect in this matter? For myself, I cannot anticipate that the satisfaction so justly required will be afforded. But are all who participated in the murder itself to be punished? Then every individual of the numerous mob, that with the aid of the Mena guard hunted Blake to his death, is as fully, as heinous guilty, as those who were near enough to strike the fatal blow. There was no divided spirit there: all were present joined with heart and voice, if not with hand in the cowardly atrocity. The execution of three or four out of such a multitude is a farce, a mockery of justice, so much so, as almost to confound right and wrong, and to wear the semblance of hardship towards the few so selected. Again, are the instigators of whatever rank, to be traced and given up for perpetual imprisonment in a British prison? What hope is there of this if, as doubtless is the case, they possess wealth and influence? If, for instance, the Major be implicated, as I have above stated to be commonly thought probable, will the Jeypore investigation end in her conviction? The evidence of the men who have been reserved from execution, in the hope of future disclosures, will shew how little is to be discovered from them. The emissaries and instruments, who are made use of for such purposes by powerful natives, are usually well chosen, and, like the assassin of Frazer, will emulate the muteness of the fox even at the place of execution. But I am spared the necessity of saying more on this point, for even Major Alves himself anticipates that the

atonement finally tendered by the Jeypore government may prove inadequate to the occasion. And, supposing this to be the final result, I am glad to find that he has so far departed from his former exculpatory opinions, as to agree with me in the necessity of adopting one of the two courses suggested in the last paragraph of my former letter, that is to say, either war must be declared, with the attendant consequences, as mentioned in the government instructions, or we must assume the entire and undivided management of the country during the young rajah's minority. Of these alternatives he prefers the last, and his objections to the other more decided and energetic procedure are grounded partly on his doubt of its justice and partly upon that of its expediency.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Jeypore, says: — "Colonel Alves has, at last given to the Jeypore Durbar the ultimatum of our government, about the 4th of June affair, and it is to be seen, whether the atonement required will be made—I think it will not, and then what else can be done but cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war?"

It is said that a plot has been concerted to criminate the Suragees, the friends of Jotaram, and that two or three of the leaders of that sect are to be executed by Bree Saul's orders. It is also reported that Bree Saul, having assembled the thakoor and zemindars of the state, told them that a British force was coming to Jeypore and asked them whether they were willing to give over their country to the English, or determined to fight in defence of it. They replied that they would act just as they were directed by him. The reports circulated of Europeans being unable to ride out without being abused by the people, appears to be totally unfounded, and has created much surprise in the camp, for Europeans have not been molested or insulted in any manner. —*Bengal Herald*, Sept 26

Our reports from Jeypore have been, of late, somewhat contradictory. It seems now, however, to be understood, on all hands, that the ultimatum of our government has been at last, given in by Col. Alves, to the Jeypore durbar. We are told that Col. Alves withheld this energetic document from the treacherous durbar for upwards of a month! Why he did withhold it, we are wholly at a loss to conjecture—but, we are assured, by a correspondent, that his having done so, for so long a period, has rendered it wholly nugatory, and ineffectual in attaining the grand object to which it was directed.

Reports have been current here, for these last ten or twelve days, that the

government intend relieving Col. Alves. We cannot, at present, pretend to state, with any degree of precision, the terms proposed by our government—but it is understood that the most ample atonement has been demanded—and, it is very generally believed, such atonement will not be made by the durbar—in which case, we conclude, the country will be taken quiet possession of by our forces, and retained, at all events, during the minority of the rajah. We say *quiet* possession of, because we cannot promise our military friends much fighting.

The revenue of the durbar, at the present time, may amount to about thirty lacs of rupees, but under good and able management it might, probably, be increased three fold. The force that could now be brought into the field by the durbar, including the contingents of the feudatories may be estimated at about 11,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry—*Delhi Ga. S pt 16*

TIGER SHOOTING

There is a chur in the Burrampootur, a short way above the Bagonbarry indigo factory, known by the name of *Borra Chur*, and the better known perhaps, that for some years it has been the favourite residence of several tigers, who have grown fat on the numerous herds which graze there, and on the hogs which are pretty numerous in the jungle. Several attempts to get at these tigers had been made, but hitherto without success, chiefly in consequence of the great extent of the jungle. Gl—s and I, however, resolved to beat it up on our way home, as we were aware that, if the jungle was at any time low it was most certain to be so in the months of May. Gl—s and I brought to our boats about two miles above the place, where they were generally supposed to hold their *darbar*: this we did with a view to beat up one or two small churs close by, before we proceeded to the great chur. In the evening, we went out with the dogs, and had some good coursing, went to bed early, and next morning, at day break, got into our howdahs. From the number of foot prints on the sand, we soon had reason to believe that those we came to look for were not far off. We were going along in good line, when a brace of tigers got up within a few yards of me. The jungle, however, was so high, that I could not get a clear view, and fired without effect as they dashed through the grass. Gl—s, who was on the other side of a dry nullah, immediately came across, and we beat on in close line. When near the end of the chur, a young tigress, as it afterwards appeared, crossed to the right, and doubled back. We immediately wheeled after her, but, failing to find her, after a quarter of an

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hour's search, we again turned, and beat up to the corner. We were within a few hundred yards of the end, when Gl—s sat down in his howdah, saying he thought we had lost the tigers, the words had scarcely left his mouth, when I saw a beautiful tiger pass through a small gap in the jungle, and the next minute, as we closed up to the corner, a regular charge, directed against him, sent Gl—s and his elephant flying out of the jungle. Here we were, with certainly two if not three tigers in the corner, and as they kept up a regular growling concert in the grass, we found it no easy matter to get the elephants up. We formed in line, however, and advanced, but in an instant our line was again broken, and every elephant wheeled round, as a noble tiger dashed down on the charge. So quickly did he make his charge and retire, and so unsteady were the elephants, that neither of us could get a clear shot. Having thus cleared the coast, the tigers took to their heels, one rushed back into the body of the chur, another crossed the sand to a patch of grass jungle just opposite, and I am much inclined to think there was a third which must have doubled back, as the one which crossed the sand was said by those who saw him, to be a small tiger and if so, we saw him no more. We now beat back in line, and soon came upon the young tigress, she behaved nobly, charging the elephants eight or ten times, and never going further than a few yards a head of us. I had had one long shot at her, while crossing an open, but did not touch her. Gl—s, however, was more fortunate, for after a gallant charge, as she was turning to go down a bank, he sent a ball through her body, and doubled her up, when, of course, she was easily disposed of. She was, I fancy, about two years old, and certainly as game a piece of stuff as a man could wish to see. As soon as we had got her properly on the pad, we crossed to a strip of jungle, on the other side of the dry nullah, connected with the patch, into which one of the tigers had been seen to go. We had beat up but a small portion of it, when a fine fellow broke away about two hundred yards ahead, and cantered across the sand into a large jungle. We followed immediately, placing some men, however, with an elephant, to watch the dry nullah, we were not long of overtaking the lord of the forest, and I gave him a long shot as he was galloping off. The ball took effect, and I saw the tiger drop for an instant on his nose, at the same time uttering a short harsh growl. We went up to the spot, but found him not, when presently we were hailed by the party left to watch the dry nullah, who told us that he had just crossed to the place whence he had first started, we did so too, and had scarcely

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entered the grass, when down he came upon us in glorious style. His charge was directed against G1—s, who gave him a ball in the back in return, on which he drew back a few yards, and lay down, in beating up we passed him to the left, and presently wheeled round again, and beat up to the spot where we had last seen him. "Oh, here he is!" cried G1—s, who saw him lying on his back with his legs in the air, "he's done for!" at the same time raising his gun to give him a finisher, but not so was this noble beast to be told out of time, G1—s had scarcely uttered the words, when, with a tremendous roar, the tiger dashed at his elephant, which swerved instantly, but not till G1—s had pinked the tiger again. Failing again in this quarter, with the speed of lightning he came at me, and before I could bring the gun to my shoulder to stop him, he had made his spring, and fastened himself upon my elephant's head, one of his claws being fixed in the left ear, the other over the right eye, and his tremendous jaws endeavouring to crush the poor elephant's skull. It was an awkward position for all parties concerned so I lost no time in changing the situation of affairs. I put the muzzle of my gun close to the tiger's head not pointing it downwards, but with a slant so as to carry the ball free of the elephant, and fired. The ball passed clean through the head, and the tiger dropped in an instant, but, as if balls through the head and body were play things to him, he immediately sprung up, charged G1—s and got well rattled by both of us. The elephants were not a little astonished, and now fairly turned tail, taking us down the bank of the dry nullah, while we turned round in our howdahs, and kept up a retreating fire. After considerable difficulty, we rallied our forces, and brought them up the bank again, and found our noble foe stretched at full length in the grass. As nothing would persuade the elephants to go close up, I jumped down with a gun in my hand, and getting hold of the old rascal's tail gave it a tug or two, to see if he were really dead or only trying a trick upon us. It was all right, however—there he was, as dead as Mark Antony, with his huge fangs clenched together, and his eyes still seeming to glare upon us in rage and agony,—terrible even in death. All we had to do now, was to get him upon the back of an elephant which, however we found no easy task. He was a beautiful, and very powerful tiger, immense in the girth of his body, and the bull-like thickness of his neck and forearm, and if all of his tribe would but show as much courage and ferocity as he and his young wife, or daughter, did on this day, tiger shooting would fully repay the time and trouble it costs, which is

more, however, than can be said for it in general.—*Bengal Sport. Mag. for Sept.*

DELHI.

His majesty, Akbar Shah, being offended with Meerza Alley Abaud Bahadur, signified to the government at Allahabad his desire to revoke the nomination of the above named prince to the post of heir apparent to the throne of Delhi, and his wish to confirm the same on Meerza Selim Bahadur, but the authorities have refused to approve of this proposition. Shah Kuberool Mulk, another son of the king has assumed the vestments of a durvesh, and retired from the world.—*Bengal Herald, Sept. 26*

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN & CO

The following letter signed "a Calcutta Sufferer" and addressed to the creditors of Cruttenden's estate in the *Mofussil* appears in the *Heralds* of September 28th, which is not likely to admit such statements without some grounds.

Your assignee does not appear to keep you regularly enlightened as to the probable result, under his good management, of the estate which, next to Ferguson's, ought to have given the best dividend to the creditors; and fearing that his valuable time may be otherwise too profitably occupied to enable him to pay attention to your anxieties, I may just as well give you a few memos. Your miligo, the produce of 1833-34, is nearly all on board that fine ship the *Sherburne*, having put back twice from sea. The seconds of the bills of exchange, your assignee has drawn against it in favour of the Honourable Company are nearly at home, and will probably fall due before the *Sherburne* reaches England, in this case your assignee may have the honour of a re-draft from your agents at 1s. 10d. and have to pay them three commissions. Your factories have not been lucky this year, but the produce is likely to return the outlay, your assignee will need all the proceeds of this year's indigo to carry on your factories efficiently for 1836! I may add, that you have lost money by carrying on your factories for the two seasons they have been mismanaged. Your landed property and houses stand where they did, and you may not now expect to get nearly the prices offered for many of them at Leyburn's, six months since, the same remark is applicable to your indigo factories. As to a dividend God only knows when you may look for one, however, if the same regard to your interest is continued, although I am no conjuror, I prophesy you may look for one anna in two years hence.

NEPAUL.

The Rajah and his ministers are ex-

tending their protection to the encouragement of arts and manufactures. A body of Cashmerans, who were driven from their country by the tyranny of Bysakal Sing and Cour Shere Sing, have arrived at Katmandoo, found protection from the rajah, and are going on successfully with the manufacture of shawls, the wool for which is brought from Tibet.

"THE HINDU PIONEER"

A periodical paper, entitled "*The Hindu Pioneer*," has been started at this presidency, the contributors being young Hindus, who either are or have been students at the Hindu College. From one of the essays, "On Women," in the first number, we extract the following passage, which will afford a sample of the work. —

"Of all the subjects which have attracted the notice of the Indian community, the above ought to have the greatest attention, for the domestic state of a people, whatever improvement they may make, will never be ameliorated, unless their wives and daughters are educated with the same care as themselves. In forcing the Indian women to remain in a state of ignorance, the evil effects which have been produced are numerous. They are kept in eternal confinement and in consequence of their knowledge of the world being confined to Calcutta or Benares, they die like insects almost in the same place in which they are born. They are therefore deprived of seeing the great and numerous wonders of this world, which prove the infinite power of God in his creation, and implant in the mind of the observer those virtuous principles which elevate the human heart. The true felicity of men can never exist when their wives are not on an equality with themselves for when they are thus kept in ignorance and subjection they are far from proving fit companions. They are doomed to perform the same duties as their slaves. We ought not to be the rivals of women nor their oppressors but their friends, the idea of superiority over them is therefore most unjust, and to enslave them as the men of our country do is to show ingratitude to our universal Father, who has given us more strength than women only that we may defend them. If we do not try to educate them, and thereby refine their minds, we abuse the power given to us and insult Nature. If education be once spread among the women of this country they will be like men, freed to do any thing they please, throwing off the shackles of superstition which now bind them, it will then be easier for the Indians to restore the dead to life and to make tones speak, than to keep their women in confinement.

Women are the most valuable jewels of society, and those who look up to them

as mere showy things, placed on the surface of the Earth only for ornament, have, it must be acknowledged by all civilized men, a very imperfect idea of that sex. It is said, that, "like sweet flowers, women are placed here to heighten the complexion of nature, this is very true, true it is that women are designed to charm the eyes of men, but that is not the end of their being. They are born for some more noble purpose than to be the mere play things of men.

"External beauty in a woman is naturally denied, but those who reduce all the merits of that sex to external charms really degrade them to a lower rank in society than they are designed by Providence to fill. For external beauty is merely an inviting quality, which attracts the attention of men but cannot secure it. To render, therefore, the idea of moral excellence complete, something more than external charms is necessary. To place women in their real rank, their minds must be refined, but their minds cannot be refined unless they are educated. Education, therefore, is the thing which completes the idea of a perfect woman.

"It has been acknowledged, in all times and countries, that women are the charm of society. There is a certain gentleness of spirit and manners, extremely engaging in the female sex. Nature implanted in them, as it were, a certain power of pleasing men, even in adversity. Their graceful air, their charming eyes, their ruby lips, their sweet and tender voice, entirely captivate the hearts of men, and if to that, learning were added, their power would be still greater and more lasting. Without women, the creation would have been imperfect, for men are naturally rough, austere, and fierce, but women are of a soft and mild disposition, it is therefore in the company of each other that the evil dispositions natural to the one are corrected by the good dispositions natural to the other, and being thus blinded they improve the happiness of each other."

BURMESE EMPIRE.

Extract of a letter from Ava. — "The resident arrived here on the 27th ult. and I am happy to say that he has been most kindly received by all his old friends, notwithstanding a very mischievous report had preceded him, that he was coming up in order to demand from the court of Ava a passage for a British army to march into China, through the Burmese dominions to the north. It is feared that Dr Wallich's scientific mission to Assam, and proposed scheme of penetrating into China and of opening a communication between Buddha and this capital, may have created these reports, and some jealous fears here. The Chinese in Yunnan have also been sending

down intelligence of a war between them and the English, and of their having taken or destroyed no less than thirty of our large ships at Canton!

"The unhappy king of Ava continues shut up in his palace, and his brother-in-law, Menzagee governs the kingdom. The resident is promised an audience of his majesty, the moment he can be persuaded to exert himself sufficiently for such a ceremony. It is gratifying, however, to know, that the people of this country, as all acknowledge, were never more happy and comfortable than they are at the present moment, and have been for the last two or three years, since they completed the payment of the crore to us. One everywhere sees signs of increasing population and cultivation. Trade is also flourishing. The British settlements in Arracan and Lencasserie have a blessed influence in saving the inhabitants of this country from oppression and extortion, on the part of their local officers, and in teaching the latter correct principles of government. There seems now to be little chance of the present generation trying another war with us, and the presence of a British resident at Ava is more likely to be useful to the Burmese, than to ourselves. He may act as a link to bind an ignorant with a civilized government, a junction which must daily enlighten the former in a thousand different ways. He may become the means of quickly teaching much to the officers of the Burmese Court, of communicating what has been done and what is now doing among civilized nations, and leading the more sensible to fear the censure and value the approbation of such nations. But then he must never forget to let the Burmese see, by his conduct, that the nation which he represents is guided not only by superior knowledge, but by a higher standard of justice and morality.

—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 26

FREE PRESS DINNER

The dinner, to celebrate the emancipation of the Press, took place in the Town Hall, on the 15th September, the day when the Act came into operation. Mr Turton was in the chair. The number of tickets taken was only 81, the number who sat down to dinner was 91, including Indo-Britons. The *Hurkaru* is somewhat sore at this scanty attendance of those who, professing veneration for the liberty of the Press, have never before evinced any special objection to good cheer. The *Englishman* describes the assembly as the most brilliant, intellectually considered, that had ever been witnessed in Calcutta. The speeches of Mr Turton, and Mr H. M. Parker, the vice-president, are highly eulogized.

After the first toast, "the King,"

Mr Turton proposed "The Freedom of the Press." He said, if ever there was a country in the world, in which a free press is essential, it was British India, where, it was said, there was no public, and where there was no representation. Without representation or a free press, they must live dependent on the personal habits of the man who may make India a despotism or the best government. A free press was the best instrument of good government.

The chairman then proposed the health of "Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Liberator of the Indian Press." He drew a comparison between the administrations of Mr Adam and Sir Charles, "two men as like in personal character, and as dissimilar in political principles, as any two men can be." The former, he remarked, in the words of Ralstaff, had "misused the King's press damnably." Of Sir Charles he remarked, that his boundless generosity, his benevolence to the people of India, his hospitality all would be forgotten, whilst this one act in favour of the liberties of mankind would hand his name down to posterity as India's great benefactor. He observed that, from the moment they had a Supreme Court, it appeared, from *Hukay's Gazette* that the spirit of discussion was as ripe at the time of Warren Hastings, and the rebellion of Chyote Singh as now. There remained little of this spirit under Wellesley, till another Hastings came to free the press, though he had not the boldness of Metcalfe. He came to India the same year as Lord Wellesley. He had seen all parts of India, and being acquainted with the habits and character of the people, had discovered that the best form of government was that which had removed the shackles his predecessors imposed, and given to India a free press. It was possible that this act of Sir Charles might not be confirmed at home, but the Court of Directors dared not stultify themselves in the eyes of all Europe.

Mr Parker, the vice president, proposed, "The Members of the Legislative Council of India who supported the Act for the Liberation of the Press." All may not be of opinion, he observed, that this Act was not unaccompanied with danger to the state, "but, if danger exists in this country to the authority of England, I know of no better method of concealing it than by a shackled press. There is danger, more or less, in every act. If Englishmen are afraid of danger—what business have we here? Nothing great or glorious is performed without danger: there is danger in a steam-engine, in a ship, and are we to give up all the benefits of the one and the triumph of the other, because there are perils to be encountered? There is danger in a printing-

press, I admit; but, out of this nettle danger, we pluck the flower safety." There may be two descriptions of danger to be apprehended from this Act,—external and internal; as to the latter, the people of this country are not stocks and stones, but men, who feel grateful for the power given to them of controlling the acts of our own government; and, as to the former, let us remember, a grateful country, when the bloody hand who have broken the liberties of Poland, will find on the Sutledge or the Indus one hundred thousand bayonets, another Austenlitz and another Ostralenka."

Mr *Pattle* gave, "A Representative System and Legislation with open doors." He did not despair that the principle, which was producing so much good at home, would be brought to bear in that country, should they continue to be governed by a man whose wisdom had moved with the wisdom of the age he lived in, and who had seen what the world must be, let any man oppose it as he may.

Mr. *Henry Torrens* proposed, "The Free Press of India." After some observations upon press-freedom in the abstract, which conceded to the governed the right and power of comment on the acts of the governing body, he adverted to the state of the press in India. He ascribed its freedom not to the secondary agency of individual writers or individual rulers, but to the progress of liberal opinions, and the influx of popular feelings into this remote and semi barbarous community. He referred to the sensation produced by Lord Wm. Bentinck's invitation to distinguished persons to supply him with information, which advertisement for hints for legislation, had the beneficial effect of compromising him with regard to the press, for how could he, after appealing for aid to the agency of the public journals, deprecate his subjects making the same appeal to the same power for the same purpose? Lord William's object, in encouraging discussion in the public papers, was twofold, first, he obtained true information by the conflict of opposite opinions, and secondly, it was a counterpoise to his own unpopular measures: he well knew the value of a safety-valve for disaffection, and he despaired personal reflections. He effected a singular revolution, by bringing the officers of the Bengal army in communication with the press. If there was any indiscretion on the part of the Bengal officers in this respect, it was not theirs, but his who sanctioned the action. The acrimony, however, with which many of those discussions were conducted, begot a style the reverse of creditable to the press. The uncompromising tone, and fearless statements, of

the up-country papers, added fire to this fuel, and induced personally hostile re- crimination. The quasi freedom of the press, existing under the late viceroy, was, however, of such a nature, as to throw all writers into an anomalous position. Men were independent only on suffer- ance. Thus, one, priding himself on his boldness, aimed at a dangerous distinc- tion by trenching on the verge of undue and unnecessary acrimony, another, ex- asperated by personal irritation, disguised the working of individual feeling under the bastard semblance of independence, deceiving even himself in what he did. The honest act of their present ruler had abolished the anomaly. The acts of government are now open to free discus- sion, let then the subjects of comment be measures and not men. Let those who conducted the press learn to respect the engine they governed as it had been respected by those who governed them. If the press in India could ever be em- ployed against the stability of our govern- ment, the native press might be the means of operation. This, however, can at present be hardly anticipated. Those of the native community capable of reading the history of passing events, of commenting rationally on the proceed- ings of government, must be sensible, that the advantage of the power now conceded to them must consist in its use, not in its abuse. The native press may oppose, hereafter, the ruling power, but it will only be when the political misdeeds of that power shall have them- selves aimed and given energy to the agents of opposition.

The *Chairman*, in proposing "The Civil Service," wished to know how it happened, that 300 sat round the festive board on a recent occasion, and now there were but 100? He had heard it said that, had they invited Sir Charles Metcalfe, they would have had a fuller attendance,—that all the parasites would have been present.

Mr *Pattle* said there were many in the service who objected to public din- ners from very honourable motives. (Laughter.) "The civil service is like a stream, running behind a rock, from which at first a few drops only ooze out, but, at length, it becomes a fruitful fertilizing river, thus, though there are but a few of my service present on this occasion, I hope that next year we shall see the table crowded with them. A more talented body does not exist, or a more honourable one."

A variety of other toasts were pro- posed, amongst the rest, "Mr. Bucking- ham, the leader of the forlorn hope." Before the party separated (two o'clock), Mr. *Pattle* called on the company to make an annual feast, by meeting next

year, and every future year, to celebrate the Freedom of the Press, and to perpetuate this act of honour and justice to the individual who was the liberator of it

Some of the sentiments expressed at this dinner have excited comments. The *Reformer* (Hindu paper), with reference to the remark of Mr. Torrens that if any danger was to be apprehended from a free press in this country, it was from the native portion of it, observes "From this assertion we must be left to differ. What mischief, we should like to know, can be apprehended from this portion of the press? Are the natives rife for self government? or are they anxious to place themselves under the rule of a Runjit Sing or a Russian autocrat? No nation on the earth we are sure, can be more contented under foreign sway than the natives of India. The political changes which this country has undergone have prepared the people for a cheerful submission to the mild sway of the British nation."

The remarks of the same gentleman on Lord Wm. Bentinck (some of which we have excluded) have been severely criticised in the newspaper.

RENEWAL OF RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS

The following extract from the *Chimdraka* will be perused with considerable interest. "We have much pleasure in informing all those who are devoted to the god Narayana that the Sankranta of Huree, or the religious singing processions, which from time immemorial have been common in this country, and particularly in this city, but which have been forbidden for nearly a twelvemonth, have been revived. It is to say, those who were desirous of having such a procession were obliged to obtain a pass from the police because no such processions were permitted without the sanction of the magistrate. During the last year the magistrate and the superintendent have been in the habit of refusing passes, which has filled all Hindus and particularly the Vishnuvas with great regret. That cause of sorrow has been removed by Baboo Riddha Kanta Deb who has ordered that processions should be allowed to proceed. Be that as it may, this is one of the excellent fruits of having Hindu magistrates, and we hope that the Hindus will never again be distressed on this account. We have heard that the chief magistrate was opposed to it, that is to say, he was not friendly to these singing processions passing through the streets, upon which the Deb Baboo asked what harm there could be in granting a pass, and said that if there had ever been any riot or murder resulting from these processions, there might be some

reasons for putting them down; but this had never been the case. He requested that reference might be made to Mr. Blaquiere, an ancient magistrate, learned, acquainted with facts, and a speaker of the truth. On enquiring of him, he said that no disturbance had ever arisen from these processions. The chief magistrate then gave way, and the wishes of the Deb Baboo were accomplished. A second native magistrate, Baboo Dwarkanath Jagore, also gave his assent, only requesting that these singing processions might not take place at the same time with the procession of images, to which the Deb Baboo did not object. Wherefore, sing through the streets, and enjoy yourselves! — *Friend of India, Sept. 24*

Madras.

LAW

SUPREME COURT September 15

In the matter of *Lieut. Humphrys* — The *Alcalde Municipal*, this day, showed cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* which had been moved for under the following circumstances, should not be granted.

Lieut. D. B. Humphrys, of the 23d N. I. was brought up at the police office, on the 2d September, upon a warrant, for having obstructed H. P. Keene, a bailiff of the Court of Commissioners, in executing a warrant from that court against another officer of the regiment, and for treating the magistrates with contempt, in not obeying their summons, and ordering the sepoy to hustle the summoning officer and Keene out of the lines of the 23d, encamped on the esplanade. The case having been heard, Lieut. Humphrys was fined Rs. 35. But hardly was the case disposed of, when Mr. Humphrys pulled Keene by the nose in the doorway of the office, and threatened him with a sound flogging into the bargain. The magistrates (Messrs. Elliot, Teed, and Kelly) took cognizance of this and committed Mr. Humphrys to the justice's jail, for one month. On the 12th Mr. Campbell moved for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of Lieut. Humphrys. Mr. Campbell contended that the magistrates, by the 2d clause of the 3d Police Regulation, were authorized to levy a fine of Pagodas 10,* and that commitment for

* The following is the section of the 3d Police Regulation, upon which Lieut. Humphrys was committed.

"3d.—All persons convicted before two or more magistrates, on their own confessions or on the oaths of one or more competent witnesses, of any assaults, batteries, riots, trespasses or affrays and misdemeanors or of any breach of the peace, or of exciting or endeavouring to excite others to riot or sedition, shall be subject for every such offence to a fine, not exceeding ten pagodas, or in the event of his or her refusal or inability to pay such fine, then such persons shall be liable to be

other punishment was to be only awarded in case of inability or refusal to pay the fine.

The Court granted a rule *non*, but suggested, a difficulty might present itself in the Act 47 Geo III c 68, which conveys to the Governor in Council certain powers to make, frame, and issue rules and regulations for the good order and civil government of the place, but provides that no such rule, ordinance, or regulation shall be valid, until registered and published in the supreme court of judicature at Madras, and that they shall be subject in all respects to the regulations and provisions in the 19 Geo III, and 39 and 40 Geo III.

The *Advocate general*, in shewing cause against the rule said that the writ had been moved for under an entire misconception, that, under the circumstances of the case, nothing could be returned but the commitment, and that would be a sufficient answer, to obtain any other answer, there must be a *certi* *non*—the proceedings which led to the commitment must be before the court. If a *certiorari* had been moved, and the court had jurisdiction it might be to the interest of Lieut Humphry that the merits of the case should not be inquired into. He desired not, however, that it should be supposed that the magistrates wished to seek protection from the strict letter of the law. The question was, whether the magistrates had the power to commit, and he doubted not being able to show they had and that, under the regulation upon which they had acted.

Chief Justice —The point for consideration is, have they or have they not, a power of commitment under certain circumstances?

The *Advocate general* was prepared to prove that they had. He then proceeded to argue, that, supposing the magistrates had not the power to commit, in the first instance, how but by a writ of *certiorari*, was the court to learn that Lieut H had not refused to pay the fine or had declared his inability to do so? To get at the possession of these facts a different course should have been pursued. He then went into an examination of the Regulation itself, and contended that the words ‘any or either of them,’ gave the magistrate a discretionary power in deciding upon the punishment after conviction, and had reference as well to the fine as the punishments after enumerated. It was not binding upon them to inflict a fine in the first instance, and only on the refusal or inability of the party to pay that fine to order some other punishment, they could do

this if they pleased, but the Regulation did not bind them to such a course; they had a discretion, and that discretion they had used.

Sir R Comyn —They become liable to the latter punishments on their refusal or inability to pay the fine.

The *Advocate general* could not give it that reading, a little punctuation might be required to make his reading clear.

Sir R Comyn —It first directs a fine, and, if the party will not or cannot pay, then a whipping, &c.

The *Advocate general* — Suppose the magistrates should choose some other?

Sir R Comyn —I say, they can’t do that, they have not the power to inflict the punishment of imprisonment, in the first instance, under that regulation.

The *Advocate general* referred to certain clauses in Regulation VI and VIII, to show, by analogy, that a discretionary power was vested in the magistrates.

Sir R Comyn —The sentence is ambiguous, and the court, in every case of reasonable doubt should give the benefit of that doubt to the prisoner.

The *Advocate general* still submitted, when the magistrates may not choose to inflict a fine, they may have recourse to one of the other punishments.

Sir R Comyn —According to your argument, the magistrates have a power not given to the fifteen judges.

The *Advocate general* continued to refer to various other parts of the police regulations, and held that the same discretion as the magistrates had under them they must necessarily have under the one in question. He said there was a superfluity of words in the clause, but that could not give it a different interpretation to that he had assigned it, and, such being the case, he held that the magistrates had only exercised a proper and judicious discretion in awarding the punishment they had to Lieut Humphrys.

Mr Campbell, in reply remarked that the words ‘any or either’ referred to the punishments to be awarded in the event of refusal or inability to pay the fine, which it was imperative upon the magistrates, in the first instance, to award, or they had no meaning at all,—the magistrates had a discretion on the non-payment of the fine but not before such was the meaning of the Regulation, if it had any meaning at all—it was monstrous to suppose it conveyed the discretionary power sought to be given to it by the *advocate general*.

Sir R Palmer —By all the late statutes, the power is given to magistrates to award summary punishments. With respect to the Regulation in question, the important words are “or any,” I would leave out the words “or either,” as superfluous, and conveying no meaning. No construe-

sentenced to hard labour for a period not exceeding four months, and whipping not exceeding three dozen of stripes, or any, or either, of those punishments, at the discretion of the magistrates.

tion can be put on the clause save the construction put by the advocate-general. Look at the offences for which the magistrates had a discretion in awarding punishment — it is perfectly absurd to suppose the fine could apply to sedition. By Regulation VIII, it was quite clear the magistrates have a discretionary power. The meaning evidently is, the magistrates have a discretionary power to fine, imprison, and to whip. Not a single instance has occurred in my recollection of the power having on any occasion been disputed.

Sir R. Comyn perfectly agreed with what had fallen from the chief justice. He had entertained an extremely strong opinion in the early part of the proceedings on the case, but, as he would always be ready to give attention to the observations of others, and was not so biased to an opinion, however strong, as not to be brought to think otherwise, he had given every attention to the observations of counsel, and was free to confess, his first impressions had been entirely removed by them, he did not see how the court could do other wise than discharge the rule.

Rule discharged.

September 23d

In the matter of Villoré Soobroyah Moodelly. This was a renewed motion for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Captain Mac Leod, requiring him to bring up the body of Villoré Soobroyah Moodelly late head writer and cash keeper in the commissariat department at Bangalore, now in confinement at that place.

On the 24th July last, Mr Campbell moved for this writ, upon an affidavit of Poothpagberry Sasachella Naick, of Madras, and Cheneer Coopum Mootiah Moodelly, of Madras, and three letters of Soobroyah Moodelly himself addressed to Mr Campbell and to Mr Wilkins, the solicitor.

The affidavit stated that Soobroyah had been head writer and cash-keeper in the commissariat office at Bangalore since 1824, that he is a person of high respectability, and able to give sufficient bail or security to answer any charge of misdemeanor, that he was then under close confinement under the orders and directions of Capt Wm Macleod, of the 35th N I, the officer in charge and superintendent of police at Bangalore, and they identify the hand-writing of the letters.

Soobroyah, in the first letter to Mr Campbell, dated 4th July, requests him to bring his case before the judges of the Supreme Court. He states that he has served the Company for thirty years, and obtained testimonials from all the persons under whom he served, that, in February 1835, at a court of inquiry at Bangalore, he was examined for two days, and Capt.

Osborne gave him the following extract from the proceedings — "Captain Osborne thinks it necessary to express his conviction to the court, that head writer Soobroyah was in no way connected with the frauds which have been practised by the subordinates of the commissariat department, and that there is not the slightest proof of blame ever being attached to him in any way, and he therefore entirely acquits him of every thing connected with them in every way. The characters he possesses shew the high estimation he appears deservedly to have been held in, by the various people under whom he has served." Soobroyah then proceeds to state that Capt Osborne was afterwards displeased with him because he brought to the notice of his superiors as he was bound to do, certain acts of Capt Osborne and that (to use his words), "Captain Osborne began to diminish my characters as well as to bring me into trouble, made some false report against me to Madras—Col Cullen, commissary general, has appointed to investigate the above complaint, Capt Osborne caused to send a body of police people to my private dwelling house, at about 9 o'clock on the night of the 27th May last, seized forcibly all my private papers, and took them away, he also caused, on the 11th of June last, to seize and seal all my private property. All this done merely on the report of Capt Osborne, but he has not yet informed to me the particulars of the complaint on me, nor did he ask me any explanation. Police guard was also placed over my house, since the 11th June."

In his second letter, addressed likewise to Mr Campbell, and dated 12th July, the writer states that since he was appointed head writer, which he says was in 1822, he has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors, that the accounts are audited and re audited every month, and he repeats his statement, that the charge against him originated in the enmity of Capt Osborne, though he had not been made acquainted with the particulars of his complaint. He adds that he was suspended from his office on the 15th May, without being told for what, or any explanation asked, that this was done by Capt Osborne, who caused police people to enter his house, take away papers and seal his property, and placed a guard over him and his house and kept him in confinement from the 11th June.

The letter to Mr Wilkins, of the same date, details the same circumstances, adding that he and his family are "quite destitute to procure from the market any necessary of life, that he has heard it is intended to bring him before a military court, which he does not like, "because Capt Osborne would do more injustice," and, repeating his charges against this

officer, with some additions "I, therefore," he says, "beg you will be pleased to take the necessary steps, as soon as possible, and despatch a bailiff to this place, so as to release me from the confinement, and get the police seals that are now on my private property to be opened, also, to take me and Capt Osborne to Madras, that we may settle our cause at the supreme court."

Upon the affidavit and letters, Mr Campbell argued that he was entitled to the writ, to ascertain the true grounds, if any, of Soobroyah's detention, and cited Archer's case, in 1st Lord Raymond's Rep 673, to shew that a writ of *habeas corpus* may be granted upon a letter of the person confined, and the proceedings which took place in the supreme court, in the matter of Narasinga Row.

On the same day the *Advocate general* shewed cause against the granting of the writ. He used several arguments, as regarded the manner in which it was attempted to satisfy the court of the detention, and whether Capt McLeod was the person to whom a writ should be directed, but his principal argument, and that on which the court ultimately decided the question was the decision of the Privy Council in England, regarding the petition of Sir J P Grant, contending that it was not in the power of the supreme court here to issue this writ, since a police office was a native court within the meaning of that decision — 'That the supreme court has no power or authority to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to the goaler or officer of a native court, as such officer, the supreme court having no power to discharge persons imprisoned under the authority of a native court

Mr Campbell contended, in reply that the term *native court* signified only the courts of the Company in which the civil servants of the Company acted as judges, such as the circuit courts and provincial courts. Both judges, however, concurred in refusing the writ upon the ground of the decision in Sir J P Grant's case, that the supreme court had not the power to direct a writ of *habeas corpus* to the officers of a native court, and deciding that the police office was such native court.

On the 12th September, Mr Campbell renewed his motion, grounding it upon an affidavit of Ramalinga Row, an inhabitant of Bangalore, now resident at Madras, agent of Soobroyah Moodelly. The affidavit set forth that, on the 27th May last, the house of Soobroyah Moodelly was entered by Venkatakrishna Naidoo, the present manager and head writer, a cutwal and police peons, who searched it and took away all the papers found there, stating that they came by order of Col Cullen, the commissary-general, that, next mor-

ning, they returned, with three females, and, by direction of Col Cullen, searched the females of Soobroyah's family and their apartments, removing all papers they discovered, that, on the 10th June, Soobroyah was taken before Capt McLeod, the commissariat officer, who, by orders of Col Cullen, directed him to give security to appear when called for, that he was kept in close confinement in the commissariat office till the morning of the 11th, without being allowed to take his meals, when he entered into security, to the extent of Rs 25,000, with two sureties, that Soobroyah was thereupon sent in custody of a cutwal duffadar, a writer and some peons to his house, when the writer took a list of all his property there, that six peons, were left as a guard over the house, who permitted neither Soobroyah nor any of his family to quit the house, nor any person to enter it, that a police peon was sent by order of Col Cullen to tell Soobroyah, that he was not to be allowed to speak to his mother, brother, or any of his relations or servants, that at his meals he was to have one of the police peons present, that the deponent was sent to Capt McLeod to complain of this restraint, when Capt McLeod told him it was by order of Col Cullen, and that he could not alter it, that the next day, however, this order was withdrawn, except as regarded strangers, that the tom tom was sent through Bangalore for three days successively, and a paper read by order of Col Cullen, "That any person in possession of any property belonging to Vellore Soobroyah Moodelly was to deliver it at the police office, that, on the following day, Soobroyah sent a message to Col. Isaac, stating, that, unless his servants were allowed to enter and go out of his house, his horses and cows would be starved, as well as himself and family, in consequence of which, a communication was made to Col Cullen, who directed a cutwal to give orders to the peons stationed as guard, to permit the servants of Soobroyah to pass, but not to allow him to quit his house, that Soobroyah has been so confined to his house from that period up to the 27th of August last, when the deponent quitted Bangalore, that, three days before this deponent quitted Bangalore he and one Bavan Row went, by desire of Soobroyah, to Capt McLeod, and asked him for a copy of the warrant, on which Soobroyah, was confined, to which Capt McLeod replied, "you can't get any copy of the warrant, it is by the orders of Col Cullen that Soobroyah is confined," that next day, that is the 28th of August, Bavan Row proceeded, by direction of Soobroyah, towards Madras, but when he got as far as Colar, he found he was watched by two police peons, and

therefore was afraid to proceed further; that Soobroyah, having been informed that persons had left Bangalore to prevent Bavan Row from proceeding to Madras, despatched this deponent on horseback; that, during his confinement, Soobroyah has never been brought before any court-martial or other court, nor has any investigation respecting him taken place, except that, on one day, Soobroyah was taken to Col. Cullen's garden, when, after a few words, Soobroyah was conducted back again to his house.

Mr Campbell said, he would first endeavour to obviate the objection which weighed against him, when he moved in last term for a writ for this person, he hoped to be able to convince their lordships, from the argument used by both the counsel for the Company, in the matter of the petition of Sir J P Grant, that a police office was not a native court within the meaning of that decision. Throughout the arguments of Mr Serjeant Bosanquet and Mr. Serjeant Spankie, the term *provincial court* is used synonymously with *native court*, but in one part of Mr Serjeant Bosanquet's argument he says, "if a regular succession of appeals has been established from the provincial courts up to the highest appellate tribunal, and, in cases of sufficient magnitude to justify it, to your lordships at this board, passing by this court, and proceeding in a course of judicature entirely distinct from that of the supreme court, &c." This was one of the arguments used by the counsel of the Company, to show the nature of the courts over which he denied the jurisdiction of this court. If, therefore, we try the nature of the court intended by the term *native court*, we shall see that it cannot apply to a police-office. The native court here spoken of is termed a provincial court, having a regular succession of appeals, even to their lordships of the privy council. This clearly, therefore, refers the term *native court* to the courts of the Company, such as the circuit courts and sillah courts, in which the Company's civil servants act as the judges. Again, Mr Serjeant Bosanquet says "the supreme court must have before it all the regulations and laws by which the provincial court was constituted; whether such court be a part of the original establishment of the Mogul government not yet altered, or whether it be a new court, established under the authority given by Parliament to Government to make regulations." Now, if any thing can explain the meaning of the term *native court*, this part of his argument will clearly show that a police office was not meant thereby. Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, in another part of his argument, says "the provision is made in various acts for the establishment and regulation of provincial courts, with a course of appeal." In ano-

ther part, he refers to the code published in all the native languages, which is to govern the proceedings of these courts—clearly showing, by this, that the civil and criminal courts of the Company were meant, and not a police-office. In one part, he says "I need not say, my lords, that there is a regular establishment of provincial courts, with a succession of appeals, from the lowest court to a court of the highest appellate jurisdiction, both in criminal and civil matters, established at the several presidencies. Your lordships well know, that the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut is the highest court of appeal in India in civil, as the court of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut is the highest court of appeal in criminal cases." Now, we know well that there is no appeal from the police office to either of these two courts, clearly showing that by the term *native court* is not meant a police office, but the criminal and civil courts of the Company. He again refers to the code, published in 1827, and reads Regulation XII, which is, "the sillah magistrates shall vigilantly superintend the conduct of the district and village officers, &c," this code showing the nature of the court to which it applied. But this code is not applicable to police offices, which are governed by distinct and separate regulations. On the very commencement of Mr Serjeant Spankie's argument for the Company, he says "I apprehend, my lords, that the power enjoyed by those courts—the native or provincial courts,—is a power possessed by them long antecedent to the British conquests in India, &c." Before the British conquests in India, there was no police office in India, therefore the power of the native or provincial courts, here alluded to, cannot apply to that which was not in existence. This shows, as strongly as any thing can do, that, by the term *native court*, we must understand the civil or criminal courts of the Company, and not a police-office.

Sir Ralph Palmer.—In deciding this question, I shall not now give any opinion upon a question, which arises in my mind, with respect to the jurisdiction of this court, I leave that question entirely untouched. But the difficulty which arises on my mind is, with regard to the nature of this affidavit. There are two points, upon which the court are not satisfied, and it appears to me that this affidavit is not full enough. First, as regards the point of confinement, I am not clear that this man has been confined in the manner stated in this affidavit, the court must, therefore, have these facts more fully before them, and explained in a much more satisfactory manner. The next point is, whether anything has been done, up to this time, as to bringing him to trial; for anything that appears here, this man

may be very properly confined upon account of some felony, and proceedings may be going on for the purpose of bringing him to trial. The court, therefore, will not interfere without having these circumstances sufficiently explained to them. I think we cannot grant the writ.

Sir Robert Cumyn — This case comes before us now with a very different complexion, than when it was moved before, during last term. I did certainly then think, under the decision of the Privy Council, cited by the advocate-general, that we had not the power to issue this writ, but the case has now assumed a very different appearance. And, particularly, when I see that weeks and months elapse, I do not think it too great a stretch of the power of this court to grant the writ. But I concur in the opinion of the chief justice, that it will be advisable to have all the circumstances regarding those two points more sufficiently explained.

Writ refused.

The result of Mr Campbell's motion this day (the third), was, that he obtained a rule to shew cause why the writ should not issue, upon ten days' service of a copy of the rule. The rule was granted upon an affidavit of Vellori Subbucyah Mudali himself sworn at Bangalore under a commission of the Supreme Court directed to Col Mark Cubbin, Capt Francis Hunter, and Capt Augustus Clarke.

The allegations in this affidavit are that certain frauds having been discovered in the office of the commissary of stores at Bangalore, under the control of Captain Dickinson, and the same having been investigated suspicions having been in the course of the proceedings thrown on the commissariat office at Bangalore, a committee was appointed to investigate and inquire into such suspicions, and in February last, this deponent, together with other writers in the said department, was called before the said committee, and examined at great length. That, upon such investigation, the conduct of the deponent was found to be without reproach, and that Capt Osborne, who was the deputy advocate-general at Bangalore and in such capacity conducted the proceedings of the said committee with their concurrence and for the satisfaction of the deponent, and in order to shew that his integrity in his office was not impeached or impeachable, voluntarily issued and delivered to the deponent, an extract from the proceedings of the said committee (which has been already given), that, for some short time after the issue of the above certificate, the deponent continued in his office of head-writer, but, on the 15th of May last, he was suddenly suspended, without any notice or intimation of the reason. That on the 27th of May, the present head writer came to this deponent's house, with certain

police peons, and informed this deponent that, by the orders of Col. Cullen, the commissary general, they were directed to seize all the deponent's private papers, and they accordingly did so, and that, on the 10th of June, the deponent was, by the directions of Col. Cullen, taken before Capt William McLeod, the commissariat officer at Bangalore, and required to give security to the extent of Rs 25,000, for his appearance when called for, that, he thereupon asked 'Capt McLeod why he was brought before him, and what wrong he had committed,' to which Capt McLeod replied, "he was acting under the orders of Col. Cullen," and that "they were examining the accounts of the office, and that, if anything was wrong, he would be held responsible, and that, therefore, he must give bail," that, on the following day, 11th of June, the deponent offered as such security two respectable inhabitants of Bangalore, who were accepted and entered into the usual recognizances. That thereupon, instead of this deponent being released, he was sent by Capt MacLeod in custody to his own house, and upon his arrival there, a writer in the commissariat office took a list of all his property, that six peons were placed in charge of the house of the deponent, by the orders and directions of Capt MacLeod, that, on the peons being first put in charge of the house, they did not allow the deponent to have any communication with his friends and servants, but that, shortly afterwards, these orders were rescinded, and the duties of the said peons were limited to preventing this deponent from quitting his house, and having communication with any strangers whatever. That, from the 11th of June up to the present time, the deponent has been in constant close confinement in his house, and has been prevented from leaving it for a moment, and that peons have been stationed at the house as a guard over the deponent from the 11th day of June up to the present time. That, although the deponent was suspended from his office on the 15th of May last, and, although his papers were seized on the 27th of that month, and although the deponent hath been in close confinement since the 11th of June last up to the present time, no charges whatever have been preferred against him, neither has he been brought before a court martial, or court of inquiry, or any other tribunal whatever, nor has any investigation of any complaint whatever against him taken place, nor has he been called upon to answer any charge or complaint whatever, that he doth not know and cannot account for the confinement he has undergone and is undergoing, and the obligation imposed on him to give bail, and for the seizure of his property and papers, since what Capt MacLeod

told the deponent, on the day he gave bail, that they were examining the accounts of the commissariat office, and that in case any thing was found wrong therein he would be held responsible, and, that he is now in close confinement at his house at Bangalore, in charge of six peons, the police of that station, acting under the orders of Capt. MacLeod

The *Madras Herald*, with reference to this case, observes—"The power, which the Supreme Court is now called upon to exercise, is one of a most important and responsible nature—in forcing the Bangalore authorities to produce Soobroyah at its bar, it creates a precedent which will erect that tribunal into a licensed guardian of the Indian public against such oppressive and harsh measures as the hand of power may summarily adopt, in pursuance of its own views of discovering or punishing the suspected criminals of its servants. Soobroyah's case is one drawn out in broad relief against all our English notions of fair and impartial treatment kept in close confinement for upwards of three months, under a bare suspicion of guilty practices, no opportunity has been afforded him of relieving himself from the imputations, nor has an open trial of any kind been awarded to examine their justice or enable him to disprove it. The committee, which was originally appointed to act as a court of inquiry, has, we believe, some time since, completed its *ex parte* investigation, therefore, on that plea even, no excuse can be urged for not bringing the charge, if charge there remain, to open issue. The features we have at present, we admit, are but vague, yet the material facts, of the prolonged imprisonment without trial or even sufficient intimation of its cause, still stand plainly before us, and invite, while their oppressive nature seems of itself to justify, the interference that would disturb so arbitrary a line of proceeding."

MISCELLANEOUS

LORD WM BENTINCK ON THE PROSPECTS OF INDIA

Mr Norton, as chairman of the meeting on the 25th February to vote a testimonial to Lord William Bentinck, received a letter from his lordship acknowledging the resolutions of the meeting, in which he enters somewhat fully into the state and prospects of India.

"It would be too much," his lordship observes, "to assume, from these resolutions, more than a general concurrence in the spirit and principles which have guided the past administration, but the expression of this opinion from a body so cultivated and enlightened, cannot be without consequences of much public

benefit. We live in times, in which the human mind, wherever emancipated from bondage, is eagerly striving for the acquisition of knowledge, and is anxiously employing this improved capacity in the contemplation of its moral and political constitution. A long season of peace, the events in Europe, the general freedom of discussion, have led to this advancement here as elsewhere and, although nothing of novelty or innovation can be imparted to the government as deserving praise or censure, and that the principles always, more or less professed and enjoined, have been acted upon, still it is true, that all these circumstances have brought into stronger light the elements of our strength and weakness, the advantages and defects of our system. There has been, in consequence no hesitation or delay in adopting the requisite measures of correction and precaution within our authority, by reforming abuses, by the relaxation of restrictions no longer suitable, by enforcing greater unity of design and action, by preliminary inquiries into the causes of the imperfect working of many parts of our commercial and administrative regulations preparatory to general legislation by squaring expenditure with income, and by imparting to the executive agency the utmost extent of efficiency. The provisions of the new Charter give rise to sanguine expectations of great amelioration for India, and a safe anchorage for the first time for the British power. It is important that the public mind, both here and in England, should be thoroughly impressed with our altered characters and position, and that the British government should at once rise equal to the proud imperial sway over the eastern world, which destiny has conferred upon her.

"Exclusions and monopolies have been wisely condemned by the legislature, but many other trammels, incidental to the commercial character of the government, must be torn asunder. Heretofore, all the relations of the government have been essentially and exclusively English, the seat of government has been, in all the presidencies, at the principal marts of commerce, the whole *entourage* of the government—its society, its public councils, its public courts the very atmosphere it has breathed—has been exclusively English. Who will hereafter believe, that, till within these few years, the privilege granted to the lowest European of driving up to the door of the government-house in a carriage, was not conceded, without previous permission, to a native of the highest rank, wealth, and character? Who will believe that, within the last year, for the first time, a native gentleman has *dared* (this is the proper term) to take the liberty of an-

nouncing himself, by his own name, as a partner, a principal I believe in one of the commercial houses at Calcutta, although, notoriously, all the wealth and real and personal, and almost all the un borrowed, capital, by which commerce has been hitherto conducted has belonged to the natives? If such has been the state of subjection and submission at the seat of government, and under the safeguard of the king's courts, what must be the case elsewhere, where the same security cannot exist? In the same manner, the press has been, till lately exclusively English. If the curtailment of a salary will fill a greater space in its columns, than the injured rights or interests of a hundred millions of natives. The reason is obvious the readers are English, and are the tax receivers, not the tax payers. I wish not at the same time to disparage the press, it has been an instrument of vast utility to good government. That of Calcutta has been conducted with great prudence and ability, and upon the most liberal principles. No glaring misconduct passes without just reprehension. Its able disquisitions upon the measures of the government, and its commentaries upon all public transactions, in Europe and in India, form the most useful lessons to those who come out at so early an age to govern the country, and are so soon vested with great power.

The reverse, then, of former practice must become our future rule and governance. Our administration must become essentially national and Indian. We must endeavour to take root in the affections of the people which can only be accomplished by the large adoption of that old and simple principle *Tyros et Tyranni, nullo discrimine*,—that is by establishing a joint and equal participation in the responsibility, the honour, and the emoluments of the state.

“But the two measures, the most indispensable to the consolidation of the Indian empire and permitted by the new charter, are the complete union of all the presidencies, and the direct and entire subjection of all the present independent branches of the public service to one supreme authority,—and the transfer of all the seats of government to those spots, the most central in their several jurisdictions,—the best adapted for control and superintendence,—and the most accessible to all our native subjects and chiefs. Against both these measures more than any others, will old habits and prejudices, I fear, be the most strongly arrayed, but I am prepared to stake my reputation upon the correctness of the opinion. I pass over the common-place and established axiom, that centralisation of power is the best security against the inherent weakness of widely extended territories,

increased, in the present case, by all the circumstances of our own artificial and anomalous position. I appeal at once to our own presidency, as an example of the disadvantages it has suffered from being, though a component part of the empire, subject to a virtually distinct and independent administration. The closer inspection of its condition, that has been lately afforded to the council of India, has, I think, clearly demonstrated,—that its establishments are too large for its means, and the extent to which they are carried is of very doubtful necessity, that, to maintain them the revenue has been forced, to the detriment of the public prosperity, that, within the last thirty years, the territories have not improved, that commerce has declined, that the internal trade is impeded and crippled by custom-houses, to an extent unexampled in Bengal and Bombay, amounting, perhaps, to as great a number, in a single collector ship as in the whole either of the Bengal or Agra presidencies, and although there exists no water carriage to the great marts on either side of the peninsula the land communications have been in a great measure neglected. Under one general directing authority a more equal distribution of the public burthens must long since have been made. The process of inquiry has begun, and will, I have no doubt be followed by measures of complete relief.

ABUSES IN THE COMMISSARIAT.

After the many and repeated warnings, which government have had, of the abuses which are known to exist in the commissariat department, it certainly is surprising that a system so open to abuse, and offering facilities almost incredible to every description of fraud and peculation, should so long remain enveloped in all its pristine defects and deformities, that no attempts should be made to check the temptations to crime, with which it abounds, and deprive it of those facilities to the commission of fraud and peculation with impunity, which are alike notorious and numerous. The disclosures, which the enquiry at Bangalore elicited, are but a repetition of facts established at another place, on a prior occasion, illustrative of the unsoundness of the system, and the many evils which it engenders and perpetuates. Hardly a week passes without some fresh abuse being brought to light, but without any attempt being made to guard against a repetition.—*Cour*, Sept 3

EX-RAJAH OF COORG.

The *Carnatic Chronicle* states, that the ex rajah of Coorg, after having accomplished the assassination of the greater

part of the escort in charge of his royal person, had effected his escape.

The Calcutta papers, on the contrary, say that the prince is still at Ganjam, where he passed the rains quietly, and will proceed to Benares in December or January.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE LATE DUEL AT POONAH

We understand that Dr Malcolmson, of the 19th Bombay N I, is to be tried for the murder of Capt Urquhart, as principal, and Major Stalker and Lieut McDonnell as accessories.

From our information it would appear, that a Court of Inquest had been held by Col. Wiltshire, which returned a verdict that (captain Urquhart had been killed by a pistol-shot fired by some person unknown), and that the Governor in Council had issued a very severe reprimand to the justices of peace at Poonah for having taken no steps in the matter, and the consequences of which have been the apprehension of the parties now about being put on trial.

The accessories have been admitted to bail, but Dr Malcolmson has been kept in confinement.—*Bombay Gaz*

SIR J AWDRY

Sir John Awdry had a narrow escape last July, a punkah (heavy enough to require six men to carry) having fallen on his head while trying a prisoner. His forehead was quite black from being forced on his desk by the weight of the punkah. He retired for an hour, and afterwards returned to finish the trial.

THE MALDIVES

Private letters have been received from Lieut Young, one of the officers of the *Benares*, whom Capt Moreby, by the permission of government, left at Malé, or King's Island, the seat of government of the sultan of the Maldives. These letters are written on the 20th June, twelve days after the *Benares* left. The officers and men continued well, and were much pleased with their quarters, where, through the influence of the Sultan's uncle, Hamed Dedee, they received every attention, and were visited by the influential people of the island. If their health continues good, they are likely to be successful in attaining at least one part of their mission, a knowledge of the language of a people who are almost unknown in the history of nations. The health of the islanders was bad, but we need not ascribe it altogether to climate, much must be owing to their wretched

diet, which, amongst the lower classes, is only coco-nut and dried salt-fish (bonsto) nearly devoid of all nutriment.

About forty years ago, during the reign of the present sultan's grandfather, an European vessel, with dollars on board, was wrecked on one of the southern Atolls, her crew, except one man, either perished from sickness or were cut off by the islanders. This man only died in 1830, and is said to have left a family. During his life-time, great pains were taken to prevent him from communicating with his countrymen. The wealth gained by this wreck fell to the sultan, who went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, where, having made great presents at the shrine of the Prophet, he ultimately settled, and never returned to the Maldives, his successor was the late sultan. No doubt, if there is any truth in this story, Capt Moreby will discover the family of the sailor in the course of next season.—*Bombay Gaz*, July 25.

APOSTASY

An English sailor was converted to Mahomedanism on the 10th July. It is stated that the man renounced Christianity with much pleasure. On the day of the grand ceremony, the convert was clad in the dress of a Mahomedan, a red turban was placed on his head, and a garland of flowers round his neck, and, having been seated on a horse, he was transported to the door of the mosque, where he went through the ceremony of repeating *Kulma*, after which he was cheerfully greeted by all the Mahomedans present.

DISTURBANCE AT INDORE.

According to the most authentic account which has reached us, it appears that a party of Mekeranee soldiers, which had been collected in the neighbourhood of Ougien by a dismissed officer of the late government at Indore, suddenly entered the city at day-light, and, after cutting down the guards on duty, succeeded in getting possession of part of the palace. Subsequently, however, when the rajah's troops had recovered from their surprise, they attacked and overpowered the assailants, who defended themselves with the resolution of despair, until the greater part were cut to pieces, while the rest were put to death, after being captured. The party did not exceed 360 men, and, from the smallness of their numbers, considering the nature of the enterprise, it is presumed they calculated upon being joined by some reinforcement in the town, which failed, or by deserters from the Indore troops. The loss on the rajah's side was about 140 killed and as many wounded. We have not heard whether the object of this enterprise was to remove

Hurree Holkar, or merely to effect a change in the administration, but, what ever it may have been, it proves the existence of a most unsettled state of affairs in Malwa, and will no doubt afford a strong argument to the opponents of the non intervention system, in favour of their views, more especially as the policy pursued by Sir John Malcolm—the very reverse of that now adopted—succeeded so well in tranquillizing the country. In fact, whilst the British ascendancy was upheld there to its full extent and whilst it was known that the British government would effectually support the established order of things, it would have been madness to make an attempt like the late one but now that the possession of supreme power is the reward of any individual who seizes upon it the field of revolution has become so ample, that the local governments in Malwa and especially the minor ones are represented as in a constant state of alarm while the minds of the people are universally unsettled. As the title of this place and a large amount of the revenue of Government depend, in some measure on the tranquillity of this district it is certainly desirable on their account if on no other that some system should be pursued which would ensure greater permanency to its local administration.—*Bomb Gaz*, Sept. 22

Singapore.

PIRACY

The *Singapore Chronicle* (to the 7th November) contains accounts of several piracies in the neighbourhood of the settlement, Malacca and the Straits. A passenger in the top *Hoguan* which left Singapore on the 15th October states it was attacked by four pirate prahus, after the *narodah* had been reproached in scurrilous language for having conveyed Abdul Kadir, the son in law fleet of the late Sultan Houssein Bah, to Malacca. Had not the pirate's powder been execrably bad it is probable the crew and passengers would have been butchered, as it was the tope shattered their appellans and they retreated. The *Chronicle* states further

"The tope *Hoguan* has got into bad odour with the Tumongong's people at Teluk Blangah, in the neighbourhood, for having conveyed away from this to Malacca a native of the name of Abdul Kadir, who formerly had some intrigue with the Sultan's wife (a connexion of the Tumongong), and that this native should have escaped their vengeance, through the innocent intervention of the owners, has caused them so much vexation, that repeated attempts, it is stated, have been

made upon the *Hoguan* tope, by the Teluk Blangah people, for her destruction."

H M S Ross, stationed at the settlement, makes occasional trips in search of the pirates, but with no success. 'We have no doubt,' says the *Chronicle*, 'that the numerous piracies, now perpetrating in the straits, are committed chiefly by divisions of these formidable Illanoon prahus, progressing to the northward and we can see no other effective mode of giving them a check than a continuing and strenuous pursuit of them through all their places of concealment, and general extirpation when discovered. To do any thing in this way, however, effectively, must be accomplished by boats properly fitted out and armed and dispatched to the scene of operation out of sight of the vessel from which the expedition is equipped. The presence of the vessel will on all occasions mar the sport that might otherwise be obtained, by her place of rendezvous remaining undiscovered. By recent arrivals from Malacca we are informed the system of piracy is in full operation in that part of the straits, and that lately a King vessel from Pinang, bound for this port had been captured by the pirates about the middle of this month, while anchored off the Supang river, distant from Lookoot about four or five miles.

STEAMERS

We understand two steamers for the straits are being about to be built at Calcutta the one by the government for the conveyance of the court on circuit and constant pursuit of pirates, and the other on private speculation for the carriage of passengers to and fro the different stations, with occasional treasure-trips to Bengal. The latter vessel was in hand and would be completed before long.—*Sing Chron* Nov 7

Dutch India.

The affairs of the Dutch in Sumatra begin to assume a gloomy aspect, and factions it is said, are forming, even in some parts of Java, with a view to throw off their yoke. The troops sent against the Bonjal people were repulsed when within pistol shot of the town, and forced to make a precipitate retreat, after having eight officers killed, ten wounded and a great number of men slain. In Bencoolen, things appear to be in a worse state than at Bonjal the resident and the commander of the forces, with one hundred men, had been decoyed into the interior, and were completely beleaguered in a mud fort, which they had been obliged to erect to protect themselves, and their

assailants had sworn to decapitate them all. A reinforcement of fifty men had been sent by the Dutch authorities to coerce the Bencoolenites, who have vowed never to submit to their cruel rule. The whole west coast of Sumatra, indeed, is said to be in a state of insurrection, and an attack was meditated on the settlement of Bencoolen itself, and if the resident failed in maintaining the mud fort, considerable loss of life and property is inevitable — *Calcutta Paper*.

Accounts from Java to the 17th Oct., contain an order of the Governor general against the importation of any other than genuine copper coin of the Netherlands Mints into any part of the Dutch possessions in India, under pain of confiscation of the offending vessel (except in cases of stress of weather) and other severe penalties — *London Paper*.

Persia.

Letters from Persia, received at Bombay, state that the affairs of the new king are not in the most prosperous condition. The king himself is said to be little better than an idiot and to be completely under the control of one of his favourites, who, it is suspected, is playing a double game in the affairs of the country. The royal troops are in a deplorable state, and can hardly be depended upon in case of emergency. The English officers with them are extremely discontented, and it is thought that if things continue much longer upon the present footing, they will apply for leave to return. A report, viz. Bunder Abbas, states that the former prince of Shiraz and his brother the prince of Kerman, were met a short distance from Tehran (on their way to that city as prisoners), by the shah's executioner, and both deprived of their eyes. The latter prince is said to have expired under the operation. Another account says that the authority of the young king appears to be respected all over Persia much more than that of his grandfather ever was. The king, after considerable hesitation, had been forced to order the execution of the kaim maccam, or prime minister, owing to the general dissatisfaction of the court and country at his proceedings. Public business it was thought would be benefited by the change thus would produce in the government.

Whatever might have been the opinion, at the time her alliance was first courted by us, of the military power of Persia, and of her ability to keep off invasion from our frontier, or to render effectual assistance to the invader, and however

that opinion might have excused the expense incurred in our embassies, and in subsidising the Persian troops of Abbas Mirza, recent events have served to show that, like all other semi-barbarous nations, Persia is incapable of offering any real opposition to the attack of an enemy more advanced in civilisation. The disastrous termination of the last war with Russia, has left Persia independent only in name, and the order of the autocrat must be as readily obeyed by the shah, as the requisitions of the India Company by their tributary rajahs and sovereigns.

The death of Futty Ally and of his son, Abbas Mirza, having freed us from many of our engagements with this country it behoves the English Government, before entering into new ones with the present sovereign, to institute a strict inquiry into the resources of the country and the feelings of the people, as well as into the effects which the expenditure of near two millions has produced, on the position of the British, in this country, and whether any one object for which this money has been lavished has been attained.

The Persian empire has been for many years in a declining state, and the ruinous system of government pursued by the late king has destroyed the resources, and nearly depopulated the kingdom. Large tracts of land have scarcely a single inhabitant and, with the exception of a few large towns, as Isfaher, Tehran, &c., Persia presents little less than a barren waste and a people suffering under the most grinding oppression.

The nations around her are all advancing in civilisation while Persia lies buried in the darkest superstition and ignorance. It, therefore, seems probable, that ere many years elapse she must cease to be an independent kingdom, even in name, and whenever this event happens, the position and power of Russia point her out as the nation to which Persia is most likely to become a dependency. England can never look to be the protector of the regenerator of the Persian monarchy.

Our connection with this country is said to be necessary as a check upon the designs of Russia on India. It is difficult to understand how any assistance we can give the king of Persia, short of subsidising his whole kingdom, at an expense beyond what it is worth could ever enable him to free himself from the influence, I may say authority, which Russia now exercises in the Persian councils. In truth, the position of the two countries is such, that no other course seems open to the weaker, but to rest for support on her stronger neighbour. The influence of Russia with the Persian government is proved by a thousand circumstances, which can only be hidden from those who do not choose to see them. Foreign

merchants who have claims to urge, or complaints to make, address themselves to the Russian ambassador and their interests are attended to. The Persians of rank, who are under any apprehensions, from the part they may have taken in the recent occurrences consequent on the death of Futtly Ally, may be found in attendance on the ambassador or his interpreter, thus showing, by their conduct, that they consider he has the power to assist them. In fact, the people of rank and information, who were attached to the court of the late king, will openly and clearly avow, that the Persian interests require that their connection with Russia should be drawn closer. They feel their inability to withstand the Russian arms, and they say, that, supposing the power of England to be as great as they are told it is, they cannot understand how it is to be made available for their protection.

English money has been expended to place Mahomed Shah on the throne, and English officers and sergeants are paid to remain in Persia, to be employed, when required, with the army for the sake of appearances, and, as they cost the government little or nothing, and serve to intimidate the people, by keeping up the belief that there is a regular army, they are suffered to remain. The keeping officers in Persia has been clung to by our ambassadors here, I should suppose, not from any idea that their services were usefully employed with the army—(what I mean by usefully employed is, that they were in any degree contributing to render the army capable of resisting foreign invasion)—but as the diplomats have been pleased to call it a political engine, which they occasionally use in time of Persian need, to keep up any little influence they might possess, by threatening to withdraw the detachment from the army. However, this was continued too long, and at last, in the hands of a bungler, the engine broke down, and Abbas Mirza, finding that he could do without the detachment, having succeeded in taking a fort without them, he shortly afterwards dispensed with their services. He was, however, induced to apply for other officers, and I conclude he was led to this by some intrigue at the court of his father. But we must look to the whole of his conduct, to come to any thing like a right understanding respecting his real views and feelings towards his English allies. At the time of his death, his son, the present king, was benighted. Herat Abbas Mirza was not ignorant that it was contrary to the interests and wishes of England, yet the attempt was persevered in and the city was saved by the bravery of the Afghans and the death of his royal highness.

In the event of a war between the two
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countries, Persia must be supplied not only with ammunition, arms, but money, or she would, in one short campaign, sink before her invaders. Now, the nearest point at which we could land arms or troops is Bushire, about the same distance from Iehran as Tyfus. To march any considerable body of troops from the coast to the capital, would require great preparation, and it would be attended with considerable expense, for the troops would have to pass through a portion of the country almost destitute of inhabitants, and, at any halting-place between Shiraz and Isfahan, would not meet with supplies sufficient for 2,000 men. Indeed, it does not appear possible for the English to act as efficient allies in the north of Persia. The south of Persia might possibly be supported against any attack from Russia; but, as long as the kingdom remains united under one head any speculation on the subject would be improper.—*Corresp Morning Chronicle*

Mauritius.

A letter from the Mauritius of the 21st October states that the system of free labour for the cultivation of sugar estates had been introduced there with entire success. "About 1,000 free Indians," says the writer, 'have been imported, of whom fifty are upon our own property, who work, with willingness at a less expense than that at which we could formerly obtain slave-labour, and at a less rate than is now paid for apprentices, late slaves. The apprentices also manifest a desire to work extra hours for hire, and the general working of the emancipation measure is satisfactory, both as respects the proprietors and the labourers in this colony. Owing to the continued dry weather some considerable falling-off in the sugar crop at the Mauritius was expected

China.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Troughton — Governor Loo has issued an edict concerning the plunder of the *Troughton* (see p 133), in which he expatiates upon the measures he had taken to seize the plunderers, states that many of them had been taken and 20,000 dollars recovered, besides watches and other articles of the plunder. He says, "after the impoverished fishermen had obtained the booty, they used it to pay their debts" an extraordinary instance of thievish virtue.

New Journal — A new weekly journal is announced at Canton, to be called the *Canton Press*, and, like all new publi
(2 C.)

cacious, is to be "free from the control of power, the influence of party, and the caprice of individuals."

Literary Examination—On the 8th day of the 10th moon of this year, the empress mother will attain her 81st year; therefore, the emperor has ordered an extra literary examination, and imperial envoys will be despatched to every province to superintend the examination of Keu-jin graduates. They are ordered to arrive at Kwang tung certainly on the 1st day of the 8th moon, and to enter the hall of examination on the 8th day this ceremony is called "the chief of the examination entering the ring"—*Canton Reg.*, Sept 1

The Criminal Judge—It is reported that Wang, the new criminal judge, strolls on foot about the streets of the city and suburbs, attended only by his lantern-bearer, when he visits the gambling houses, brothels, and opium smoking shops, these places are, therefore, shut up now at nine o'clock. It is also said that he directs many of his servants to scatter themselves about and "run up all manner of streets," and report accordingly.—*Ibid.*, Sept 8

Trade—A document from the keun ke, or privy council, had arrived at Canton from Peking, stating that the petition of the foreign merchants at Fuh-keen, to have the harbours and rivers of that province opened to trade, had been unsuccessful.

Complaints are made at Canton of new modes of vexatious interference with the foreign residents.

Typhoon—A typhoon was experienced in the China seas on the 5th and 6th of August during which the following vessels suffered—Danish bark *Maria* totally wrecked on Pootoy the captain (Mullen) and two of the crew saved, nine Danes and three Chinese lost—H M S *Raleigh*, Quin, totally dismantled, two men lost, fifteen guns thrown overboard, and in great danger of foundering—British brig *Watkins*, Whiteside, dismantled under Lantao—Brig *Governor Findlay* Kennedy, dismantled amongst the islands—Brig *Cour de Loon*, Glover, on shore on the Typa (she has since been got off)—American brig *Kent* dragged her anchors in the Cumn-sing-moon, and was carried by the swell one mile over a ledge of rocks, where she now lies—Many Chinese junks have been dismantled, and one with a valuable cargo of sugar was totally lost.

Many houses in Macao have been greatly damaged, and several lives lost in the inner harbour, where some vessels were also driven on shore.

The Hong—The death of Monqua occurred on the 7th of May, about 10 o'clock P M at his residence in Honam, aged forty-nine. It is not easy to deter-

mine whether the sensation produced by the announcement of this sad event, bears the strongest testimony against the individual, or the native inhabitants of Canton, who were acquainted with him. From all, except his relatives and personal friends, there seems to be one universal expression of joy, that he is taken away. It is proper, no doubt to throw the "mantle of charity" over the misdeeds of the dead, so far as they have no connection with the living. It is possible, in the present instance, that sufficient allowance is not made for the circumstances of the individual. Being one of the senior merchants of the co-hong, he was often compelled to be the organ of the government, and in this way he sometimes drew upon himself censure when it was not due. He was, however, evidently unfriendly to the extension of the rights and privileges of foreigners in this country. He possessed nominal rank, and has, we understand, been at the capital, where he formed an early acquaintance with his Excellency Loo, the present governor of this province. Great efforts are being made, by the employment of priests and nuns to secure for him an entrance into "the temple of heaven." The coffin in which his body is to be laid cost 370 dollars.—*Canton Reg.*

Fatqua, it is said, continues to urge his request for a speedy removal into banishment, that "he may not die in the midst of his troubles in Canton." It was supposed that his family had secreted a large amount of property for private use, but his wives and daughters, six of the former, and eleven of the latter, have testified before the hoppo that such is not the fact. His debts to the government, amounting to 300,000 taels and upwards, of course cannot be paid.—*Ibid.*

Tristan D'Acunha.

The following memoranda of the interesting island of Tristan D'Acunha were collected by Captain Henniker, of the barque *Funchal*, who touched at that place in December last, on his route to Port Jackson. Capt Henniker's recommendation of this island, as a place of refreshment for water, is worthy the attention of ship-masters.

"The island Tristan D'Acunha is now (1834) inhabited by forty one souls, six, seven men, their wives, and twenty-seven children. The oldest inhabitant, Mr. William Glass, is, by common consent of the others, styled and obeyed as governor of this little colony, he was a corporal of artillery, and was one of a party sent by the governor of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1816, to garrison the island. The troops received orders to evacuate the

place twelve months after, when Mr Glass, with his wife and two soldiers, obtained permission to remain on the island. One, however, soon tired of the solitude, took an early opportunity of leaving the place, the other, (probably from want of his accustomed stimulants, society and spirituous liquors), became deranged in intellect, wandered into the woods, and was there found a corpse. Mr Glass was joined occasionally by a sea man, deserting from the whaling and other ships that called for water and others came from the Cape of Good Hope with their wives, on representation by the crews of vessels calling of Mr Glass, state of happiness and independence. Several of the unmarried ones, tired of the solitude and hard labour, soon left the island again so that there were seldom more than six or seven adult males resident at one time. Two of the last arrivals are now married to the eldest daughter of Governor Glass and a daughter of one of the senior inhabitants. They all term themselves Englishmen, five are actually so, two are Americans. Six of the seven are joint proprietors of boats and at all times visit vessels that arrive, and assist them in watering &c &c, the other man has no share in what the six thus obtain from the shipping, he appears excluded in consequence of his having settled there rather against the wish of Governor Glass and the senior inhabitants, although excluded from participation in the boat, he has a good house, clears and cultivates his land, stock, &c, and associates amicably with the others, still he feels his isolated situation, and would fain leave it. Mr Glass assured me that there were now as many on the island as could maintain themselves comfortably, and that they had no wish to have their numbers added to, except by the increase of their respective families.—*Sydney Herald*

Circassia.

The following are extracts from a "Declaration of Circassian Independence, addressed to the Courts of Europe" which appears in the *Portfolio* of its authenticity we entertain doubt.

"The inhabitants of the Caucasus, instead of being subject to Russia, are not even at peace with her, but have for many years been engaged in continual war. This war they have maintained single handed. They have received at no period encouragement or assistance from any power. While the Porte held the supremacy of these provinces, they were left for their means of defence to themselves, but lately the Porte has in every way betrayed and abandoned them.

One pasha opened the gates of Inapa to Muscovite gold, telling the Circassians that the Russians marched as friends to support the sultan against the rebel chiefs of Armenia. Another pasha again betrayed them, and left their country by night. Since then, the Circassians have sent repeated deputations to the sultan, to offer their devotion, to request assistance they have, however, been treated with coolness. They have also applied to Persia, with no better success, and finally to Mehemet Ali, who, although appreciating their devotion was too far off then to support them.

"In all these cases the deputies of Circassia had been instructed to tell to those who being at a distance, did not know, how intolerable was the oppression of Russia, how hostile she was to the customs, the faith, and happiness of all men (or why should the Circassians have fought so long against her?)—how treacherous were her generals, and how savage her soldiers—that, therefore, it was the interest of no one that the Circassians should be destroyed. On the contrary that it was the interest of all that the Circassians should be supported. 100,000 Muscovite troops, occupied now in fighting with us, or in watching and blockading us, will then be fighting with you 100,000 men, now scattered over our barren and steep rocks, and struggling with our hardy mountaineers, will then be overrunning your rich plains and enslaving your rays and yourselves. Our mountains have been the ramparts of Persia and Turkey, they will become unless supported, the gate to both—they are now the only shelter for both. They are the doors of the house by closing which alone the hearth can be defended. But, moreover, our blood, Circassian blood, fills the veins of the sultan. His mother his harem, is Circassian. His slaves are Circassian. His ministers and his generals are Circassian. He is the chief of our faith, and also of our race. He possesses our hearts and we offer him our allegiance—by all these ties, we claim from him countenance and support, and if he will not or cannot defend his children and subjects, let him think of the khans of the Crimea, whose descendant is among us.

"We thought that England and France would take no interest in a simple and poor people like us, but we did not dream that such wise nations knew that we were not Russians, and though we know little, and have no artillery, generals, discipline ships, or riches—that we are an honest people, and peaceable when let alone, but that we hate the Russians with good cause and almost always beat them. It is, therefore, with the

profoundest humiliation that we have learned that our country is marked on all the maps printed in Europe as a portion of Russia, that treaties, of which we know nothing, should have been signed between Russia and Turkey, pretending to hand over to the Russians these warriors that make Russia tremble, and these mountains, where her footsteps have never come, that Russia tells in the west that the Circassians are her slaves, or wild bandits and savages, whom no kindness can soften, and no laws can restrain.

"Let not a great nation, like England, to whom our eyes are turned, and our hands are raised, think of us at all if it be to do us injustice. Let her not open her ear to the wiles of the Russian, while she closes it to the prayer of the Circassian. Let her judge by facts between the people that is called savage and barbarous, and its calumniator.

"We are 4,000,000, but we have unfortunately been divided into many tribes, languages, and creeds, we have various customs, traditions, interests, alliances, and feuds. We have hitherto never had one purpose, but we have modes of government, and habits of submission and command. The chief chosen by each body during war is implicitly obeyed, and our prince, and our elders govern according to the custom of each place with greater authority than in the great states around us, but, from our wanting a common chief amongst ourselves, we who have ruled throughout the East, have

chosen always a foreign leader. We have thus voluntarily submitted to the domination of the khans of the Crimea, and afterwards to the sultans of Constantinople.

"We have lost the stocks that formerly could have collected hundreds of thousands of men under their banners—but we are now at last united all as one man in hatred to Russia, 800,000 alone of our people have been subjected by her during this long contest, of the remainder not one has voluntarily served Russia. Many children have been stolen, and sons of nobles taken as hostages, but such as could recollect a country have made their escape. We have amongst us men, who have been favoured and flattered and honoured by the emperor, and who have preferred to that favour the dangers of their country. We have amongst us thousands of Russians, who prefer our barbarism to the civilization of their country. Russia has built forts on points of our territory, but they dare not venture beyond the reach of their guns—50,000 Russians have lately made an inroad, and they have been beaten.

"But we are independent—we are at war—we are victors. The representative of the emperor, who numbers us in Europe as his slaves, who marks this country as his on the map, has lately opened communications with the Circassians—not to offer pardon for rebellion, but to bargain for the retreat of 20,000 men enveloped by our people, and to make arrangements for exchange of prisoners."

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS

Execution of the Nawab Shams-uddeen Khan—The execution of the nawab of Ferozepore took place at Delhi on the morning of the 8th October.

The order of Government for his execution had been received on the 2d. When informed of the sentence passed on him, it did not seem to discompose him much. He asked if the governor's agent, Mr Thomas Metcalfe, believed him guilty, and requested to see his father-in-law, Mogul Beg Khan.

The nawab was brought to the ground in a palkee, and mounted the scaffold at about half past seven, with a firm step and an indifferent air. He made no confession, but, in consequence of his body, which was turned with his face towards the direction of the holy city,

swinging round with the face the other way, after he was turned off, the people are persuaded that he was guilty. The concourse of spectators was not large, partly owing to a mistake about some order of Mr Metcalfe's forbidding them to attend with any view to a procession or funeral *tamasha*. The number of troops assembled was very considerable, the 39th, 42d and 69th N I., and light troops near the gallows, the 1st cavalry, a *risala* of Skinner's horse, the sappers and miners and a park of guns, were in attendance. The body, after hanging an hour, was cut down, and removed to a burial-ground belonging to some of the family, about a mile from the place of execution.

The following particulars, contained in a letter from Delhi, are given in the *Englischman*. "A regiment of light cavalry and a regiment of native infantry arrived at Delhi the 7th, to reinforce the troops already at that station. The gallows was erected

on an open spot of ground on the glacis, between the Cashmere and Mohree gates of the city, the wall being occupied by about 400 sappers and miners. Three regiments of native infantry were drawn up four deep in rear of the gallows, the left resting on the edge of the ditch, the light infantry companies being extended in front of the gallows to keep off the mob, while the artillery and cavalry were on the right, in a line perpendicular to that of the infantry. At half past seven the nawab was brought to the place of execution in a palkee, he got out, and, immediately ascending the ladder, stood firm and collected on the platform, he made no address, but continued repeating his creed, while his arms were being tied and the rope fixed round his neck, which took less than a minute, when the attendants having descended, the platform was removed, and he was launched into eternity. He was a heavy man and had a tail of four feet, but notwithstanding, the muscular motions of the body did not cease until three minutes after the fall. After hanging an hour, the body was delivered over to his people and the troops moved off. Although the execution took place close to the city, very few of the inhabitants attended, in deed, the crowd was composed of the cantonment and country people, the gates of the city having been shut by order—consequently there was mismanagement somewhere, and the natives will naturally suppose that they were confined because we feared them. The intention of Government in this instance has been defeated for I fancy it was intended to give an example to deter others.

The writer adds, (observes the editor) that an attempt was made by some missionary more zealous than discreet, to convert Shumsoodeen when upon the scaffold, but all he could get from the unhappy man was a parallel between his situation and that of the Saviour each had been executed without just reason.

Indigo-planters—A circular, signed by two leading persons in Tirhoot, has been issued, calling upon the planters in that district, to attend a public meeting on the 6th October, to consider the draft of the proposed regulation in lieu of the rescinded clauses of Reg. V 1830.

Accident near Mhow—A party of three young officers of the 66th N. I., and a young married lady, were spending the day at the large water fall, seven miles south of Mhow. The party proceeded to cross the river on foot, nearer the precipice (the wall of a deep chasm, several hundred yards in breadth) than usual, when Ensign Beck and Ensign H— attempted to lay the elephant-ladder

across the channel where the stream was very rapid, and the rock smooth and slippery, when the latter slipped and fell into the stream, and the former either lost his balance in endeavouring to save his friend or plunged after him. H, an indifferent swimmer, was caught by a projecting rock, to which he hung, but Beck, though an expert swimmer, sunk, and was never more seen.

Extension of the Dharma Sabha system—A native society has been established at Nudeda under the title of the Ten Thakoor, who are reported to hold sittings every morning, and to exercise judicial functions over their countrymen in respect to religion and morals; numbers, it is said have been already subjected to this court.

Fossils in the Himalaya—Baron Hugel, who has reached Simla, speaks in raptures of the fossil remains lately discovered in the Swalik Hills, near Nahm. An extraordinary fossil animal has been discovered by Capt. (outley and denominated *Sevatherium Gigantum*.

Sir D Malha—Sir Benjamin Malkin, the new judge, was sworn in on the 6th October.

Sindia—A letter from Gwalior states that the young rajah is day and night, engaged in every kind of dissipation and debauchery and that the royal power is virtually vested in the Mumajee.

The Central Stud—We learn, with sincere pleasure, that there is yet a prospect of saving the Central Stud. It is reported that the opinion of the officers of the cavalry and artillery has been taken on the subject and we believe them to be decidedly in favour of the Ghazepore horse over the present breed of haupper, both in blood, bone muscle, and weight.—*Meerut O's*, Oct 1.

CHURCH AFFAIRS

There was a meeting, Oct 18th, held under a notice from Government, in the vestry room of St John's Cathedral, for the purpose of electing four lay members of the select vestry. The *Herkara* states, that the government had dissolved the existing vestry, and appointed the bishop and archdeacon instead. The venerable Archdeacon Dealtry opened the proceeding, by briefly alluding to the government notice. With regard to the persons eligible to vote, the archdeacon said, he put a liberal construction on the government notice, and thought that the right was not intended to be confined to those only who resided in the district. He apprehended that all those who had

entings in the church, whether residing in the district or not, were entitled to vote, and with regard to the gentlemen eligible to the office of vestrymen, though it might be desirable that they should be members of the congregation, he thought it was not imperative that they should be so.

The following is an account of the proceedings signed by the chairman.

"Mr Turton having proposed a resolution which the archdeacon refused to put, and it having been stated that he had taken the chair only by the authority of the bishop Mr Turton asked him whether he had any other sanction. To which the archdeacon having replied, that that was the sanction by which he had taken the chair, Mr Turton then stated that he should move a preliminary resolution, that the bishop had no authority to appoint a chairman of the vestry, and that, without any objection person ally to the archdeacon, he should be required to quit the chair, whereupon, the archdeacon said to avoid the necessity for that resolution being put he should quit the chair, considering the meeting had the right to choose their own chairman. Mr Longueville Clarke was then called to the chair by the meeting.

"The Rev I Robinson and the Rev H Fisher then stated that they must decline taking any part in the proceedings. Mr Turton requested them not to leave the room, that they might supply any information which might be necessary, when they consented to remain, but did not interfere.

Mr Turton now read a resolution, and Mr A Wight seconded it after an alteration suggested by Mr Clarke, substituting "the Governor of Bengal for "the Government of Bengal, the resolution stood as follows—

That the inhabitants of this parish now assembled cannot recognise as legal the present interference of the Governor of Bengal with the vestry, or the mode in which this meeting is convened. But desirous of shewing every deference to the wishes of the Governor of Bengal this meeting will proceed to the consideration of such matters as the present state of the church requires.

After some further conversation, Mr A Wight proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Mr Fitzgerald.

That the following gentlemen viz Messrs John Palmer, T E M Turton, L Clarke, and J S Judge be requested to undertake the trust vested in the old and former trustees and that the old trustees and their representatives be requested to convey and assign over their interests in the church property, land and funds to the new trustees, the vestry joining in all such acts, as may be necessary to vest the property in the new trustees; and that, in case of any difficulty, the new trustees be requested, on behalf of the inhabitants to have recourse to the Supreme Court in such way as they may be advised.

Mr Plowden opposed the resolution. He thought that, this meeting, having

been called for the purpose of balloting for vestrymen, could not proceed to the appointment of trustees.

Mr Turton said, he was sure that, if the parishioners proceeded with firmness and conciliation, they would obtain their object and if they were obliged to have recourse to the Supreme Court, he did not doubt but that the authorities there would be as anxious to conciliate all parties as they had been, when the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church were brought before them. He would be happy to fight the battle in the Supreme Court, though he would rather obtain their object by conciliation, and without having recourse to that tribunal.

Mr Plowden said, if the meeting did not recognize the order of government, he of course could not act with them. He thought it would be unbecoming a servant of government to act in opposition to that order and he would therefore oppose the resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried, Mr Plowden only dissenting.

The Bishop—The Bishop of Calcutta took his departure for Bombay on the 14th October.

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund—The fourth quarterly general meeting of the subscribers to the fund was held on the 12th October, Mr Surgeon F Corbyn in the chair. The report of the committee of managers was read, which stated, that the committee, in conformity to the resolution noticed in the last quarterly report, had submitted to the subscribers at large the question respecting the disposal of the pecuniary contributions of members. The resolution was to the effect, that, pending the application which had been made to the Court of Directors for permission to pay off six annual retirements, the committee deemed that it would be injurious to the interests of the fund to return, at present, to subscribers the amount of their contributions, and they therefore, proposed that the money should remain, at interest, in the hands of government, until the pleasure of the Hon Court on the subject was known. Of those who had voted on the question forty six concurred, and six opposed it giving a majority of forty in its favour.

Reasons—A revival of reunions is contemplated. The *Hurkaru* says— "The proposed arrangement for the new series of reunions is not quite the same as that adopted for the last, we believe. There are, we hear, to be two rates of subscription—one for family tickets admitting a gentleman and all the ladies of his family, and allowing the privilege of

requesting another ticket for a stranger guest, and one for single tickets to admit one gentleman without any prospective advantage. This last arrangement will obviate some difficulty about invitations.

Grant v Beatson—A letter from Allahabad states, with reference to the report of the case of "Grant v Beatson," given in a preceding page, that Mrs Grant's evidence was not taken at the trial of the case before the judge, while the preliminary investigation was pending before the magistrate. Mrs Grant came forward and made (not on oath) a voluntary statement of what she said were facts.

A correspondent of the *Central Free Press* taxes the report of the trial with inaccuracy from first to last, though the few instances he points out are unimportant.

Another correspondent, in the same paper, observes, in regard to the trial, "there appears to have been a want of connexion in the getting up of the case, which *prima facie* marked the absence of a professional head. Perhaps the poverty of the prosecutor may account for this omission. Alike in regard to this great defect, was the failing to bring forward the chief and most necessary witness—Beatson's wife—who, it would seem from one of the letters you publish, was made cognizant of the loss she had sustained by her husband's *dishonouring himself under her own eyes*! She should have been subpoenaed, at all events, and it was very imprudent, to give it the mildest term, to have neglected securing her as a witness."

The Civil Fund—Some anonymous statements appear in the newspapers respecting the indifferent condition of the finances of the Civil Fund, and the prospect, without aid, of some reduction of the pensions.

The Jeypore Affair—On the 16th of September the magistrate of Agra proceeded to the house of Sunghree Hookum Chund, brother of Sunghree Jotaram, ex-dewan of Jeypore, to search for papers, and a bundle of papers and books, weighing several maunds, was carried off to the magistrate's house, where they were sealed up. The cause of this proceeding is rumoured to be a charge, on strong suspicion, of the attempt at murdering Major Alves, being brought by that officer against Jotaram, and involving Hookum Chund in the accessoryship before or after the fact.

Captains Ludlow and Conolly made a sudden visit to Jota Ram, at Jeypore, all of whose papers they seized. This, which was simultaneous with the seizure of his brother's papers at Agra is a preliminary step in the investigation which

Government has peremptorily ordered to take place. The *Delhi Gazette*, whose local news generally bears a high character for correctness, states that Col Alves will be removed, and an officer more firm of purpose appointed to succeed him—*Agra Utkhar*, Sept 19.

At the late somewhat unscrupulous seizure of Sunghree Jota Ram's papers, no less than half a bushel of letters rewarded the daring enterprise of Captains Ludlow and Conolly. These letters are said to contain the most mysterious and unintelligible allusions, and consequently furnish strong proof of Jota Ram's connection with Mr Blake's murder, and of Col Alves' ingenuity. If there were further evidence required, other papers are forthcoming which were seized in the house of an old woman, a householder of Jeypore, amongst them is one which, being without date or signature, is considered of the greatest importance, and requires only to be read and understood, to lead to a revelation of the whole affair.—*Ibid* Sept 26.

The *Calcutta Courier* of Oct 6th contains a letter from a well informed correspondent, which levels strong imputations against the Majee and the two chiefs Hunwant Sing and Jewun Sing, and the Darogha Monialal.

The *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, which left Bombay on the 16th of November, brings intelligence of the arrest of Jota Ram. It is also said that the queen mother is implicated, and will be removed to Benares, and that the young prince and the country would be placed under the charge of a political agent during his minority.

New Native Paper—A new native paper is announced, entitled the *Satyu Bades*, or the Speaker of Truth. It is to embrace original and selected political and literary subjects, so as to be highly useful both to natives and Europeans, Parliamentary debates and European intelligence, in short, a brief account of all such interesting information as is seen in and constitutes the greater part of the popular papers of the day will also have insertion, its pages, too, will be open to free and public discussion."

Ava—A letter from Rangoon, dated the 3d of September, states that the Woongyee of Rangoon, Woung Kham, who held that important office ever since the late war, and distinguished himself by his liberality of views and feelings, and by an earnest desire of encouraging the resort of British vessels and traders to that port died at that place on the 13th of August, after a few days' illness. The court of Ava, or rather the queen and her brother, have selected, as the successor to the vice royalty of Pegu, the Ngarane

Woogyee, Moung Wa, better known as the queen's Woogyee, from having been her minister before his elevation to his present rank. This man is a remarkably large good-looking old Burmese, and has the character of being mild, and not rapacious, but having lived quietly at Ava nearly all his life, and taken no part in the late war, he is a true Burmese in pride, ignorance, and obstinacy.

Military Items—It is reported that Brig Gen Smith is about to retire from the command of the Saugor Division, which will be assumed by Col Hopper of the artillery.

In consequence of the affair at Futty Gurh with the baxia baee's battalion of Mewattees, a wing of the 3d N I, from Mynpoorie, a wing of the 71st N I, and a squadron of the 5th cavalry from Cawnpore, have moved upon Futty Gurh.

Lieuts Goad and Irving are, we believe, to be placed in arrest, for conduct unbecoming the characters of officers and gentlemen, in having, on frivolous and insufficient grounds, refused to make an adequate apology to Lieut Martin of the 52d, when he had acknowledged himself the author of a letter signed Vindex published in the *Madras Observer* of 2d July. Cornet Irving having, in his answer to that letter published 9th July 1835, designated Lieut Martin as a coward, who "sheltering himself under the imagined bulwark of a false signature, hesitates not to launch forth his venomous falsehoods." Lieut Martin is to be tried for conduct subversive of good order and military discipline in having signed a paper, wherein Cornet Irving of the 1st cavalry was desired to consider himself horsewhipped.—*Englishman*, Oct 5.

A court martial assembled in Fort William on the 17th October, for the trial of Capt P. O'Hanlon (under suspension), 1st Light Cavalry, on the following charge preferred by Col S Reid:—"Scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and subversive of military subordination, in having published in the *Madras Observer*, of the 23d April 1835 a letter, dated Cawnpore 18th April 1835, containing false and unwarrantable imputations, deeply injurious and disgraceful to my character, and to that of Capt J A Scott, of the 1st Light Cavalry."

Persian—We have learnt, with much satisfaction that government have decided against the Sudder Board of Revenue, in regard to the admission of candidates for the deputy collectorships, who do not know the Persian language, and that a nomination has already taken place in pursuance and practical confirmation of

this resolution. We have, therefore, to congratulate not only those who are likely to have the immediate benefit of the measure, but also the public at large, who, as we fully explained in our last, will, by this means, have a far better body of fiscal officers than they could have hoped for, had the selection been confined to those who know the Persian language.—*Reformer*, Oct 11.

Madras.

The Breakwater—We understand the work of quarrying the stones, to be used in the breakwater, involves more difficulty than was at first apprehended from the hardness of the rock, and that the mere expense of powder for blasting is calculated at double the entire estimate—with boats, rafts, land carriage, and coolly, a subsequent calculation fixes the sum total required at three lacs and a half of rupees.—*Standard* Sept 29.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Duel at Poona—The trial of Dr Malcolmson, Major Stalker, Lieut Mr Donnell and Dr Don, for the murder of Capt A Urquhart, at Poona, on the 18th July last, took place in the Supreme Court on the 30th September, before the chief justice and Mr Justice Awdry. No counsel appeared for the prosecution, Mr Roper conducted the defence. Witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but none were called for the defence, and neither of the prisoners offered any observations to the jury. When Mr Justice Awdry was about to sum up the foreman of the jury stated that their minds were made up, and a verdict of *not guilty* was returned.

We shall give a report of the trial in our next number.

Sale of the Theatre—The long-advertised sale of the Bombay Theatre took place on Wednesday last. We understand it was knocked down to Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq for Rs 50,000.—*Durpan*, Oct 2.

Native Justices and Jurors—There is a buzz through the town, that one of the native justices of the peace received a very grave admonition from the bench, with respect to some magisterial act which he had performed without any communication with a European magistrate. There is also a good deal of speculation, occasioned by the appearance of a particular name in the grand jury list. Not being in the secrets of the Supreme Court, we, of course, cannot explain the

grounds of the particular elevation which is so much canvassed "out of doors," and therefore abstain from remarks on a matter too mysterious for ours, in common with popular comprehension; though there certainly is at hand a key to the enigma.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Sept 30

Capt. Burnes — Capt. Burnes, the Bokhara traveller, has been despatched on an important mission to the Court of Sunde. He was on the 25th of October marching on the Indus to Hyderabad. The Ameers have been throwing difficulties in the way of establishing a free navigation on that noble river, the Indus

Penang.

Settlement of Native Christians at Koda. — We understand that, about the middle of last month, a gentleman, accompanied by a Roman Catholic clergyman, belonging to the Foreign Missionary Society, visited Koda for the purpose of ascertaining whether the raja would sanction and

encourage the resort and settlement there of any native Christians who were desirous of removing from this island, and seeking a livelihood in the Sameree territories. The raja, it appears, not only received the visitors with great cordiality, but immediately provided them with elephants and other accommodation together with permission to examine the country, and select such a quantity of land as might be required when, having reported their choice of a very large tract of paddy ground, the raja presented them with it, and expressed his readiness at all times to add thereto, as the number of Christians increased, and to afford them every protection and assistance. He at the same time allotted a piece of ground for the site of a chapel, which we are informed is about to be built by the Missionary Society. There is no doubt, from the many advantages which Koda possesses, in an agricultural point of view, and the liberal offers of the rajah, that settlers of the description we have mentioned venturing thither, will soon realize their best wishes.—*Penang Gaz.*, Sept 12.

Postscript.

Singapore papers to the 7th of November have been received.

Hossein Sah, the Tuanko I ong or Sultan of Singapore, died at Malacca on the 2d of September. By his death the Government is relieved from his pension of 1,300 dollars per month.

The *Chronicle* of the 26th of Sept contains a statement of the trade of the settlement for the year 1834-35, whence it appears that there is a decrease in the imports, as compared with those of 1833-34, of no less than 1,626,939 dollars, and in the exports, of 1,936,045 dollars, more than one-fourth of the whole sum.

Despatches were received on the 8th

of September, at Sydney, from Major Mitchell, the surveyor-general, who had proceeded into the interior to trace the Darling River to its source. He struck that river in about lat 30° 40', and found its waters salt, but they eventually became sweet. He traced its channel for 300 miles, to lat. 32° 24', long 142° 24', when he was stopped by the natives with whom he had an encounter. The result, however, is said to confirm Capt. Sturt's theory, of the junction of the Darling with the Murray. The country traversed was flat and dreary. Mr Cunningham, the botanist, was killed by the blacks in the early part of the expedition.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE SITUATION OF
ADJUTANT, INTERPRETER, &c*Head Quarters, Calcutta, Sept 16, 1835*

—1 On the occurrence of a vacancy in the appointment of adjutant or of interpreter and quarter master, in any of the regiments of the Bengal army, the officer commanding the corps will accompany his report of the vacancy by a return containing the names of the three officers in the regiment whom he may consider the most worthy of his recommendation to fill the situation

2 Opposite the name of each officer in the return is to be inserted a detail of his qualifications in the following particulars, namely —1st His acquirements as an officer, with reference to the vacant appointment 2d His knowledge of the native languages 3d His temper, and general conduct as an officer and a gentle man

3 The proportion in which each of the officers recommended possesses each of the three qualifications may be conveniently represented by a scale, the maximum of which can be fixed at 20, and in order that it may be clearly understood what is here meant by a scale, the following explanation is offered for the information of those concerned —

4 For instance, the scale of qualification of Lieutenant A 1st Acquirements as an officer, 20 (he being considered perfect) 2d Knowledge of the language 15 (he being less than what he considered perfect by one fourth). 3d Temper and general conduct, 20 (being considered perfect) —Or scale of qualification of Ensign B 1st Acquirements as an officer, 17 (not being so perfect as he might be) 2d Knowledge of language, 20 (he being considered perfect) 3d Temper and general conduct, 20 (he being considered perfect)

5 The object aimed at in calling for such details is, that the Commander in chief may be enabled justly to appreciate the comparative merits, in the estimation of his Commanding-officer, of each officer recommended

6 These reports will be considered by the Commander in chief as *confidential reports*, and commanding officers are required to view them in the same light

VERIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

Fort William, Sept 21, 1835 —The Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to cancel the G O by the Vice

President in Council of the 2d Jan 1810, declaring all persons entrusted with the expenditure of money in the military department liable to be called on to verify the accounts of their disbursements on oath, whenever government should think fit to require it,—and requiring the several functionaries therein enumerated, twice in every year, viz, on the 30th of June and 31st of December, to make oath before the nearest magistrate or justice of the peace, that the sums charged in their accounts for the six months preceding, had been expended for the purposes set forth

2 His Honour in Council is further pleased to cancel the G O by the Vice President in Council of the 13th Aug 1814, promulgating and enjoining observance of revised forms of the affidavits thenceforward required to be transmitted half yearly to the military board by the officers holding the appointments therein specified

3 In future the accounts of all officers intrusted with the expenditure of money in the military department are to be rendered with a declaration on honour instead of an oath

4 In all cases where an oath has heretofore been necessary a declaration on honour to the same effect is to be substituted, except in the instance of the half yearly affidavit, in lieu of which no declaration will be required, as each separate account is to be rendered in the manner now prescribed

5 This order is to be made applicable to all the presidencies

ECCLESIASTICAL

VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP

Calcutta Aug 6, 1837 —Notice is hereby given, that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta proposes to resume the primary visitation of his diocese on Monday, the 12th day of October next, when his lordship will proceed by sea to Bombay, and having discharged the duties which may arise in that archdeaconry will enter on his visitation of the presidencies of Agra and Bengal, and hold confirmation in his progress, at all such stations as may be found expedient

The Bishop proposes to arrive at Mhow, from Bombay, in January 1836, at Delhi, in April, Mussoore, the middle of the same month, Simlah, early in June, Kurnaul, in the ensuing month of October, Cawnpore, in January 1837, Allahabad, in February, returning to Calcutta by the end of March

It is requested, that the respective chaplains and ministers of the stations and dis-

tracts will prepare and examine those who are candidates for confirmation.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
Judicial and Revenue Department

Sept 18. Mr G. W. Batty, deputy collector of Baraset, to take charge of current duties of office of commissioner of Boondelkum, during absence of Mr Grant.

22. Mr A. F. Donnelly to officiate as magistrate and collector of Jessore, during absence of Mr H. P. Russell.

24. Mr H. P. Russell to officiate as additional judge of nilah Throod.

Oct 5. Mr C. E. Trevor to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 18th or Jessore division.

6. Mr C. J. H. Graham, assistant to magistrate and collector of central division of Cuttack, to be vested with powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district during absence of magistrate and collector in interior of district.

Mr Alex. Jackson to be sudder ameen and mooniff in nilah Dinapore.

9. Mr W. Taylor to officiate until further orders as joint magistrate and deputy collector of nilah Burdwan.

Mr F. F. H. Repton to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of central division of Cuttack.

15. Capt I. Bird to be a senior assistant to agent to Governor general on south western frontier to bear date 18th Dec 1834.

Mr J. Davison to be a senior assistant to agent to Governor general on south western frontier to bear date 14th Aug 1834.

Lieut H. I. Fucker, 8th N.I. to officiate as junior assistant under commissioner of Assam, during absence of Capt Ruthvenford or until further orders.

Political Department

Sept 21. Lieut C. H. Thomas 11th N.I. to be an assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of thuggee.

Oct 5. Lieut W. M. Ramsay, 18th N.I. to be an assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of thuggee for duties of nilah Bkhar.

General Department

Sept 10. The Hon J. B. Elliot re-appointed to office of postmaster general (the ship *Saville*, on which he was embarked for Europe, having put back leaky).

Oct 14. Mr Walker to officiate as collector of customs, during absence of Mr Siddons, on leave for one month.

Mr George Dawson to be harbour master at Prince of Wales Island.

Financial Department

Sept 23. Mr John Jackson to be senior member of Hon Company's financial agency at Canton.—Mr J. H. Astell to be second member of ditto.—Mr H. M. Clarke to be third member and secretary of ditto.

Messrs. Astell and Clarke to officiate as senior and second members respectively, during absence of Mr John Jackson.

Mr J. B. Thornhill to officiate as third member and secretary during same period.

The above appointments to take effect on departure of Messrs. Danell and Smith from China, in pursuance of permission granted to them to proceed to England on furlough early in ensuing season.

Mr J. P. Grant has resumed charge of his duties as deputy secretary to the government of Bengal in the judicial and revenue departments.

Messrs. R. P. Harrison, H. V. Bayley, F. A. Lushington, and Arthur Littledale, have reported their arrival as writers on this establishment.

Mr. William Bell having exceeded the period within which, under the orders of the Hon the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified

himself for the public service by proficiency in the native languages, has been ordered to return to England, date 7th Oct 1835.

The Governor general has been pleased to place Lieut Charles Trower, 73d Bengal N.I., at the disposal of the resident at Hyderabad.

Furloughs, &c.—Sept 15. Mr Charles Grant, to sea, for three months for health.—Oct 13. Mr F. V. Irwin, in extension for ten months, to visit Van Diemen's Land, for health.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA

Judicial and Revenue Department

Sept 5. Mr G. Blunt to be deputy collector of customs at Agra.

8. Lieut G. P. Thomas, 64th N.I., to be an assistant to commissioner of Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Mr W. H. Woodcock to conduct current duties of office of civil and session judge of Mirzapore, during absence of Mr H. H. Thomas.

10. Mr S. J. Bocher to be an assistant under commissioner of 4th or Allahabad division.

Mr H. C. Astell to be ditto to register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut of Agra presidency.

Mr F. F. Radcliffe to be ditto under commissioner of 1d or Bareilly division.

Mr C. Fraser to officiate as commissioner of 9d or Agra division during absence of Mr H. B. Boulton.

1. Lieut F. W. Cornish, horse artillery, to be an assistant to commissioner of Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

18. Mr S. Fraser to officiate as civil and session judge of city and territory of Dholie, till return of Mr H. Fraser or until further orders.

Mr A. A. Roads to be magistrate and collector of Goruckpore.

11. Capt W. Murray 22d N.I., to be an assistant to commissioner in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Oct 2. Nawab Hafiz Ali Khan, to be deputy collector under Reg IX of 1833, in nilah South Moradabad.

Political Department

Sept 19. Capt W. Murray 22d N.I. to be assistant to agent to governor in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

2. Lieut F. W. Cornish, horse artillery, to be an assistant to agent to governor in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Oct 7. Capt J. Fisher assistant to political agent and second in command of Simoor bat., to take charge of office of political agent at Deyra Dhoon and assume command of battalion during absence of Col Young.

General Department

Sept 19. Capt J. D. Douglas, 4d N.I., deputy assist adj gen at Benares, to be deputy postmaster at Benares.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c

1st William, Sept 21 1835.—*Esopren Regt* (Light Wing). Lieut Jas. Matthie to be capt of a comp., and 1st W. J. Parker to be lieut., from 8th Sept 1835 in suc. to Capt W. H. Howard dec 72d N.I. Lieut C. H. Bonaragon to be capt of a comp. and 2nd W. H. Davidson to be lieut., from 18th Aug 1835, in suc. to Capt. Ralph Foster dec.

Assist Surg A. K. Lindsey to be surgeon, from 5th Sept 1835 v. Surg John Eckford dec.

2d Lieut Laurence Hill corps of engineers, to be an assistant in 8th division department of public works.

Supernum 2d Lieut D. Reid, of artillery, brought on effective strength of regt. v. 2d Lieut F. L. Goodwin dec., date 26th Aug 1835.

(advt of Engineers J. G. Allardys admitted on estab. and prom. to 2d Lieut.—Cadets of Infantry W. J. B. Charteris and G. A. Brett admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. A. O. Hopper, 34th N.I., to officiate as fort adj. of Fort William, during temporary absence, on leave, of Cornet Loughman.

Capt. J. W. Ingram, 19th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to retire from service of E. I. Company, on pension of his rank.

The government having resolved to abolish the Bangalore mint, Lieut. Col. D. Presgrave, late assay master and acting mint master, placed at disposal of Commander in Chief.

Capt. Edward Sanders, corps of engineers, to be secretary to military board, in suc. to Capt. G. Young.

Head Quarters, Sept. 10 1835.—Assist Surg. A. M. K. Clark removed from 51st to 34th N.I. at Agra, and Assist Surg. Adam Thomson removed from 21st N.I. and posted to European regt. at Dinapore.

Sept. 11.—Assist Surg. M. S. Kent 7th L.C. to report to Fettespore, and assume medical charge of civil duties of that station during absence on sick leave, of Assist Surg. C. Madden date 21th Aug.

Sept. 16.—Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh 40th N.I., to act as adj. to Arracan local bat. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. J. R. Lumden, on sick leave date 23d Aug.

Sept. 18.—Lieut. G. Kirby to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 2d bat. artillery v. Lieut. as (Brev. Capt. F. B. Dwyer) app. to officiate as commissary of ordnance at Ajmer date 1st Sept.

The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery.—(Capt. D. Ewart from 1st comp. id bat. to 3d comp. id bat. Capt. W. J. Symons from id comp. id bat. to 1st comp. id bat. 3d Lieut. D. Reid (brought on strength) posted to 4th comp. 7th bat. and directed to join Supernum 2d Lieut. J. Blac. n to proceed and join 21st 3d brigade horse artillery at Mhow.

Sept. 23.—2d N.I. Lieut. H. D. Matland to be adj. v. Bousaragon prom.—Lieut. R. B. Tuckell to be interp. and qu. mast. v. Matland.

Sept. 24.—The following removals and postings of Ensigns made.—*Removals* (id as 2d Ensigns) C. L. Edwards, from 70th to 64th N.I., at Saugor; George Ranken, from 69th to 72d do., at Saugor; Thomas Brodie junior assist. to Gov. General's agent north east frontier, from 45th to 10th do.—*4th as 3d Ensigns* F. B. Wardroper, from 6th to 69th N.I. at Meerut; Robert Thompson from 14th to 64th do., at Mhow; L. T. Forrest, from 44th to 41st do., at Barrackpore; George Dakston on furl. from 94th to 66th do., J. G. Falkell, from 8th to 39th do., at Gurratwarah; M. E. Sherwill, from id to 64th do., at Saugor; H. J. Mitchell from 23d to 72d do., at Saugor; J. H. Ferguson, from id to 64th do., at Sultanpore; Oude P. G. Cornish, from 8th to 10th do., at Barrackpore; James Murray, from 96th to 9th do., at Agra; John Turner, from 71st to 2d do., at Saugor; George Parker from 18th to 74th do., at Barrackpore.—*Postings* Ensign Edmund Summors to 60th N.I., at Meerut; G. A. F. Hervey to 34th do., at Midnapore; Wm. McCulloch to 17th do., at Bareilly; C. W. Duffin to 40th do., at Ahoyak Phyo; Arracan, G. Q. Nesbitt to 49th do., at Loodanah; Daniel Stanbury to 6th do., at Fettespore; E. W. Grinstead to 71st do., at Cawnpore; C. L. N. Raikes to 70th do., at Buxard; Henry Nicoll to 84th do., at Decca; Brooke Boyd to 68th do., at Mhow; E. P. Impey to 23d do., at Nussersabad; F. B. Paterson to 55th do., at Chit tagore; J. B. Mac Mullen to right wing European regt. at Dinapore; W. R. Mercer to 68th N.I. at Junaupore; R. C. T. Tyler to 38th do., at Beeroole; Benares; G. R. J. Meares to 19th do., at Barrackpore; J. C. Johnston to 29th do., at Jubbulpore; Henry Bishop to 69d do., at Loodanah; C. B. Horsburgh to 5th do., at Saugor; John Fagan to left wing European regt. at Dinapore; H. L. Bird to 6th do., at Barrackpore; R. W. Burd to 4th do., at Benhamore; C. A. Hepburns to 51st do., at Agra; C. F. Fenwick to 30th do., at Meerut; C. L. Showers to 45th do., at Agra; J. H. Fulton to 3d do., at Mysapore; H. M. Travers to 9th do., at Nussersabad; Alex. Boyd to 18th do., at Balicool; Edwin Wiggins to 52d do., at Meerut; Charles Harris to 27th do., at Kurnaul; W. I. Hasell to 44th do., at Mhow; Geo. Jenkins to 47th do., at Lucknow; J. W. Carter to 18th do., at Mhow; G. D. Elliott to 33d do., at Cuttack; B.

B. Faddy to 38th do., at Agra; H. C. Hastings to 41st do., at Barrackpore; C. F. M. Mundy to 1st do., at Cawnpore; James Murray to 30th do., at Neemuch; Gordon Caulfield to 40th do., at Neemuch.

Sept. 25.—Supernum 3d Lieut. James Alhardyce, of engineers, app. to corps of sappers and miners at Delhi.

Fort William, Sept. 28.—3d L.C. Cornet J. S. G. Ryley to be lieut. from 4th Sept. 1835, v. Lieut. M. N. Ogilvy dec.

Supernum Cornet W. D. S. Hannay brought on effective strength of cavalry.

19th N.I. Lieut. C. G. Ross to be capt. of a comp. and Fns H. V. Stephen to be lieut., from 31st Sept. 1835 in suc. to Capt. J. W. Ingram, retired on pension of his rank.

71st N.I. Fns H. A. Reid to be lieut., v. Lieut. W. D. Littlejohn retired with rank from 8th Feb. 1835; v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. B. Wintle prom.

Cadets of Infantry R. Renny and H. J. Houston admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Allan Webb admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Shortreed European regt. permitted to resign his app. to Assam local battalion which was announced in January 1835.

Vet. Surg. R. B. Parry permanently appointed to central stud. in suc. to Vet. Surg. W. Lindley dec.

Mr. R. C. Tulloh permitted to resign his situation of 2d class sub assistant great trigonometrical survey from 10th Aug.

3d N.I. Fns C. Raife to be lieut. from 11th Sept. 1835 v. Lieut. W. W. Jones dec.

Lieut. D. Lumden, 97th N.I. permitted to resign his app. to duty in Arracan local battalion, which was announced in July 1st.

Oct.—Lieut. H. C. Baddeley 61st N.I. permitted to resign his app. to duty in Arracan local battalion which was announced in June last, and to rejoin his regiment.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Logan M.D. to be civil assist. surg. at Mhowrah, v. Dr. Stewart app. to presidency general hospital.

Assist. Surg. W. Thomson appointed to service of H. H. the Nizam, v. Logan.

Capt. J. B. P. Festing 33d N.I., transferred to invalid establishment.

Oct. 8.—Assist. Surg. A. Webb to attend on Lord Bishop of Calcutta during visitation about to be undertaken by his lordship.

Head Quarters, Sept. 28.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Garbett to act as adj. to 3d brigade horse artillery, during absence of 1st Lieut. W. M. Shakespear date of order 7th Sept. 1835.

Oct. 2.—Assist. Surg. J. W. Knight (now doing duty) posted to European regiment.

Oct. 3.—The following regimental orders confirmed.—Lieut. T. Wallace to act as adj. to left wing of 3d N.I., during its separation from head quarters of regt., date 12th Sept.—Lieut. J. Bell to act as adj. to left wing of 71st N.I., during its separation from head quarters of regt., date 16th Sept.

Unposted Ensign R. Renny to do duty with 34th N.I., at Midnapore.

Oct. 6. Unposted Fns W. J. H. Charters to do duty with 68th N.I. at Allahabad.

Oct. 9. Unposted Ensign J. D. Lander to do duty with 54th N.I. at Benares.

Fort William, Oct. 12.—Regt. of Artillery 3d Lieut. F. W. Cornish to be 1st lieut., from 26th Sept. 1835, v. 1st lieut. W. M. Shakespear dec.—Super 3d Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford brought on effective strength of regt.

33d N.I. Lieut. J. D. Nash to be capt. of a comp., and Ensign E. G. J. Champneys to be lieut. from 26th Oct. 1835 in suc. to Capt. T. B. P. Festing, trans. to Invalid Estab.

Lieut. J. Abbott, regt. of artillery, placed at disposal of Governor of Agra, for employment in Revenue Survey Department.

The following transfers made in department of Public Works:—Capt. W. Sage from 3d or Dinapore to 34th or Benares division.—Capt. W. H. Ter-

resumed from 8th to 10th or Agra division—Lieut. P. W. Willis from 14th or Bangalore to 3d or Dinapore division.

5th N I Lieut J V Forbes to be capt of a comp., and Ena. T Smith to be Lieut. from 29th Sept. 1836, in suc to Capt. Z H Turton dec.

Head Quarters, Oct 14 Ena. S R Tickell to act as interp and qu must to 1st N I, during absence, on leave, of Lieut W P Milner, date of order 30th Sept

The following removals ordered—Surg R Brown from 8th to 10th N I at Agra, Surg J Griffiths from 30th to 8th do at Numeraabad, Asst Surg R Jullarton, M D, (on furl) from 20th to 73d do Asst Surg T Stott from 68th to 20th do at Delhi: Asst Surg M McN Rind from Art at Mhow to 68th N I at the station

Examinations—The undermentioned officers having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter, are exempted from further examination in the native languages—113 Sept 21 Lieut H W J Wilkinson, 6th N I Ena R Hill, 4th do, Ena S R Tickell 11st do

Suspension—G O 21st Sept 1835—It having been reported to Government that (ornet Hepburne of the 5th L C, has absent himself from his regiment without leave since the 11th July last, and neglected to obey a positive injunction requiring him forthwith to quit the presidency and proceed to join his corps at Cawnpore the Governor in Council of India in Council is pleased at the recommendation of His Ex. the Commander in Chief to suspend that officer from the exercise of his military functions and from pay allowances until the pleasure of the Hon. the Court of Directors shall be made known on his conduct

Returned to duty, from leave—Sept 28 Major I Watkins, 6th N I—Capt H Mackenzie, 74th N I—Capt W Rutherford 28th N I—Capt J Mardonid 1st N I—Oct 5 Capt W B Prole, 7th N I—1st Lieut J Gilmore, corps of engineers

BURLOUGHS

In Europe—Sept 28 Capt W Hunter, 15th N I, on private affairs—Lieut J Mackenzie 8th N I, for health—Ena C A Morris, 24th N I, for health—Asst Surg J H Breen, for health—Oct 12 Lieut C J Manwaring 1st N I, for health—Ena F Maitland, 4th N I, for health

11st President (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe)—Sept 21 Capt B Reilly, executive engineer of 13th div department of public works—28 Surg W P Andrew—Oct 9 Lieut F C Munchin, 6th N I—13 Lieut J Chilcott, 7th N I

His Majesty's Forces

To Europe—Oct 9 Maj Gen Hawker, on private affairs (from 1st Jan 1836)—12 Lieut E C Wunders, 11th L Dr, for purpose of retiring from service—Lieut C B Clark, 39th F, for ditto—Ena F Holder, 13th L I, for health.

SHIPPING

Arrivals in the River

SEPT 17 Fortitude, Lambert, from Boston and Madras 18 Protector, Buttancha, from London and Vidra 19 Pioneer, 7 Imms, from Madras and Sumatra 19 Petite Nancy, Trelo, from Bordeaux 19 Circuse, Corrie, from Bourbon 20 Archibald (captain), Robertson, from Madras 22 Mount Vernon, Scotas, from Boston 25 Thomas Snook, Brown, from Mauritius and Madras 25 Truel, Shreeve, from Madras and Visagapatam 26 Bolton, Compton, from London, Madras, and Visagapatam 28 Allerton, Gill, from Bombay 29 Barrett Junior, Saunders, from Singapore 29 Tapley, Tapley, from Liverpool 30 George, Balch, from Salem (America), Edward, Land, from Philadelphia 10 Payner Park, Middleton, from Mauritius 10 Jansons, Hodson, and Sir John Rae Reid, Woodin, both from Madras 14 Elizabeth, Kelso, from Mauritius 12 Harvins, Johns, from Liverpool 12 Hoaghy, Teem solon, from Mauritius 12 Starling, Burnett, from London 13 Monson, Ekin, from Bombay 13 Galeses, Tay, from Mauritius and Ceylon 17

Thecla, Clark, from China and Rangoon 17 Currier, Hughes, from Panama 20 Duke of Devonshire, Martin, from London and Madras 21 Robert Small, Fielder, from London and Cape 21 Elms, Campbell, from London and Madras 21 Harfordshaw, Isaacson, from London 21 Lawrence, Gill, from Liverpool 21 Mary and Jane, Winter, from Mauritius 21 Hector, Cowley, from Bombay 21 Elizabeth Spooner, from Singapore 22 London, Wemble, from London

Departures from Calcutta.

SEPT 26 South, Robinson for China—27. Finsloth, Baker, for Rangoon, Bombay Castle, Wemyss, for China—Oct 28 Allerton, Gill, for Liverpool

Sailed from Sumner

SEPT 20 George the Fourth, Waugh, and Abner, both from Madras 21 Scott, both for China 21 Charles, Poujard, for Maracelles 21 Virginia Smith, for Madras 21 Aphor, Metson, and Virginia, Fildridge, both for Boston 21 Robert, Blyth, and Wm Miller, Fisher both for Liverpool 25 Water Witch, Henderson, for China—Oct 1 John Hughes Hardy, for London 8 Britannia, Leitch, for Mauritius 10 Rupert Wilson, for Bombay 10 Anne King, for Madras 13 Tropique, Roy, for Bordeaux 13 Jean Grand, for Bourbon 14 Alexander, Henderson for China 16 Scotia, Randolph, for London 25 Bazaar Merchant, Montcrief, for London, Bazarman, Pearce, for Liverpool

To India—1st London Bengal, under despatch 21st Oct 1 Thomas, Greenville, to sail 10th Nov 1 Thomas Snook 4th Nov True Briton, first week in Nov, Mount Stuart 11th Nov Bolton, and Barretto Junior, loading—For Liverpool Hector and Minion, loading—For Mauritius Protector, William Barnes Tapley, Penyard Park, Elizabeth, and Sir John Rae Reid, loading

Freight to London (Oct 22)—Dead weight, £1 10s to £4 4s, light goods, £5 to £5 5s

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Aug 21 At Benares, the lady of W H Valpy, Esq C S, of a daughter 24 At Kuttahghur, Mrs J C Pyle, of a son 27 At Ichonoo Ghant the lady of Capt. Revell, 7th regt of a daughter Sept 6 At Calcutta, the lady of W Warden, Esq, of a son 8 Mrs R Glasgow, of a daughter 10 At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut Lumsdaine, aide-de-camp, of a daughter 11 At Shahjehanpore the lady of John Stanley Clarke, Esq, C S, of a son 12 At Kurnaul, the lady of J Dalrymple, Esq, surgeon, 9th L C, of a daughter 13 At Cawnpore, Mrs Wrixon, of a son 14 At Asimgurh, the lady of J Thomson, Esq, C S, of a son — At Moorshedabad, the lady of A Keon, Esq, M D, of a daughter 15 At Lucknow, Mrs Forbes, of a daughter 17 At Benares, the lady of Major W Martin, 27th regt, of a daughter 18 At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev D. Jones, of a daughter — Mrs C M Latour, of a daughter — At Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut Ommamney, engineers, of a son 19 At Jubbulpore, the lady of R H DeMontmorency, Esq, 60th Volunteers, of a son — At Benares, the lady of the Rev C. Knorpp, of a daughter 20 At Berhampore, the lady of H S Lambrock, Esq, of a son 21 At Bareilly, the lady of Geo. H. M Alexander, Esq, C S, of a daughter 22 Mrs R H Richardson, of a son — At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. J. Swetenham, 10th N I, of a daughter 23 At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut J. C. Hamington, 94th N I, of a son — At Surdab, the lady of J. M De Verne, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Simla, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Craig, 26th N I, of a son.

94. At Calcutta, the lady of B. Bailly, Esq., of a son.

95. Mrs. Thomas Allen, of a son.

— Mrs. Andrew Culloden, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of P. Perrot, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).

96. At Calcutta, the lady of G. Wood, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. William Rushton, of a son.

— Mrs. J. Fountain, of a daughter.

97. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. James Flyter, 64th N I, of a daughter.

— At Comptona, the wife of G. H. Harding, Esq., Foundry Overseer, of a son.

98. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. G. T. Marshall, Examiner in the College of Fort William, of a daughter.

99. At Patna, the lady of E. E. Woodcock, Esq., of a son.

— The wife of Mr. H. A. Poulson, Indigo planter, of Nundunpore, of a daughter.

100. At Calcutta, the lady of A. Muller, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. C. P. Sealy, of a daughter.

Oct 2. At Calcutta, the lady of H. L. Christians, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. J. Culloden, of a son.

1. At Dum Dum, the wife of Mr. John Watson, of a daughter.

— The lady of A. Cantor, Esq., of a son.

4. At Kurnaul the lady of Capt. F. F. Story, 9th L. C., of a daughter.

— Mrs. M. Pitts, of a son.

5. At Benares, the lady of George I. Lindsay, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, the lady of Daniel Ainslie, Esq., of a son, still born.

10. At Aumgurn, the lady of R. Montgomery, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— Mrs. P. Mosely, of a daughter.

— Mrs. F. Boesalt, of a son, still born.

11. Mrs. T. Benning, of a son.

12. At Calcutta, the lady of A. D. Kemp, Esq., attorney at law, of a daughter.

— At Morutterpore, 11th regt., the lady of J. Wheeler, Esq., civil service, of a son, still born.

13. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Ellis, of a son.

14. At Chowringhee, the lady of C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., of a daughter.

15. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Alex. Sin, 94th N I, of a son.

— Mrs. G. A. Perroux, of a son.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Cubitt, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, of a son.

Lately. At Kishmaghur, the lady of James Hille, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

Sept 15. At Agra, George Short, Esq., Lieut. 45th N I, to Lucy, second and youngest daughter of Col. Parker, commanding the artillery at Agra.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. John George Crowe, to Miss Esther Frances Chopin.

21. At Kurnaul, Charles Scott, Esq., 97th N I, to Harriet, only daughter of Richard Becher, Esq., late of the civil service.

— At Agra, J. Bontson, Esq., 51st N I, to Elizabeth Mary, second daughter of Capt. H. C. Barmard, of the same regt.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Arthur Warde to Miss Nancy Juliana Chaves.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. John Mills to Mrs. Sophia Dunkley.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Bagnall, junior, to Mrs. Maria Joseph.

28. At Chandernagore, Mr. T. Gomes to Miss Adeline Moore.

Oct 7. At Bangalore, Capt. Allan Ronald Macdonald, 4th regt. N I, A. D. C. and acting deputy judge advocate general, to Anna Eliza, eldest daughter of Brig. Gen. J. N. Smith, commanding the Bangalore division of the army.

8. At Comptona, Henry Sturrock, Esq., artillery, to Ann Sophia Mackenzie, fourth daughter of Major Pearson, of the same corps.

15. At Calcutta, Dr. John Campbell, to Agnes, youngest daughter of George Brown, Esq., Fountain Bridge, Edinburgh.

17. At Calcutta, T. E. Thomsen, Esq., to Miss Charlotte Hutton.

Lately. At Dobrua Ghat Factory, Arrah, G. H. Stonehouse, Esq., to Miss Emma Clark.

DEATHS

Aug 10. Drowned in the night, by falling overboard into the river, off Calcutta, from the ship *Ranbyr Castle*, J. Terry, eldest son of the Rev. M. Terry, rector of Dummer, Hants, aged 18.

20. At Mhow, Mr. Wm. Downing.

31. At her residence, at Khasgunge, Her Highness Fursund Asen Zubbed tool Arrakma Umdehtool, Assten Nawab Mub. Mumal col. Nma. Begum Dehimi, relict of the late Col. William Linnaeus Gardner.

Sept 3. At Allahabad, Miss Johnston, daughter of Capt. Johnston, 65th N I, from the effects of a ruptured blood vessel.

4. At Nasmuch, Lieut. M. N. Ogrivv, of the 2d regt. Light Cavalry.

— At Chandernagore, Mrs. Jane Verploegh, relict of the late J. G. Verploegh, Esq.

5. At Futishpore, of fever, Isabella, wife of Andrew Grote, Esq., of the civil service.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. John Parsons, an assistant in the adj. general's office, aged 42.

9. At Mirzapore, Lieut. G. H. Venables, of the 89th regt. N I, immediately after his arrival there by dawk.

10. Suddenly, of apoplexy, James Armstrong, Esq., magistrate and collector at Goruckpore.

11. At Nusseerabad, Lieut. W. W. Jones, of the 3d N I, sub-assistant commissary general.

13. At Calcutta, Charlotte, widow of the late Capt. David Kitchener, aged 57.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Manuel Mendes Alves, of Lisbon, aged 65 years.

14. At Chupphur, of cholera, Mr. James Perry, head writer in the commissioner's office of Patna, and eldest son of the late Thomas Perry, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

14. At Purneah, L. C. D. Ama, Esq., of Noel gunge, aged 5 years.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. J. W. Blaney, teacher at the School of the General Assembly, aged 30.

17. At Agra, Robert Bell, Esq., of the Mahratia service, aged 30.

— Mr. Andrew Bowie, shipwright, aged 45.

— Mr. George Norman, aged 80.

20. At Baitool, Ena Guffrey Ebot, of the 18th regt. N I, aged 20.

— Miss Isabella Evans, aged 40.

21. At Calcutta, aged 47, Wm. Fairlie Clark, Esq., formerly of the Bengal civil service, and afterwards for many years a partner in the firm of Ferguson and Co.

— At Mhow, Ena R. T. Edwards, of the 26th regt. Native Infantry.

22. At Dacca, Mr. William Grant, late assistant to Messrs. Wise and Glass of that place.

26. At Calcutta, Duncan Ingraham, Esq., merchant, aged 67 years.

28. At Futtyghur, David Home, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

— At Lucknow, Lieut. W. M. Shakespear, adj. and quartermaster to 3d brigade horse artillery.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Dunning, of the ship *Swaze Grenville*, aged 40.

— Mr. J. S. Monaghan, aged 40.

29. George Page, Esq., after a residence of 18 years in Calcutta.

— At Simla, Capt. Z. H. Turton, of the 15th regt. Native Infantry.

Oct 2. Mr. Thomas C. Ridgley, aged 60.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. Frederick Astley, of the ship *Bussorah Merchant*.

6. At Kidderpore, Mr. H. H. Hindmarsh, Assistant to the Upper Orphan Asylum, aged 57.

13. At Meerut, Capt. Gervase Pennington, of the horse artillery, aged 39.

16. At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Souter, H. C. Pension Establishment, aged 34.

— At Calcutta, John Allen, Esq., M. P., 10th regt. N I, aged 47.

17. At Futishpore, after a few days' illness, Andrew Grote, Esq., of the civil service, third son of the late G. Grote, Esq., of Threadneedle Street, London.

Lately. At Surampore, Mr. Henry Ward, son of the late Mr. Wm. Ward, of the Benevolent Institution, aged 33.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS DETACHED ON COURT-MARTIAL OR OTHER DUTY.

Fort St George, July 21, 1835 —1 The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize full batta, less house-rent, to officers commanding corps when detached on court-martial or other duty, in addition to compensation for the loss of command-money, to be drawn for the same periods, and subject to the same restriction as compensation under the provisions of G O G 1st Oct 1830

2 The 3d para, page 46, of the Code of Pay Regulation (published in G O G 19th Nov 1811), headed 'Court Martial Allowance, is cancelled

3 In lieu of court martial allowance, officers who may be called from their corps or stations to sit as members, or to give evidence at courts martial, courts of inquiry or committees (including warrant officers), will in future be entitled to full batta, less house rent, not only for marching to and fro according to distance but also for the actual period of detention. Bills for this allowance for the latter period to be supported by a certificate from the president, in the following terms — (Here follows form of the certificate)

4 Bills of commissioned or warrant officers summoned to give evidence at courts martial to be supported by a certificate from the deputy judge advocate, to the following effect — (Here follows form of the certificate)

Travelling allowance generally is discontinued, and full batta substituted under the provisions of G O G, 23th July 1834, to be regulated by distance, as laid down in G O G 5th July 1825

CASE OF LIEUT T T MAGAN

H ad Quarters, Madras, July 30, 1835 —His Exc Lieut Gen the Hon Sir R W O Callaghan commanding H M forces in India, is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Right Hon Lord Hill, commanding the army in chief, to the address of Gen Lord Wm Bentinck, G C B, &c, dated Horse Guards, Feb 14, 1835 —

"My Lord Having, in consequence of your lordship's letter of the 25th Jan 1834, relative to the proceedings of the general court martial held at Bangalore on the 9th Sept 1833, for the trial of Lieut Thomas Wilson Magan, of the 13th regt light dragoons, who was sentenced to be cashiered, submitted the case of that individual to the King, I have the honour to acquaint your lordship that, under all the circumstances as they appear upon the face of those proceedings, coupled with a memorial since presented by Mr Magan,

petitioning to be restored to the functions of his commission, his Majesty has been pleased to extend his most gracious pardon to Mr Magan, and to command that he be restored to his rank and station as an officer in the 15th light dragoons

I have, therefore, to desire, that his Majesty's gracious pleasure may be made known to the army under your lordship's command

MEDICAL OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN CIVIL OR POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS

Fort St George, Aug 25, 1835 —1 In obedience to orders from the Hon the Governor general of India in Council the Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following revised regulation, in substitution of and cancelling G O G 22d May last, to have effect from that date

2 Surgeons and assistant surgeons employed in civil medical duties in the provinces, or attached to (political) residencies under this presidency,* are placed, from 22d May last, on the same footing, in regard to pay and allowances, as the corresponding ranks under the Bengal presidency, according to which they are entitled to the following consolidated salaries, including not only all regimental pay and allowances, but also Rs 30 for vaccination, and Rs 30 conveyance allowance

Civil Surgeons	Rs 412 3 9
Do Assistant Surgeons	300 10 10
Surgeons employed with foreign residencies	824 6 5
Assistant Surgeons do do	515 4 0

3 When medical officers, employed in civil or political situations, are placed in temporary medical charge of corps, details, or public followers, entitled to medical attendance, they will on their account receive the authorized head money, but they will not be entitled to the established salaries of their rank, or to military pay or allowances for the medical charge of troops in addition to the salaries attached to their civil or political situations

4 Medical officers whose primary and ostensible duties are military, such as the garrison surgeons at Trichinopoly and Bellary, the deputy surgeon at Cuddalore,† surgeons and assistant surgeons posted to and in medical charge of regiments, the latter liable to accompany their corps in movement ‡ will (in addition to their military staff salaries and regimental pay and

* Political Mysore Tanjore and Travancore — Civil Tellicherry, Calicut, Masulipetam, Chittoor Madras Coimbatore, Combaconna Negapatam Chingleput Salem, Mangalore Cuddalore, Guntur Rajahmundry, Chicacole, Bellary, Nellore and Cochin.

† Fixed Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Cuddalore, and Bellary

‡ Movable with corps on a change of quarters Tanjavely, Berhampore, Vinnaguram, Dindigul, Vellore, and Marcori.

allowances) continue to draw the existing grants of sallah allowance for civil medical duties, forfeiting vaccination and conveyance allowances because their aggregate receipts exceed Rs 300 per month

5 In conclusion, the rates now fixed are the highest salaries that can be enjoyed by those concerned, without any further addition than head money for extra duty.

GRANTS OF LAND ON NEILGHERRIES, &c

Fort St George, Sept 4, 1835.—The following extract from a general letter from the Hon the Court of Directors, in the revenue department, under date the 1st April 1835, is published for the information of the army

[3 and 5. Rules for grants of land on the Neilgherry Hills, and within military cantonments]

Para 3 "In order to give proprietors of lands within military limits a more permanent inducement to construct good houses, you have determined to grant leases for periods not exceeding fifty years, renewable at the end of every ten years, on the conditions of the original deed, and on payment of a fine of Rs 10

4 "Leases of small spots of land on the Neilgherries, for the purpose of building, will be granted for ninety-nine years, renewable at the expiration of every thirty years. The quit rent usually demanded is Rs 5½ per cawney, but the rate will be settled by the collector of the district in each particular case

5 "We see nothing objectionable in these arrangements

MOULMEIN

Fort St George, Sept 25, 1835.—The appointment of staff-surgeon in Tinassery having been abolished, the Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of G O G 7th March 1834, No 97, and 5th September following No 274, applicable to Moulmein

SHIPPING

Arrivals

Oct 4 *Mervin* Richards from China and Singapore.—Previous to Oct 30 *Armouth* Warren from London and Cape

Departures

Sept 21 *Charles Forbes* Wills for Singapore and China.—23 *Semestra* Pike for Coringa.—Oct 4 *Jane Wilkins* for northern ports.—6 *John William Dare* Towle for Moulmein

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATH

BIRTHS

Aug 30 At Bangalore the lady of C. C. Lin ton, Esq., went sury 27th N I., of a daughter
27 At Madras, the lady of A. F. Bruce, Esq. C. S., of a son

Sept 22 At Nellore, the lady of F. Copleston Esq., of a daughter

Oct 11 At Trichinopoly the lady of Major W. J. Bradford, commanding 35th regt., of a daughter
19 At Palavaram the lady of Capt Dode, of a daughter

13. At Madras the lady of Lieut. Col Wm Month, of the engineers, of a son

— Mrs. Henry Gordon of a son

14 At Madras, the lady of Capt. C. Dairymple, master attendant of a daughter

17 At Madras, the lady of James Ouchterlony, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES

Oct 8 At Madras W. Pitcairn, Esq. of the artillery son of Dr Pitcairn of the medical staff, and nephew of Sir C. Dalhousie to Emily youngest daughter of C. Maudman Esq. of the civil service
Latest At Madras Lieut Frederick Dunbar H M 56th regt. fourth son of Maj J. K. Dunbar, late of the 83d to Emma youngest daughter of Lieut Col Daniel Kane late of the 4th or King's Own Regt. and of Wiltown county Dublin

DEATH

Sept 6. At Madras Mr Richard D. Rosario Jeweller aged 36.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c

ALLOWANCES TO QUARTER-MASTERS

Bombay Castle, Aug 17, 1835 In conformity with the rules in force under the Bengal and Madras presidencies, the Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the office allowance of quarter-masters of his Majesty's regiments, horse and foot, at Rs 55 per man-month, and to direct, that when a quarter-master of a King's regiment shall be absent on leave within the Hon Company's limits, the officer acting for him shall draw the office-allowance only, but when the leave shall be to Europe, or beyond the Hon Company's limits, the acting officer will be permitted to draw the staff allowance of Rs 2 per diem also

VACANT COMMISSIONS

Bombay Castle, Aug 17, 1835.—Agreeably to the practice which obtains at the other presidencies, the Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that vacant commissions at this presidency be filled up from the date of the casualty, but the pay and allowances of the officers (European or native) in the advanced rank, will be drawn only from the day following

CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCE

Bombay Castle, Aug 17, 1835.—The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that in conformity with the practice at the other presidencies, engineer officers are not entitled to conveyance allowance when absent from their duties, whether on private affairs or on sick certificate

ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF DETACHMENTS

Bombay Castle, Sept 3, 1835.—Agreeably to the practice under the Bengal government, the Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction a monthly

allowance of Rs. 25 to an officer in command of a detachment of two or more companies, to which a staff officer is not attached.

COURT MARTIAL.

ASSIST SURG T HUNTER.

At a General Court Martial holden at Poonah, on the 20th Aug. 1835, Assist Surg. T Hunter, of H M's 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges

Charge.—1st For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having been in a state of intoxication on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th July, 1835, he being on the abovementioned days on sick report

2d For disobedience of regimental orders, and violation of the rules of the service, in absenting himself from his quarters on the 8th and 9th of July, while he was in the sick report

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, together with the prisoner's having pleaded guilty to the latter part of the 1st charge, namely, having been in a state of intoxication on the 10th and 11th July 1835, while on the sick report and to the whole of the 2d charge, and also taking into consideration what the prisoner Assist Surg T Hunter has brought forward on his own behalf, are of opinion that he is—

Gilty of the 1st charge

Gilty of the 2d charge

The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him in breach of the articles of war, do sentence him, the said Assist Surg. T Hunter, H M's 2d or Queen's Royal Regt, to be dismissed his Majesty's service

Disapproved,

(Signed) H FANE, Gen.
Commander in Chief

Calcutta, 2d Sept. 1835.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

His Exc the Commander in Chief cannot approve the proceedings of this court-martial.

He deems that the prisoner's objection to the partiality of the president of the court ought to have been attended to, and especially when the president declined to deny the expressions alleged to have been previously used by him, with reference to the prisoner, expressions, which if justly charged, undoubtedly gave to the prisoner a fair ground to plead his fear of the existence of prejudices on part of the president.

There is also a great irregularity in having permitted the proceedings of the court to go forward on the second day when Capt. Cooke, one of the members of

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the court, was "absent without any reason being assigned." The court ought to have been adjourned until Capt. Cooke's absence had been perfectly accounted for, and the cause of his absence, and the reasons for proceeding without his being present ought to have appeared on the face of the minutes. Under these circumstances, his Excellency orders the dissolution of the court martial, and that Assist Surg Thomas Hunter be restored to his duty, and that he receive a caution from the commanding officer of his regiment to beware of his future conduct

His Excellency feels it necessary further to remark, that he considers it to have been a very indiscreet proceeding (considering the nature of the charge) to have nominated the lieutenant colonel of the regiment to which the prisoner belonged, to be the president of the court martial which was to try him

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department — Revenue

Sept 20 Mr J A Dunlop to act as principal collector and political agent in Southern Mahratta country during absence of Mr F H Baber, on leave to Neelghur Hills

Oct 7 Mr W Escombe to act as first assistant to principal collector of Dharwar

Mr J Gordon to act as 1st assistant to collector of Kaira

Mr G Coles to act as 1st assistant to collector of Pannah

Mr C Malcolm to act as 1st assistant to principal collector of Poona under sec 22 of absentee regulations

Mr H Malet to act as 2d assistant to ditto ditto, under ditto

Mr J H Cridsmid to act as 3d assistant to ditto ditto under ditto

Mr R Spooner to act as 1st assistant to collector of Huntinagere under ditto

Mr H J Blackston to be assistant to principal collector of Poonah

Mr H B Freire to be assistant to revenue commissioner

Mr G Waddell to be assistant to collector of Tumnah

Judicial Department

Sept 19 Mr J H Barnbridge to act as assistant judge and session judge at Lanna during absence of Mr Chanay

28 Mr G I Elliot acting 3d puisne judge of sudder a lawuit to be also acting judicial commissioner for Central and Konkan

Mr D Greenhill 4th puisne judge of sudder adawlut to be also visiting judicial commissioner for Dharwar

Political Department

Oct 27 Mr H Boye, 29d N I, to perform political duties at Kaira during absence of Lieut R Wallace, 18th N I, on sick leave to presidency.

General Department

Oct 27 F H Townsend, Esq (acting sec. to gov in revenue, financial, commercial, and Police departments) to receive charge from chief secretary, Mr C Harris, of secret, political, judicial, and general departments, from 24th Oct

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept 15, 1835.—Capt M C. Decheman to be commissary of stores of northern division of army, in suc to Capt Falconer, &c.

Sept 18.—Capt R Foster to be superintending (21.)

engineer of roads and tanks in Coona, Poona, and Ahmednagar collectanea.

Lieut. Stockley, sub. assist. com. gen., to act as deputy assist. com. gen. at Belgaum, during absence of Lieut. Davidson, on leave.

Assist. Surg. Gibb, vaccinator N W D of Guzerat, to act as deputy medical storekeeper at Ahmednagar, during absence of Assist. Surg. Cunningham, on sick cert., from 30th of May.

Sept. 22—32d N I, Lieut. (Brev. Cap.) H J Parkinson to be capt. v Smith, dec., date 1st Sept. 1835.—Superior Lieut. R Lewis admitted on effective strength, from 1st Sept. v Parkinson from.

Sept. 24—Assist. Surg. Henry Johnston to be surgeon v Scott, dec., date of rank 13th Sept. 1835.

Sept. 26—Lieut. J H G Crawford, of engineers, to superintend line of road from Boroor to Ahmednagar, and Lieut. H J Margary, of engineers, to do duty under Lieut. T M B Turner at Carles.

Sept. 28—30th N I, Capt. D W Shaw to be major Lieut. (Brev. Cap.) C J Westley to be capt., and Enn. H Ash to be Lieut., in suc to Seymour dec. date of rank 8th Sept. 1835.

The following temporary arrangements are formed—Lieut. and Adj. W Knipe to act as sq. mast to 17th N I—Enn. H J Barr 8th N I, to perform duties of sq. mast, paymast and inter. to that regt. during absence of Enn. Cotgrave on leave—Assist. Surg. Johnstone, civil surg. to receive charge of deputy medical storekeeper's office at Poona during absence of Assist. Surg. Gibb reported sick—Assist. Surg. A Gilson to act as deputy medical storekeeper and staff-surgeon at Poona, during absence of Assist. Surg. Don proceeded to Bombay on summons from supreme Court.

3d N I Lieut. J Wright to be capt., and Enn. A Crawford to be Lieut., in suc. to Wroughton dec., date of rank 14th Sept. 1835.

Assist. Surg. E Forbes and J Stewart placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Oct. 7—Capt. W Ward 4th N I, to command Bre. ular horse in Cutch, in suc. to Capt. Roberts.

Marine Bat. Enn. P E Warburton, 13th N I, to be adj. v Cooke.

Quartermaster Prov. Bat. Fns M F Gordon, 11th N I, to be the adj. to fill a vacancy.

Oct. 8—Lieut. J C Bate, 11th N I sub-assist. com. gen. in charge of barracks at Poona to act for Lieut. Scobus, 11th N I as sub-assist. com. gen. at Tholapore, during his absence on sick leave at Cape of Good Hope and Lieut. H Studd, 5th N I, to act for Lieut. Bate.

The following appointments made subject to confirmation by Government of India of Capt. Forster's appointment, announced in orders of 19th Sep.

—Capt. J V Grant to be executive engineer at Poona in suc. to Capt. Forster—Capt. W B Goodfellow to be executive engineer at Ahmednagar, in suc. to Capt. Grant.

The following engineer officers placed under orders of Capt. Forster (superintendent of tanks and roads) for employment in collectorates of Poona, Ahmednagar, Tanna, and Rattnaherry from whom they will receive their last orders—Lieuts. T M B Turner, J Vincent J Barr, J H G Crawford, H J Margary, R Leach, W J Warden, and J A Currie.

Capt. Walter Scott and Lieut. W Graham of engineers, to superintend works in progress under directions of collector of Candahar.

Oct. 12—Artillery Lieut. T W Hickey, horse brigade, to be adj. and sq. mast to artillery, northern division of army, v White who resigns that appointment—Lieut. H W Brett to be adj. and sq. mast to 4th troop, in room of Lieut. Stanfield, who resigns the appointment.

Lieut. Curtis, of engineers, and party under his command, placed under immediate orders of his superior engineer of Poona division of army, to aid in boring for water in Decan.

Assist. Surg. Winchester, as a temp. measure, to act for Assist. Surg. Bourdieu attached to irregular horse in Cutch during latter officer's absence from his station, on account of health.

Oct. 20—Cadet of Cavalry W C Haines admitted on establishment, and passed to command—Cadet of Infantry J A Williams admitted on establishment, and passed to command.

26th N I Lieut. R W Horne to be inter. in Marhatta language, date 9th Oct. 1835.

Assist. Surg. Gibb, vaccinator in N W D G., and Assist. Surg. White vaccinator in N E D G., permitted to exchange situations.

Returned to duty, from Europe—Oct. 20. Capt. E M Earle, 24th N I—Lieut. H C Moore, 8th N I—Lieut. R W Horne, 8th N I—Lieut. C Berthon, artillery.

FURLONGS.

To Europe—Sept. 19. Enn. B R Powell, 26th N I, for health—24. Capt. H G Roberts, 12th N I for health—25. Surg. R Pimley—26. Lieut. H James 20th N I—Oct. 7. Capt. E Walter, 3d L C—Assist. Surg. J H Peart, for health.

T. Cape of Good Hope—Sept. 23. Assist. Surg. C Jamieson, M.D., Madras estab., for eighteen months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c

Oct. 23—Mr Smith to be acting purser and clerk of the *Falmouth*, and Mr Turner to act in the *Hastings* as clerk of the check.

Oct. 26—The following promotions made in succession of those announced under date 18th July last—Lieut. J H Rowband to be commander, v Harrison retired date of com. 7th Feb. 1835—Mate J. F. Prentice to be lieutenant, v Rowband from, ditto—Lieut. Wells to be commander, v Harrison from, date 18th June 1835—Midship John Buckle to be lieutenant, v Wells from, ditto.

Returned to duty from Europe—Oct. 6. Lieut. C Farbury—25. Lieut. W Leggion—Lieut. C Sharp—Midship A McDonald.

Furlough—Sept. 22. Mr Midshipman Ford, to England for health.

SHIPPING

Arrivals

Previous to Nov. 1. *Dauntless*, Pincher, from Liverpool and *Ho*, *Lady Penrhyn*, Webster from London. *Albion*, M Lead, from Liverpool. *Hors of Malwa*, n. Grundy, from London. *Anna*, date 11th from Cork—Nov. 1. *Guba*, Lieut. say, from London.

Departures

Previous to Nov. 1. *Royal George*, Wilson, for London. *William Ritchie*, for London. *Blake*, Thompson, for Liverpool. *Kirkman Fanning*, for Liverpool. *Blair*, for the Clyde—Nov. 1. *Parkfield*, McAulay, for Liverpool. *Malabar*, McClure, for Persian Gulf—3. *Robert Quaghe*, Blomfield, for Liverpool—18. *High Landing*, steamer, for bues (with mail for England).

To Sail—Duchess of Clarence, for Liverpool, 1st, for Liverpool, on 10th Nov.; *Boyle*, for Tellicherry Cape, and London, on 18th Nov.; *Lady Penrhyn*, for Alipore, Cape, and London, on 18th Nov.; *Albion*, for Liverpool, on 20th Nov. *Hors of Malwa*, for Cape and London, on 23d Dec.

Freight to Great Britain (Nov. 10)—£4 6s per ton.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 4. The lady of F Sheppes, Esq., Bombay European regt., of a daughter.

8. At Deopore, the lady of Capt. C Davidson, of a daughter.

21. At Boroor, the lady of Capt. Geo. Rowley, of a daughter, still born.

25. At Poona, the lady of George Cole, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

27. At Bombay, the lady of H Collins, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter (since dead).

26. At Kikrah, the lady of Capt. Ogle, H M 4th L. Dragoon, of a daughter.

Oct 21. At Mombah, the lady of Capt. Stronge, Nizam's cavalry, of a daughter (since dead).

29. At Upper Colmah, the lady of Capt. Peter Dervanger, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Aug 28. At Hurule, Capt. F. H. Blismore, 17th regt. N I, aged 75.

Sept 1. At Depoolies, of liver complaint, Capt. R. W. Smith 23d N I, aged about 35.

2. At Porubunder, of fever, Major Anthony Seymour, commanding the 30th regt. N I.

11. At Tanmah, in his 35th year, Nathaniel Hornby, Esq., of the civil service.

13. At Belgaum, Capt. Arthur Mackworth, aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Gilbert.

— At Ahmednagar, Charles Scott, Esq., surgeon, Bombay establishment.

14. At Amersburgh, of fever, contracted on his route from Bombay Capt. W. A. Wroughton, of the 3d regt. N I.

19. At Severndroog Mr. H. B. Campbell late boat of the 1st or Grenadier regt., aged about 35.

23. In Bushire Roads, Mr. F. T. Hard, captain's clerk of H M brig of war *Euphrate*.

Oct 27. At Tanmah, Lieut. Henry Jackson, aged 22.

Lately. At the Maldives, Mr. David Bickerton, late chief officer of the schooner *Adonis* (recently wrecked).

— At Hurule, Major Simpson, 17th N I.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals—Sept 7. *Mary Ann*, Anderson from London.—Oct. 15. *Melroy*, Douglas, from London and Sicily.

Penang.

DEATHS.

Sept 8. Mr. John Reid, many years head clerk in the secretary's office on this island.

13. C. W. H. Wright, Esq. late master attendant and registrar of imports and exports aged 48.

Oct 5. J. Patullo, Esq., of the civil service.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals—Aug 27. *Isabelle*, from Penang.—31. *Betsy*, from Calcutta.—Sept 1. *Reform*, from Liverpool and Batavia.—2. *Fame*, from Manila. *Carven*, and *Smiley Castle*, both from Madras.—3. *Cornwall*, from Calcutta.—5. *Thomas Castle*, from Bombay. *Jane Brown* from Batavia.—9. *Ann Johnston*, from Greenock.—11. *Lady Charlotte*, from Batavia.—17. *Lord Louth*, from Bombay.—18. *Sophia*, and *David Clarke*, both from Madras.—19. *Duke of Lancaster*, and *Mary Somerset*, both from Calcutta.—20. *Shelton* from Madras.—21. *Collegewood*, from Calcutta.—22. *Severest*, from Borneo. *Tyler* from Liverpool.—23. *General Ayl* from Penang.—25. *African* from Sydney. *Alfred*, from Madras.—26. *Duke of Sussex*, from Penang. *Charmante*, from Calcutta.—30. *Fishme*, from Calcutta.—Oct 3. *Ann* from Madras.—7. *Jane*, from London.—9. *H M S Rose*, and *Arverne*, both from Malacca.—9. *Sophia* and *John Somerset*, both from Calcutta.—10. *Vanguard*, from Batavia.—14. *Spartan*, from Liverpool.—*Charles Furber*, from Madras.—15. *Emma Jane*, from Calcutta.—19. *Barnes*, from Madras.—20. *Water Watch*, from Calcutta.—22. *Hare* small wood, from Liverpool.—24. *H M S Hyacinth*, from Sydney, Aug 6th, and Batavia.—25. *Aberdeen* from Calcutta.—26. *Abercrombie Robinson*, from Calcutta.—27. *George the Fourth*, from Calcutta.—28. *Victory*, from Madras. *H M S Rose* from a cruise.—31. *Porth*, from Calcutta.—Nov 1. *Leopold Family*, from Madras. *Patrol King*, from

Bombay.—4. *Bombay Castle*, from Calcutta. *Thos*, from Manila.

Departures—Sept. 3. *Curran*, and *Trusty*, both for China.—4. *Bombay Castle*, and *Cornwall*, both for China.—5. *Fame*, for China.—6. *Thomas Castle*, and *Isabelle*, both for China.—12. *Reform*, *Jane Brown*, and *Lady Charlotte*, all for China.—15. *Fame*, for Manila. *Elizabeth*, for Bombay.—20. *Ann Johnston*, *Reform*, and *Robert Town*, *Lord Louth*, *Collegewood*, *Moravia*, and *Sophia*, all for China.—21. *Duke of Lancaster*, *Red Rover*, *Mary Somerset*, and *Spartan*, all for China.—23. *Collegewood* for China.—25. *General Ayl* for China.—27. *Alfred*, and *Duke of Sussex*, both for China.—28. *Charmante*, for China.—Oct. 10. *Lord Eldon* for London.—25. *Fangue*, 6th China.—26. *H M S Hyacinth*, for Madras.—27. *Platander*, for China. *Spartan*, for Spain.—29. *Arverne*, for London. *George the Fourth*, *Abercrombie Robinson*, and *Town* all for China.—Nov 1. *H M S Rose* for Penang.—4. *Porth*, for China.—5. *Victory*, for China.—7. *Tris*, for Liverpool.

Freight to London and Liverpool Nov 7.—Tin and Antimony Ore, £1 10s to £1 15s. per 30 cwt. Sugar £4 per 30 cwt. Coffee, £5 to £5 1s per 14 cwt. Pepper £1 10s to £2. per 16 cwt. measurement goods, £1 5s to £3 10s per 30 feet, Treasure, 1 per cent.

Batavia, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Oct 5. *Batavia*, from Rotterdam. *Children* from Sydney.—6. *Stramuss*, from London.—10. *St. Lawrence*, from New York.—10. *Swanmah*, and *Helen* both from Amsterdam.

Arrivals at Sourabaya.—Sept 20. *Macedonia*, and *Marquis Huntley*, both from Sydney.

Departures from ditto—Sept 28. *Cynthia*, for China.

Arrivals at Amoy.—Oct 1. *Coldstream*, from China for London.—4. *General Gascoyne*, from Liverpool.—5. *Atlas* from New York.—12. *Mt. nevus* from London.—14. *Thetis*, from London.—15. *General Palmer* and *Marys Camden*, both from London.—21. *Bonday*, from London.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals—Aug 4. *Valentia* from London.—6. *Bete* from Batavia.—1. previous to Aug 15. *Sunne* from Liverpool and Singapore. *Falcons*, *Barnes* from Liverpool. *Royal Admiral* and *Lady Nugent*, both from Samarang. *Comte de Lion*, and *Bar H. Papier*, both from Singapore. *Ernest* from Calcutta. *Bombay*, and *Good Success*, both from Bombay.—15. *Arab*, from Bombay.—16. *Guilford*, from Calcutta.—20. *Swatara*, from Calcutta.—23. *Falson*, *Overshott*, from Calcutta. *Harculeus*, from Batavia and Manila.—26. *Premier* from Madras. *Apnea*, from Manila.—30. *Royal George*, from Sourabaya and Sydney. *Statenland*, from Sourabaya. *Frank*, from Manila. *William Wilson*, from Calcutta.—31. *Agnes*, from Calcutta.—Sept 1. *Mary Bibby*, from Madras. *Lord Amherst* from Sydney and Sourabaya. *Ann Lockerty*, from Calcutta.—3. *Urania*, from Bombay.—4. *Helios* from Dublin. *Eliza Stewart*, from London. *Fort William*, and *Lord Cornwall*, both from Calcutta. *Columbia*, and *Marys*, both from Bombay.—7. *Robinson*, from Calcutta.—13. *Herriot*, from Sourabaya. *Elizabeth*, from Singapore.—15. *Trusty*, from London and Singapore. *Atlas* from Calcutta.—16. *Arab* and *General*, both from Singapore. *Smiley Castle*, and *Cornwall* both from Madras.—16. *Lady of the Lake*, from Sourabaya. *Fame*, from Calcutta.—17. *Cornwall*, from Calcutta.—20. *Jardine* (steamer), from Aberdeen.—25. *John O'Connell*, from Batavia.—Oct 2. *Thomas Castle*, from Bombay and Singapore. *Emma Eugenia*, from Sydney and Batavia.—11. *Jessie*, from Liverpool.—13. *Alexander Barrington*, from London.

Departures—July 24. *Funchal*, for London.—Aug 11. *Ruby*, for Manila. *H M S. Raleigh* for

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Bombay Island.—14. *Edenburgh*, for Bombay.—15. *Palmer*, for Manila.—16. *Coromandel*, for Bombay.—17. *Ann Roberts*, for London.—17. *Calcutta*, for London.—18. *Palmer*, for Manila.—18. *Merr*, for Calcutta; *Frank*, for Liverpool.—18. *Juliet*, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Sept. 8).—£5. to £5. 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, in large ships. £4. to £5. 6s. per Co's ton of 9 cwt. tea.—(Oct. 13). Exceedingly scarce.

MARRIAGE

Aug. 27. At Macao, Mr Robert Edwards to Miss Mary Bryan.

DEATHS

Aug. 31. At Whampoa, Capt Robert Pattison, late of the ship *Columba*.

At Canton, John Watson, Esq., of the firm of Messrs James Goddard and Co., of Canton.

Later. On board the *Gallardon*, on the passage to China, Mrs. Stoue.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING

Arrivals—Aug. 4. *African*, from Mauritius and Hobart Town.—11. *Adelaide*, from Hobart Town.—12. *William Harris*, from London.—17. *Hind*, from Launceston.—19. *Navarro*, from Launceston. *Swan*, and *New York Packet*, both from Hobart Town.—Sept. 6. *Mary*, from London.—Hove, from Dublin, (cargo, from London (with female emigrants). *Jane Goodie*, from Rio and Hobart Town.

Departures—Aug. 6. *Blackbird*, for New Zealand.—11. *Industry*, for ditto.—16. *African*, for Madras.—20. *Westmoreland*, for Portland Bay.—21. *Portside*, for Bay of Islands.

BIRTHS

July 23. At Sutton Forest, the lady of the Rev J. Vincent, chaplain, of a daughter.

Aug. 6. Mrs Wm Wyatt, of a daughter.
15. At Sydney, the lady of S. A. Salting, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

July 20. At Campbell Town, James O'Brien Croker, Esq., to Isabella, second daughter of the Rev Thomas Reddall.

Aug. 13. At Sydney, James Lowe, Esq., of Sydney Valley, Bathurst, to Miss Wood, of Sydney.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—Sept. 8. *Chalcidony*, from Boston and Cape.—11. *Swan*, from Sydney. *Freemantle*, from London and Bahia. *Watchless* and *Brinsford*, both from Twofold Bay.—15. *Caroo*, from Boston.—17. *Caroline*, from Mauritius. *Ada Iside*, from Sydney.—20. *Aquella*, from Sydney.—Oct. 6. *Richard Walker*, from Liverpool.

Departures from ditto.—Sept. 22. *Chalcidony*, and *Norfolk*, both for Sydney. *Brassi Poot*, for New Zealand; *Brinsford*, for Twofold Bay.—27. *John*, *Rubens*, and *Caroo*, all for Sydney.—28. *Tanner*, for George Town.

BIRTH

Sept. 21. At Hobart Town, Mrs Cartwright, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

Aug. 27. At Outlands, J. H. Harrison, Esq., of Hawkhurst, in Kent, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late H. C. Baker, Esq., of South Pether-ton, Somerset.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals—Oct. 29. H. M. S. *Andromache*, from a cruise.—Nov. 1. *Elizabeth*, from Bristol.—2. *Mars*, from Marseilles.—7. *Janet*, from London. *Heruorth*, from Madras. *Warburton*, from St Helena. *Ulysse*, from Cape.—25. *Edna*, from London.—*Emerald*, from Liverpool and Marseilles. *Malabar*, from Greenock.

Departure—Nov. 1. H. M. S. *W. J.*, for Madras.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals—Nov. 15. *Friend Good Will*, from Douglas (Isle of Man).—20. *Janet*, from Greenock.—21. *Lord Hobart*, from St Helena.—22. *Buckingham*, from London.—27. *Elizabeth*, from St Helena.—28. *Mary and Ann*, from St Helena.—Dec. 2. *Egyptian*, from London.—9. *La Belle Alliance*, from London.—13. *Coromandel*, and *Duke of Argyll*, both from London.—15. *Cerveny*, from London.—14. H. M. S. *Jupiter*, from England.

Departures—Nov. 12. *Derision*, for Calcutta.—13. *Fred William Boninck*, for Sydney.—14. *Buffon*, for Bombay. *Giraffe*, for Swan River.—22. *Brinsford*, for Manila.—26. *Integrity*, for Sydney. *Orion*, for Mauritius.—27. *St Helena*, for Mauritius.—Dec. 10. *Janet*, for Hobart Town and Sydney.—21. *Olympus*, for Batavia. H. M. S. *Jupiter*, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS

Dec. 16. At Cape Town, the lady of J. D. Glegg, Esq., Madras civil service, of a daughter.

18. At Protea, Cape Town, the lady of George F. Brown, Esq., Bengal C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

Nov. 19. The Rev James J. Beck, A. M., of Tygerberg, to Catherine, eldest daughter of W. Proctor, Esq.

Dec. 10. At Wynberg, Robert Trotter, Esq., Bengal civil service, to Isabella Jane, second daughter of Joseph Hare, Esq.

14. At Cape Town, Mr John Dorrford, chief officer of the *La Belle Alliance*, to Miss Julia Fisher.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, February 3

A special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

COMPENSATION TO MARITIME OFFICERS

The Minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W S Clarke, Esq) said, I have now the honour to acquaint the Proprietors, that this Court is specially summoned for the purpose of considering a minute of the Court of Directors, prepared in reference to the resolution of the General Court of the 16th of December 1835, regarding the claims of the maritime officers excluded from the plan of compensation, in consequence of their having been out of the service more than five years previously to August 1833, which shall now be read

The clerk then read the following minute.—

"General Court of Directors Jan 20, 1836
The Court of Directors have proceeded to take into consideration the reference from the General Court of the 16th December, regarding the claims of the maritime officers excluded from the plan of compensation in consequence of their having been out of service more than five years previously to the 28th August 1833.

"The General Court of the 20th August 1834, expressly restricted the compensation to such commanders and officers as had been in the service within that period. The Board of Commissioners on sanctioning the plan of the General Court with modifications, enjoined the same restriction in terms even more pointed than those which the General Court had used. The President in his letter dated 12th November 1834, directed 'the compensation, whether pension or gratuity, to be given to such commanders and officers only as had been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to the 28th August, 1833, and added, 'that the General Court had not specified that every claimant should be required to subscribe to a declaration to the effect that he had not, previously to August 1833, quitted the service of the Company for the purpose either of retiring from it, or of following any other pursuit.

"Acting unremittently in accordance with the instructions so given by the General Court under the control of the Board, the Court of Directors had no alternative but to limit the benefit of the plan to those whose period of service brought them within the prescribed term, and who could declare that they would again have gone to sea in the Company's service had it not been annihilated. The only cases of a special nature which the Court of Directors felt themselves at liberty to consider, were those in which doubts might be fairly entertained whether, upon a liberal view of the spirit of the resolution, the claimants, although excluded by the letter of the rule, should not be considered as having been in the service within the restricted time.

"Reference had been made in the course of the late discussion to the third clause of the resolution of the General Court, and to the last paragraph of the President's letter of the 19th of November, 1834, before mentioned, for the purpose of shewing that special cases were within the contemplation of the Proprietors, but that clause relates to additional compensation to commanders and officers who came within the general plan, and has been so acted upon in the cases of commanders and

officers of the Company's ships, under contract. The clause is as follows—

"That in addition to the foregoing scale of compensation to the maritime officers of the Company, this Court recommends that the commanders and officers of those ships whose contracts with the Company are unexpired, be reasonably compensated for the non performance of the remaining voyages, and that it be recommended to the Court of Directors to give such additional allowance as may be deemed reasonable, to those parties who may be considered specially entitled thereto, and to submit the same to the General Court."

"That the clause now quoted was not intended to apply to the commanders and officers who were excluded by the rule of time will be evident, when it is recollected that upon the day on which the plan of the General Court was finally discussed, a letter addressed to the Court of Proprietors by the officers of the service excluded from compensation, was read, protesting against that part of the measure proposed for the adoption of the Court, which limited the remedy to officers employed since August 1833, and observing 'that is a final measure it is partial in its effect, inasmuch as it limited compensation to those maritime servants who had had the good fortune to be employed since August 1833.'

"The General Court having, however, now passed a resolution in the following terms:—'That the Court of Directors be requested to take into consideration an Report upon the claims and cases of those who are out of the office whose interests are affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, and whom the directors may be of opinion are, under the special and particular circumstances of their cases, entitled to compensation by way of pension or gratuity, although they may not have been in the actual service of the Company for five years previous to the 28th August 1833, the directors in considering and reporting upon such cases, to have regard to the 7th section of the Act 3d and 4th William IV. cap 84, and not to hold themselves bound by the rule of time alleged to have been adopted by the Court of Proprietors as necessary to have been adhered to in awarding pensions or gratuities under such resolution.

The Court of Directors feel it necessary to call the particular attention of the proprietors to the Court's resolution of the 1st of July 1835 proposing that pensions upon the scale of those allowed by the regulations of the Proprietors should be granted, not in the shape of compensation for prospective losses but as the means of subsistence to such of the excluded claimants as were in straitened circumstances, and the Court now submit their decided opinion that this is the only mode in which under existing circumstances, relief can, with propriety, be awarded. Should it be the pleasure of the General Court to adopt this opinion, it will be the duty of the Court of Directors to apply to the Board of Commissioners to reconsider the decision which they have passed, and to sanction the Court's proposal to the full extent.

"But the Court of Directors consider it to be their duty to add that whilst they are sincerely anxious that such a measure of relief should be adopted in favour of those of the excluded officers who are in straitened circumstances, they cannot be any parties to an extension of the plan of compensation, and they are further of opinion, that if the plan should be extended, either by an enlargement of the rule of time or by its total abrogation it will not be possible, consistently with what has already been done by the General Court, to deny compensation to any of those who, coming within the new rule, might subscribe the declaration."

The *Chairman* then moved, "that this Court do concur in the opinion of the Court of Directors, as expressed in the minute now submitted for their consideration."

The *Deputy Chairman* (J R Carnac, Esq) seconded the motion.

Mr. Sweet said, he believed it was generally known that it was his intention to submit a proposition to this court by way of amendment to the motion which had proceeded from the Court of Directors. In doing so, it would appear that he differed entirely from the Court of Directors; but he hoped that it would not, on that account, be supposed that he did not entertain the highest possible respect for that body; and he trusted that they would do him the same justice, in believing that he was not acting, in pursuing the course which he deemed it necessary to adopt, from improper motives, as he was ready to concede to them, with respect to the line of conduct which they had deemed it advisable to follow. (*Hear, hear!*) He confessed that he was quite surprised at the tone and tendency of the proposition which had been laid before them by the Court of Directors. The proposition now submitted to the court, involved a decided non-compliance with the recent resolution of the proprietors, and it appeared evident to him that the executive body were completely in error as to the intention of the Board of Control. So far from special cases not having been contemplated—so far from the Board of Control intending to confine pensions and gratuities to those persons who had been in the service within five years preceeding Aug 1833,—he thought that it was as clear as the sun at noon day that a distinct allowance was made by the Board of Control for special cases. With respect to the resolutions of the General Court of the 20th of August 1834, he must, of course, leave their interpretation to the gentleman who moved them. But he might be allowed to quote the interpretation put upon those resolutions by the excellent individual who was at the time, President of the Board of Control which ought to have considerable weight with the court. It was the opinion of that gentleman, that the resolutions of the Court of Proprietors did include persons whose cases were not before provided for. Lord Glenelg, then Mr C Grant, stated, that he considered that there were certain persons whose interests were affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, and who, therefore, came within the description of "special cases." It had been argued, that the third clause of the resolutions of the court of the 20th of August, referred only to those officers who had been previously mentioned, and that the term "additional" applied to them and to them alone. But, let the proprietors mark what was the conduct of the Board of Control when the resolutions were sent up to that body. The Board, on that occasion, actually called for an estimate of the probable amount of annuities and gratuities that would be granted under the

head of special cases, which had previously been passed over. Well, then, the expenditure on account of ships under contract by the Company was set down at £120,000, which, added to a provision for widows, children, and special cases, not previously included, formed an estimate, under the Act of Parliament, of about £200,000. It was perfectly clear, therefore, that special cases were contemplated by the Court of Directors, by the Court of Proprietors, and by the Board of Control (*Hear, hear!*) Nay, more, the third resolution of the Court of Proprietors called on the Court of Directors to consider this very point, and indicated the species of cases which called for revision. Mr C Grant, also, when he came to confirm those resolutions, with certain modifications, expressed himself thus — "With respect to the third resolution of the Court of Proprietors, (relating, said Mr. Sweet to special cases) "as the Court of Directors may wish to review the cases comprised in that resolution, in reference to the settlement sanctioned in this letter, the Board do not express any opinion on the subject at present." It was plain, therefore, that the right of entering on the consideration of special cases was recognized by the terms of the third resolution,—by the estimate framed by the Court of Directors, in compliance with the application of the Board of Control—and by the letter of Mr C Grant (*Hear, hear!*) It was most evident, looking at these three points, that special cases were contemplated, and he would leave it to the Court of Proprietors to say, whether the reasons he had adduced did not fully bear out that conclusion? (*Hear, hear!*) On a former occasion, the Court of Directors were specifically called upon to report to the proprietors on special cases. Why he asked, had not that been done? Was it a matter of difficulty? Was it not a proper course? The Court of Proprietors did not take upon themselves to point out special cases, but they threw it back on the directors to say, upon inquiry, what gave a right to individuals, not coming within the specified time, to make a just and equitable claim for compensation. In his opinion, there was no difficulty in the matter. As he viewed the question, he contended, that if a man were able to prove, *bona fide*, that he had been injured by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, and was not engaged in business, that man, he conceived, under the terms of the Act of Parliament, was entitled to relief, his being a special case. The proposition which he meant to come to was this—that, according to the terms of the Act of Parliament, and according to the interpretation put upon it, by, if not absolutely the framer, yet certainly the expounder of the Act, all persons whose

interests were injuriously affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, and who were anxious, when that trade was given up, to remain in the service, came within the meaning of special cases, under the Act, and had a just claim for relief (*Hear, hear!*) The directors seemed to have an idea of what ought to be given to excluded officers, and they again adverted in their minute to the Poplar Fund which formed a part of their original plan. It had been proposed that parties should be provided for out of that fund without reference to sickness. That proposition was founded on a feeling of charity and benevolence. But, he believed, that, if officers were told that they should be relieved, on the ground of kindly and generous feeling but that their right to demand compensation would not be admitted, they would conceive themselves to be placed in a situation to which they would by no means like to submit. He was anxious that some mode should be devised in granting pensions to the individuals now claiming, that might remove certain difficulties which stood in the way and that would prevent a collision (he did not mean to use the word offensively) between the Court of Proprietors and the Court of Directors. He, however, under every circumstance, would stand on the right which those officers had to compensation. Those meritorious individuals might say, "Our interests have been injured for the welfare of the Company, nay for the good of the nation and for the benefit of the natives of India. This ought not to be so, and we claim remuneration. We are not in any business—we had no wish to leave the service—and we ask temperately but firmly, for a just compensation (*Hear, hear!*) Unless those individuals could fairly shew that they had been injured by the discontinuance of the Company's trade not one shilling would be award to them, but, if they proved satisfactorily that they had sustained injury, then he conceived that they ought to be properly compensated (*Hear, hear!*) He should now propose his resolution a copy of which he had sent in to the secretary. The hon. proprietor then moved, "That all the words after the word 'that be omitted for the purpose of inserting the following:—' In the opinion of this court the case of every commander and officer heretofore employed by or under the Company in their maritime service, who will make a declaration (which, Mr. Sweet observed was now, in some cases, equivalent to an oath) that he had not abandoned the service nor engaged in business, and that his interest has been affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade (agreeably to the 7th section of the act of 3 and 4 of William IV, cap 85), is such a special case as entitles a commander or

officer to a pension or gratuity, notwithstanding he may not have been actually in the service of the Company within five years antecedent to the 28th of August 1833. And that the Court of Directors be requested to grant pensions or gratuities to special cases in conformity with the foregoing declaration, according to the scale, and from the period heretofore granted to other commanders and officers, their widows and children, subject to a reduction of one fourth of the amount thereof."

Colonel L. Stanhope seconded the amendment.

Mr. Weeding said he very much regretted that he was again compelled to address the court on the subject. He certainly should vote for the proposition of the hon. proprietor, which did not, however, in his opinion, fully meet the case, and an alteration in which he meant presently to suggest. It did appear to him that special cases had, throughout the whole of these transactions, been contemplated and he thought he could shew that such was the case, not only in the opinion of that court, but even in the opinion of the Court of Directors, and of the principal parties who were engaged in negotiating the business. In order to understand the matter correctly, he must trouble the proprietors to go back a little,—so far as the 3d of May 1833,—when a resolution, proposed by the late Sir John Malcolm, met with the concurrence of a great majority of that court and of the Court of Directors. He would call their attention to the fourth clause of that resolution requesting them to bear in mind, that, by agreeing to the resolution in question, they, as a commercial body, gave up all their property on certain specified conditions. He wished this point to be particularly noticed by those who did not take any part in the discussions which occurred on that occasion. He did so, because the argument used over and over again by those who opposed the claims of the excluded officers, was that, if their demand were acceded to it would have the effect of taking money from the natives of India,—of profusely taking it,—in order to bestow it on these claimants. Now he would say and he would prove, that the natives of India had no right whatever to complain (*Hear, hear!*) The necessary funds would come out of the Company's commercial property, which they had given up on certain conditions—one of which conditions, as contained in the fourth clause of the resolution of the 3d of May, was, "that a sufficient power be retained over the commercial assets to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company, and ultimately to the Board, for their confirmation, a plan for making suitable provision for outstanding commercial obli-

gations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants of the Company as may be affected by the proposed arrangements" (*Hear, hear!*) Well that was one of the conditions on which their commercial property was given up. It was to be held in trust, in order, amongst other things, that compensation might be made to such individuals as were injured by the proposed arrangements. He would say then, a truce to those arguments which proceeded on the principle, that, in compensating those officers, they were taking money from the natives of India. It was a complete fallacy. Here they had the argument of the Court of Directors themselves, with respect to the ample amount of the Company's funds for it had been stated by them that they had property more than enough to purchase an annuity of £630,000 in the 3 per cent consols. They had since affirmed that statement, because they perceived in ascertaining that £11,000,000 might be realized by their assets. They had thus confirmed all his reasoning and all his arguments, and he trusted that the proprietors would not allow themselves to be imposed upon by any undue compromise with reference to the agreement which had been entered into when they surrendered their property. His Majesty's government were decidedly pledged to that agreement. Mr C. Grant in his letter of the 27th of May 1833 to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, thus expressed himself:—"To the proposition contained in the fourth suggestion namely, 'that a sufficient power be retained over the commercial assets to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company, and ultimately to the Board, for their confirmation, a plan for making suitable provision for outstanding commercial obligations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants of the Company as may be affected by the proposed arrangements, His Majesty's ministers although not aware of any peculiar occasion for its adoption, see no reason to object.' If this were so (as he conceived that he had proved it to be), then he had cleared away much of the difficulty which arose from the argument incorrectly advanced, that money was to be abstracted from the pockets of the people of India to meet those claims. As he had before stated, he was exceedingly sorry to be called on to vote again on this question in consequence of the course taken by the Court of Directors. The resolutions of the 13th of August 1834, which were confirmed by the ballot on the 20th of August, sufficiently explained the views and wishes of the Court of Proprietors, but the Directors seemed to have acted on a misconception or misconstruction of them. He deemed it necessary that those resolutions

should be understood a little more clearly, because many individuals in that court did not refer to them at all. Of these resolutions, which were agreed to on the 13th of August 1834 and confirmed by ballot on the 20th of the same month, one was declaratory. It set forth, "that in the opinion of this court it was the intention of the East India Company evinced by the terms of the compromise which they entered into with His Majesty's government and which had been confirmed by Parliament that the maritime officers of the Company, who had served, or were serving in ships owned or chartered by the said Company and had not abandoned the service, should be justly and liberally compensated in consequence of the interest of such officers being affected by the entire discontinuance of the East India Company's trade. Here provision was evidently made for all officers whose interests might be affected. The resolution then referred to 'the compensation to be given to all commanders and officers who have been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to the 23th of August 1833. The individuals thus situated were to receive a proportionate gratuity without reservation and justly as a matter of course. If a gentleman had not been in the Company's service within the five years specified, then he had not this direct and positive claim which in the other alternative he undoubtedly would have, but this did not shut out special cases which were matters for investigation. The list of these resolutions ran thus:—"That in addition to the foregoing scale of compensation to maritime officers of the Company this court recommends that the commanders and officers of those ships whose contracts with the Company are unexpired be reasonably compensated for non performance of the remaining voyages and that it be recommended to the Court of Directors to make such additional allowance as may be deemed reasonable to the commanders and officers of their own ships, and to any other commanders and officers who may be considered specially entitled thereto, and to submit the same to this court. Now looking to the words *specially entitled*,' which occurred in this resolution it would appear from the line of conduct adopted by the Court of Directors that they had woefully mis-constructed its meaning. That resolution contemplated something beyond a remuneration to those who had been in the Company's service within five years before August 1833. Its operation was not confined to individuals employed in the five years antecedent to 1833. About these there could be no question whatever. They were mentioned, as it were, by name. No—the resolution referred to gentlemen who had not been

employed within the specified period, but whose claims ought nevertheless to be considered as coming under the head of special cases. Now, how was he to prove this? He thought he should be able to prove it, even to the satisfaction of the gentleman on his left (Mr Melville we believe) whom he was happy to see again in that court,—who, he had reason to suppose, had had a great share in the deliberations of the Court of Directors—and whose name was appended to many of the calculations on this subject. He had given evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed to inquire into this question in 1835 and he begged leave to read his answer to one of the questions put to him. The question was ‘Is this rule acted on as the concurrent act of the directors and the proprietors?’ Alluding to the rule as to time. The answer was, With respect to the Court of Proprietors one of their resolutions provided for *special cases*, but the Board of Commissioners by their letter of the 12th of November 1835 confined the compensation to persons who had been employed within five years antecedently to August 1833. But after deliberation Mr C Grant in his answer to a question put to him before the Committee of the House of Commons gave a different interpretation of his views on this subject. What did he say in that answer? Why he declared in so many words that special cases were not to be excluded. If they looked to question 197, which related to that part of the letter of the 12th of November 1834 which set forth ‘that the compensation whether pension or gratuity to be given to such commanders and officers, only as have been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to the 28th of August 1833’ they would find that Mr C Grant was asked ‘Did you contemplate special cases?’ and his answer was, ‘I do not say that I meant to exclude all special cases. Now, *exceptio probat regulam* and the very admission that some cases might be excepted, proved the intention of instituting an inquiry into all claims that might be made. After their own special adviser had stated his feeling as to the object of one of the resolutions—and after the President of the Board of Control had made such a declaration—how could the Court of Directors turn round and say that they were not called upon to consider special cases? In point of fact, the Court of Directors ought not to have entered into any reasoning on a matter of this kind, the feeling of the Court of Proprietors having been clearly manifested on the subject, but, unfortunately, that feeling had been misinterpreted. Justice ought to have been done at once. They ought not to have proceeded so tar-

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dily. Prompt proceedings would not only have been more satisfactory to the court but would have greatly ministered to the comforts of those whose interests were at stake. A question had been asked, whether it was intended only to compensate commanders of ships with unexpired contracts, and not officers? He understood that the latter were not to be compensated. This also the directors had done in opposition to the third resolution of the General Court of the 13th and 20th of August, 1834, which distinctly recognised the claims of commanders and officers of ships ‘whose contracts with the Company are unexpired.’ But the directors turned round and said, ‘There is no vested interest in officers, but only in commanders. What vested interest had they? Why their tonnage, of which they were deprived! But he would ask, ‘did the captains alone sustain injury? Assuredly not, and yet they gave special compensation to the commanders on account of tonnage, but, as to the officers who had also suffered, when they sought relief they were refused although they were equally well entitled to it (*Heu heu!*)’

The *Chairman*—I beg leave to call the hon. proprietors attention to the resolution of the General Court of the 20th of November 1834 which approved of the proceedings of the directors on this very point. That resolution set forth—“That this court concurs in opinion with the Court of Directors as expressed in their minute of the 19th instant regarding the compensation to commanders of ships whose contracts are unexpired and to the commanders and officers of the Company’s own ships.”

Mr *Wadding* said he was quite aware of that resolution. He knew that the Court of Proprietors did approve of the proceeding to which he had adverted. He also knew the power which the directors had in that court and how extremely difficult it was to resist that power when the executive body recommended any measure because their character naturally carried great weight with it, and disposed individuals to consider favourably whatever had the sanction of their recommendation. But at the time that the proprietors approved of the measure adopted by the Court of Directors with respect to the officers of ships whose contracts were unexpired, they did not recollect that it was contrary to a previous resolution. It was not however, out of the power of that court to retrace its steps and do justice to those officers. They ought to act on the reason of the thing, and to award a fair compensation. He should, in justice to the late President of the Board of Control, read that part of his letter of the 12th of November 1834, (2 F)

which supported his (Mr Weeding's) view of this question. The paragraph to which he was about to refer, related to the third resolution of the 14th and 20th of August—a resolution which clearly recognised the claims of these officers. Mr C Grant said, "with respect to the third resolution of the proprietors as the Court of Directors may wish to review the cases comprised in that resolution in reference to the settlement sanctioned in this letter, the Board do not express any opinion on the subject at present" thus leaving the matter completely open to inquiry. Now, in his opinion, all special cases ought, first of all, to be laid before that court, and, he must say, that the directors were far too fond of going to the Board of Control, like school boys, on all occasions, and asking advice when they ought to apply to the Court of Proprietors (*Hear, hear!*). Why did he say this? Because special cases could be more properly investigated here than by the Board of Control, who might often act upon hasty and imperfect views. He had upon a former occasion, alluded to a special case of very great hardship which had been disposed of in a very summary, and, he would say unjust manner by the Board of Control. He adverted to the claim of a child whose father had died in the Company's service but because the child was born one month after its parent's death, the claim was rejected by the board. Here was a special case which if it had been brought before the court and had been properly worked up, must have succeeded. The plan of compensation as modified by the Board of Control, stated "No widow to be entitled to a pension who was not married previously to the 28th of August 1833 nor any child whose parents were not married previously to the same date. The father, in this case, had been married for a considerable time—he died within five months after he left England—and the child was born one month after his death. The decision, therefore, of the Board of Control was a very great hardship on this child. The claim of the child formed one of those special cases which were well worthy the notice of the court coming as it did, barely within the pale of the resolution agreed to by the proprietors. He should no longer trespass on the time of the court, having satisfactorily removed the monstrous error that money was to be taken from the pockets of the people of India to meet the demands of those officers. He contended, that the payment would come out of their commercial assets. The Company had chosen to abandon their commercial functions, and to give up all their property. But they had only done so on the conditions which he had very clearly pointed out. Under

these circumstances, then, let the court hear nothing more upon that head. He thought that he had said enough to satisfy every unprejudiced mind, that these officers had an honourable claim for compensation, and he would cry shame on any man, who would assert that they were called on to levy money on the people of India to meet these just demands. The people of India had derived great benefit and profit from the exertions of these individuals, and he was convinced, that if they were called on to assist in affording the means of compensation, they would not object to it. He should now say one word with respect to the amendment. He did not agree in that part of it which called on the claimant to declare that he had not engaged in business. He knew several men who had been in the king's employ and who were pensioned by the king's government, but whose pensions were so small that they were obliged to eke out their income by applying to some sort of business. In the same way, one of the Company's maritime officers might, while waiting for employment, endeavour to strengthen his resources by applying himself to trade. If the claimant were called on to declare,

that he had not relinquished the service for the purpose of following a trade or profession, he would agree to it, but to exclude a man merely because he had been engaged in trade when out of employment, was making the rule too narrow. There was another portion of the amendment to which, as far as he was concerned, he would not be a party. He alluded to that part of it which provided that these claimants should take one fourth less than had been already granted to others. Why should they be placed in a worse situation than their brother officers? He hoped that the Court of Directors would step in and award to them the same compensation and on the same terms, that had been granted to others. He merely wished the Court to do what was fair and just (*Hear, hear!*).

Mr Robinson, M P for Worcester, said he was much gratified that this subject was now brought before the Court of Proprietors in such a shape as was likely to lead to a satisfactory conclusion. He was at a loss to know what argument could be brought against the reasoning of the hon mover, and of the hon proprietor who had just sat down. No answer had been given to the statements made at the last court, neither did he think that any answer could be given to them. He was astonished, notwithstanding the respect which he entertained for the Court of Directors, collectively and individually, that they should have laid before the proprietors such a minute as they had prepared, because it was altogether distinct from

the resolution agreed to at the last General Court. The minute, stripped of its superfluous matter, came merely to this, that the Court of Directors fell back on their unfortunate rule of five years, and would not depart from it. He did not complain of this rule of time having been adopted, but he contended, that it should be only laid down as *prima facie* evidence that officers had abandoned the service. It was necessary that the Court of Directors should come to some resolution of the kind, seeing that the number of cases was very great, and that by laying down a particular rule the labour of investigating the whole of these cases would be avoided. Therefore they adopted the rule of five years as *prima facie* evidence of an abandonment of the Company's service. To this, he repeated he did not object, provided the officers who did not mean to abandon the service though they had not been employed within the prescribed time were allowed to come in with their special cases, and were suffered to shew that they had not willingly relinquished the Company's service, and that their interests had been injuriously affected by the new arrangements. He had over and over again said, that there was no way of travelling out of this plain case—namely, that every officer, though without the rule of time, whose interests had been injuriously affected by the change in the Company's system had not only an equitable but a legal right to demand compensation. He contended that every officer who could shew (and he certainly was bound to shew) that he had not abandoned the service was entitled to remuneration. What proof would be deemed necessary for that purpose, was a matter of some difficulty. But in his opinion a solemn declaration which, as the hon. mover had well observed, was tantamount to an oath in many cases, ought to be sufficient to entitle a claimant to compensation under the act of Parliament. It was impossible to suppose that the Court of Directors could have any other object save that of doing justice to all parties (*Hear, hear!*) The proprietors did not differ with them on that ground. He believed that both that Court and the Court of Directors felt every disposition to do what was right. The obstacle which the proprietors had to contend with was, as he had stated on a former occasion the difficulty of getting the Court of Directors to give up their resolution. He knew very well how difficult it was to induce any individual to reconsider his opinion. But he would ask, how could the Court of Directors justify the rigid application of an arbitrary rule, in opposition to the spirit, if not the letter of the act of Parliament—in opposition to the expressed opinion of a committee of the House of Com-

mons—in opposition to the sentiments of Lord Glenelg—and lastly, in opposition to a resolution of that court? (*Hear, hear!*) The directors could not, under these circumstances, think that the proprietors were calling on them unfairly to reconsider their opinion (*Hear, hear!*) The latter part of the minute invited them to take a certain course, with reference to the Poplar fund, which the directors recommended, and it stated, that, if the proprietors agreed with the Court of Directors application would be made to carry that proposition into effect, but that if, on the other hand, they disagreed with the Court of Directors the latter would not recede from the rule of time. This appeared to him to be rather peremptory. He agreed with the hon. proprietor who had last spoken, that it would be a great hardship to exclude claimants merely because they had engaged in trade. Many officers who harboured no design of abandoning the service, might have found it absolutely necessary for the support of their families, to take some other employment temporarily. Now, if it were said that because a man traded for a short time, under such circumstances, he should be precluded from the compensation which was afforded to others, it would, he conceived, be extremely unjust. He was of opinion, as he had said before, that all officers who were ready to make a solemn declaration that they had not abandoned the service—who were willing to adopt that test in order to shew that they meant to do nothing but what was correct—ought to come in under the act of Parliament. Now as to the means of doing an act, the justice of which, he thought, was quite evident,—if the directors had told them (as indeed they had been told), that the funds available for this purpose had been already applied, he would at once deny the fact, because no fund had been specially set apart to meet those claims. In truth, these officers had under the act of Parliament a decided claim on the whole of the Company's assets, and if the directors had profusely expended those funds on a portion of their maritime officers he would affirm that they had no right to have done so, until all the other cases were considered and decided on (*Hear, hear!*) He would further contend, that the dividends on the Company's stock became liable to meet these claims, if it were necessary (*Cries of "No, no!"*) He was certain, however, that no such necessity existed. He believed that there were ample funds for the payment of those claims, and, after the very handsome manner in which the other maritime officers and the Company's civil servants had been compensated (he would say profusely compensated), it would be some-

thing too much for the directors coolly to observe, "It is very true, these applicants have a fair claim, but we have no funds to liquidate it." He felt it his duty, at the close of the last session of Parliament, to give notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the purpose of explaining the 7th clause of the new Charter Act, in order to meet the cases of individuals, who seemed now to be excluded from relief. And why had he done so? Simply from a conviction that there were persons amongst the unsuccessful applicants, who could put forward claims even stronger than those which had already been favourably responded to (*Hear, hear!*) He had no hesitation in saying, looking at the cases which had been laid before him, that the claims of many officers who were now receiving pensions from the Company, were infinitely less strong than those of the individuals who were at present calling for a fair measure of justice (*Hear, hear!*) Therefore that simple fact alone would fully justify him in calling on the directors to reconsider their opinion. Could it be supposed that the present Board of Control would reject a proposition which had been twice considered by the Court of Directors—which had been sanctioned by a great majority of the proprietors, and which had been unanimously acquiesced in by a committee of the House of Commons? Could it be imagined for a moment that the Board of Control would disagree from an opinion thus strongly expressed? He firmly believed that they would not. If they did disagree then he would say that it would be stretching the prerogative of that body a great deal too far (*hear, hear!*), and it would become necessary to take the opinion of Parliament on the subject (*Hear, hear!*) That, however, was a step which ought to be avoided, if possible, for the Court of Proprietors were the persons the most proper to judge in a case of this nature (*Hear, hear!*) Yes, this was precisely the species of question on which they were best able to judge. It was for them to do justice to those meritorious men, through whom not the Company only, but the country at large had received so much benefit (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Proprietors were themselves the fittest judges of the best and fairest mode of treating those highly respectable officers. Now as this was one of the last acts connected with winding up the affairs of the Company under the new charter, he would ask the Court of Directors, could they—looking to the means in their possession, and looking to the character of this great Company—could they possibly reject those honest claims? (*Hear, hear!*) He told the officers distinctly, when they applied to him, that they were bound fully to establish

and make out their respective cases. In other words, he stated to them, that they ought to make a solemn declaration, that they were thrown out of employment by the occurrence of circumstances over which they had no control. He would say, that every one of those men who could honestly make such a declaration were entitled to compensation—were entitled, he would contend, to equal compensation with the other officers whose cases had been favourably disposed of. Those who had abandoned the service wilfully, and did not mean to return to it, of course were not entitled to compensation, because their cases did not come under the 7th clause of the act of Parliament, and there was an end of them. Now, he would say one word as to the proposal made by the Court of Directors, prefacing his observation by expressing his entire belief that the proposition originated in the best and purest motives (*Hear, hear!*) The Directors saw that those officers had claims that could not be overlooked, and then came this proposition, which, though kindly meant, was not he conceived, a very judicious one. The directors said in effect "We will not give these officers what they ask on the score of justice, but we will relieve them on the ground of charity. Now he, for one did not approve of this mode of proceeding. If the claim of those officers were good let it be met on the ground of justice not of charity (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped that he would hear from the chairman of the Court of Directors that they were cordially willing to reconsider the decision to which they had, as he thought, unfortunately come, without any idea of doing wrong (*Hear, hear!*) They might have done right in adopting that rule of time, but it appeared to him that they applied it too rigorously. The Court of Proprietors were not, however, bound by the opinion of the directors, and therefore they fell back on their own resolution, which called for the consideration of special cases. He hoped, therefore, that the directors would investigate these cases, independent of the rule of time. He thought that the Board of Control would coincide with them, and would attend to their representation, if they declared that there were many officers injuriously affected by the rule, whose cases, being of a special nature, ought to be considered. He was convinced that they would yield to such a statement, and thus the question might be satisfactorily settled (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr *Weeding* inquired whether the mover and seconder were willing to alter the amendment as he had suggested, namely, to insert the words, "that the claimant had not relinquished the service for the purpose of engaging in business?"

Mr. Sweet answered, that he had no objection.

Mr. C. Forbes said, the feeling of the court generally was in favour of the alteration proposed.

Mr. Twining conceived that the alteration was necessary, inasmuch as a very material difference might exist in the situation in which maritime officers, not in employment might have been placed. It was a very different thing, where a man went into business simultaneously with being out of employment or was obliged to embark in business for the support of himself and family, in consequence of difficulties occasioned by want of employment. There was, therefore, very obvious reasons for an exception in this latter case.

Mr. Sweet — It may stand thus. Let the applicant declare "that he did not abandon the service for the purpose of going into trade. If he did abandon it for that purpose, then he should be excluded."

The Chairman said it was necessary to hand the alteration up in writing.

Mr. Sweet then proposed the following alteration — "Who shall make a declaration, that he had not abandoned the service or relinquished it, for the purpose of engaging in business."

Mr. Westing was anxious that the abatement of one fourth of the compensation to the present claimants should be omitted. He could not see why those poor fellows should be treated worse than those who had been already compensated.

Mr. Sweet made no answer to this proposition.

The Chairman — Before I put the question I wish to make a very few observations. This question has been discussed so often and gentlemen have, with so much ability explained their different views with reference to it, that it is not necessary for me to occupy the time of the court with many remarks. I shall merely say that the hon member for Worcester (Mr. Robinson) has done no more than justice to the Court of Directors, when he gives them credit for an anxious desire to take into consideration the cases of those parties who are the present objects brought under our notice. (*Hear, hear!*) At the same time, whatever our private feelings and wishes may be, we know that as we stand in the character of trustees of those funds which are placed under our control, we have a most solemn duty to perform and how ever much we may be disposed to take a concurrent view of this subject with the Court of Proprietors, still we are bound to act alone by a sense of duty towards the interests of the Company, and, guided by that principle, we are com-

pelled to adhere to the minute which has been laid before the court. The question is, what special cases ought to be considered? We have laid down a rule of time, but, if the proposed amendment is agreed to—if that is the principle on which we are to proceed—if the expressed intention of those who support the amendment is to be carried into effect—then there is an end of special cases, for all individuals, however long they may have been out of the service, may come forward with claims. I can assure the court, that this is a subject which has engaged the most serious attention of the directors. They have considered the question maturely since the resolution of the last General Court was agreed to, and they could not arrive at any other conclusion than that to which they had formerly come. Under these circumstances, I hope the Court of Proprietors will see the necessity of supporting the executive body on this occasion. (*Hear, hear!*) Considering the situation in which I am placed, I think that I am entitled to some indulgence in the performance of a duty, which, however painful to myself, I am anxious to discharge faithfully and honestly. I can truly say, that if I could, constantly with what I deem to be my duty with reference to the due administration of the funds of the Company, comply with the wishes expressed by many hon proprietors, it would be highly gratifying to my own personal feelings, and in that sentiment all my hon colleagues participate. But, under all the circumstances of the case, we are compelled, in the discharge of an imperative public duty however unpleasant it may be to our feelings to adhere to the minute in the shape in which it has been submitted to the court and I earnestly hope that the proprietors will concur in it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. C. Forbes said, he confessed he was sorry that the Court of Directors were not disposed to entertain the amendment of his hon friend Mr. Sweet, because he thought it would come to very nearly the same thing as that which had been proposed by the executive body, and would, he conceived, be more satisfactory to the parties whose claims were under consideration than the plan recommended by the directors. He held in his hand an estimate of the probable amount necessary to meet those claims, and the account stood thus: eighteen commanders, thirty-three chief mates, thirty two second ditto, nine third ditto, ten fourth ditto, nine juniors, nine surgeons, and eighteen pursers, making 133. The annual amount of pensions would be £15,406, which, at ten years' purchase, would require £154,960. Now, on the reduced scale proposed by Mr. Sweet, that was de-

deducting one fourth, and taking into the account those parties who might not be able to make out a case to entitle them to claim within the meaning of the resolution,—then he was of opinion, that the sum required would not exceed £100,000 or £120,000. In fact, he believed, that in estimating it so high, he was overstating the probable charge. Looking to those parties who would be excluded on the principle of having relinquished the service for the purpose of embarking in trade, he thought the whole amount would not be more than £100,000; which was not more than one half of the estimate drawn up by their official officer. Concurring with those who supported the amendment in the general views which they had taken of the subject, still he was most anxious if it were possible, to obtain a unanimous vote on this question. He could not shut his ears to what he believed was currently reported in other quarters,—viz that great difficulty would attend the carrying through the vote of this day, whatever that vote might be. He was the more desirous that unanimity should prevail, for the sake of the officers themselves. They were all, very naturally, in a state of great anxiety on the subject, and many of them were almost reduced to poverty. To them it was a matter of the utmost importance that the question should be settled speedily. Therefore it was that he put it to the Court of Directors to consider in some degree, at least, the views that had been expressed this day. (*Hear hear!*) Surely, the compensation that was claimed by these gentlemen came under the denomination of *justice*, not of *charity*. If the amount contemplated by the minute of the directors was to be the same or nearly the same as that which was asked for, why should there be any hesitation in giving it in the manner that would be most acceptable to the feelings of those individuals? (*Hear hear!*) Believing as he did, that the Court of Directors must feel a sincere desire to attend to the interests of those meritorious officers, (particularly such of them as were distressed), giving them credit for a wish to consider those special cases which were so properly brought under their consideration on that day, he could not conceive why any hesitation should exist as to the manner in which they ought to be met. He had been informed, on very good authority, that if the proposition then brought before the court, as an amendment, were agreed to, and if these gentlemen were called on to prove (as Mr Robinson had suggested), that their interests had been injuriously affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, that probably not more than fifty out of these 138 claimants, would be

enabled to establish a case. If such were the fact, why should the directors hesitate to proceed with this inquiry? He would not listen to any claim for compensation on the part of those officers who had quitted the service for many years, with the intention of engaging in business. It was not on behalf of that portion of their maritime officers that he spoke. He was advocating that class of officers who from want of interest, or from other causes which they could not control, were prevented from continuing in the service, although they were most anxious to obtain employment. And here he could not but express his regret, that some officers had put themselves forward and claimed compensation under the resolution of that court which in his opinion, they ought to have abstained from doing. (*Hear, hear!*) Yes he repeated that pensions and gratuities had been claimed by, and granted to, individuals, whom he for one had never contemplated, when the former resolution of that court was agreed to. (*Hear, hear!*) He confessed that he was surprised at their conduct. (*Hear, hear!*) It was no use to tell the proprietors that they had themselves laid down the rule, which allowed those persons to come in. It was true that they had laid down the rule, but it never was meant to extend to any man who could not conscientiously declare, that his interest had been injured by the discontinuance of the Company's trade. Several persons had claimed, who, though they might come strictly within the rule, yet from circumstances ought not to have taken advantage of it. Some there were, however, who had acted differently and who when asked why they did not make a claim, candidly admitted that they had abandoned the service, and could not make the declaration, but, as he had before said, certain individuals had claimed, who unquestionably ought not to have come forward. That circumstance had been injurious to the interests of those gentlemen who were now seeking for compensation. He trusted, however, that the modified amendment of Mr Sweet would shut out all those who had abandoned the service for the purpose of engaging in trade, and relying on the honour and good faith of those gentlemen, who before they received compensation, would be called on to make the declaration embodied in the amendment. He believed that the list of claimants would be so reduced, as to bring down the necessary amount of charge to a very narrow sum. He did not think that any reasonable person could deny the right of those excluded officers, which had been so strongly set forth by Mr Weeding and Mr Robinson, to a fair remuneration under the Act of Parliament, if they

could prove that they had been injured by the cessation of the Company's trade. He was most desirous, however, that unanimity should prevail on this occasion, because he was anxious that those deserving gentlemen should prefer "the bird in hand to two in the bush." (*A laugh.*) If, however, their just claims were rejected, he trusted they would again be brought before Parliament by Mr Robinson who, he doubted not, would do his duty. That gentleman would persevere and would endeavour to obtain justice for the excluded officers. He was sorry that the Court of Directors did not sit upon the resolution of the proprietors of the 16th of December last, which was carried almost unanimously. No doubt the directors conceived they were performing their duty, but the proprietors claimed for themselves the right of exercising their own judgment in proposing the resolution and it was for the directors maturely to have considered whether they ought not to have concurred in it. If the amended resolution were sent back to the Board of Control unsanctioned by the Court of Directors, he feared that it would make very little impression in that quarter judging from what had already been done, and if the subject were again brought before the House of Commons he was afraid that it might be found difficult to obtain justice. He had been most anxious for the last two days to bring matters to such a point as would produce a favourable effect on the Court of Directors with a view to securing immediately for those who much needed assistance whatever compensation they might be justly entitled to. He confessed that he hoped to have heard from the gentlemen behind the bar their sentiments on this subject, and a distinct statement as to whether they were or were not disposed to reconsider the opinion. The hon. Chairman had stated and he believed with great pain, the feeling which he entertained with respect to this question. He said this, because he was certain that the hon. Chairman was always most anxious to do his duty to that service to which he had been an honour. He should be glad if they could insure unanimity by making or suggesting any alteration in the amendment that would coincide with the feelings of the directors, and thus bring the affair to a satisfactory conclusion. He had said this much in order, if possible, to secure unanimity, which was so very desirable. He should be happy to hear the opinions of the directors, but if he was to infer from their silence that they were opposed to the amendment then he should apprehend that the case of those unfortunate officers was very precarious, and that there was little chance of assistance, how-

ever small, being speedily doled out to the claimants.

Mr *Wesley* observed, that the proprietors defeated the directors on the former resolution.

Sir *C Forbes* said, the hon. proprietor reminded him that they had beaten the Court of Directors on the last occasion. That was very true, but yet it led to no satisfactory result.

Mr *Wesley*—The hon. baronet seems to think that if the Court of Directors are opposed to us there is no use in our acting. Now I cannot participate in that sentiment, for it will be recollected, that we did succeed in essentially altering the scale of compensation originally proposed by the Directors.

Sir *C Forbes* said that was very true, but it should be recollected that they had at their backs on that occasion, a Board of Control upon whom they could depend for taking a kind view of the question. He did not mean to cast any reflection on the present Board of Control, but they had heard it said, and they could not shut their ears against the rumour, that the board was determined not to grant a shilling more, no, not even to that unfortunate child whose father died in the Company's service, and who was born only one month after his decease. An appeal to the House of Commons in behalf of those deserving individuals, might only have the effect of prolonging their anxiety and involving many of them, who were now remaining in London in great additional expense. He would therefore entreat the directors to take another week, or another month, if it were necessary to reconsider the matter, with the view of enabling the proprietors, if possible, to come to an unanimous vote on the occasion. He apprehended that the only chance of success with the Board of Control would be unanimity amongst themselves. What could he say more?

Mr *Fielder* observed that he should not have felt it necessary to address the Court on the present occasion, but for some observations made by the hon. baronet (Sir Charles Forbes) and by the hon. member for Worcester (Mr Robinson). He was sure there was but one feeling on either side of the bar with respect to the maritime officers. That feeling, he was satisfied, was to do ample justice to every one, as far as the Company's power and the means at their disposal as trustees, admitted. But looking, as each proprietor was bound to do, as well to the Company's peculiar financial situation in India and Europe, as to the India Board's avowed sentiments in respect thereto, and also as to the claims in question, he was convinced that even were the proposed amendment unanimously adopted in the Court of

Proprietors, it would be absolutely nugatory, as it would not be ratified by the king's government. He would therefore enquire what resulting benefit could possibly accrue to the officers by substituting the amendment for the original motion (*Hear, hear!*) He thought the Court of Proprietors were much indebted to the hon. baronet (Sir Charles Forbes) for a proposition, and which he sincerely hoped would be adopted, namely, for both sides of the bar to agree on some middle course which would be satisfactory to the directors, proprietors, and officers, as being the most likely mode of securing the approval of the India Board (*Hear, hear!*) In the event, however, of the hon. baronet's kind proposition not being agreed to, he begged leave to recommend that the Court of Proprietors should follow the course, not only pointed out but agreed to, by the whole Court of Directors. That plan he submitted, would be the most advantageous to the interests of the maritime officers. But whatever course the Court of Proprietors deemed it right to pursue he was certain they would as good trustees conscientiously perform their duty as well to the officers as to the natives of India and the absent proprietors without reference to what might be done elsewhere, and he could not refrain from saying that he was sorry to hear something like a threat held out by the hon. baronet and by the hon. member for Worcester that the matter in question should be taken before Parliament, if the Court of Proprietors rejected the amendment, to which he as an Englishman felt bound to reply, that though he and many others had all due respect for both houses of legislation, they were sure that the Court of Proprietors would fearlessly do its duty as trustees without being in any way influenced by a threat of that kind (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir Charles Forbes denied that he had used any threat of the kind. He had only said, that the refusal of the Court of Proprietors to do justice to their naval officers might have the effect of bringing their case before Parliament, but he had never used that in the way of a threat (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fielder would not intentionally misrepresent any observation of the honourable baronet for whom he always entertained the highest esteem and respect, but he repeated that he had no doubt the proprietors would do their duty in that court without reference to any proceedings which might be taken elsewhere. If the principle laid down by some hon. proprietors were adopted, many claims might be brought forward by parties who had no right either under the letter or the spirit of the act to any compensation whatever and indeed it

would appear, from the statements of the hon. baronet and the hon. member for Worcester, if he heard them correctly, that several of the Company's maritime officers who had with ample fortunes long retired from the service, and not the least intention whatever to return to it, had already signed the declaration entitling them to annuities (*Cries of "No, no!" and "Name, name!"*)—Hon. proprietors might say "No, no," but he most certainly understood such was stated to be the case. Were it so founded in fact, the Court of Directors were bound to take such measures as would prevent any thing of the kind again recurring (*Hear!*) But for the sake of argument admitting this was not so he would beg hon. proprietors to consider well whether even if the proposed amendment, to its fullest extent, was carried by the whole Court of Proprietors against the openly declared resolutions of the whole body of Directors, in addition to the known and avowed sentiments of the India Board, there would be the least shadow of expectation whatever that such amendment would receive the requisite sanction? And what then he would seriously enquire, would be the real state of the maritime officers, whose cause honourable proprietors were then strenuously advocating? Would not their situation be much worse than it could be if the Court of Proprietors adopted the minute of the Court of Directors? For he contended, that in adopting the amendment there could not be the least prospect of benefit to the officers, but, on the other hand, with respect to the original motion, there could be little or no doubt whatever if the Court of Proprietors were unanimous in adopting the course as agreed by all the directors that it would be carried into effect by the Board of Commissioners and by Parliament. As a friend therefore of the maritime officers he earnestly entreated the court would not reject the recommendation of the whole body of directors, for he repeated if they did, it would place the officers they wished to serve in a far worse condition than they otherwise would be (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Robinson, M.P. begged to say, in explanation that he had been altogether misunderstood by the hon. proprietor who had just addressed the court. He had not made any threat that if the Court did not adopt the course which he recommended, the matter would be taken up by Parliament. What he said was, that if all other means of doing those individuals justice failed, he should consider it his duty to bring their case under the consideration of Parliament. And why did he make that statement? It was because Parliament was a party to the contract. He had not used that remark in any way as a threat, but he felt that if

justice were not done to these officers, Parliament had a right to interfere, because, he repeated it was a party to the contract, and if it had a right to see all other parts of that contract fulfilled, he did not see why it should not have a right to interfere to secure the fulfilment of this part also. He did not mention the interference of Parliament from any belief that it had a right to interfere in every case between individuals and the Company. In proof of this feeling he might mention that he had opposed the claim of Mr Buckingham in Parliament, because he thought this was a case with which the legislature had nothing to do. The claims of the maritime officers were however very different from that of Mr Buckingham. Here the Parliament had a right to interfere, because it had been a party to the measure out of which the claims arose. He would much prefer having those claims settled between the Company and the Board of Control, but if it should turn out otherwise he should feel it his duty to bring it before the Legislature and when he did so he would do every thing in his power to procure what he considered justice for those individuals whose case he took up solely from a sense of its justice and equity.

Mr Thorne said that since first this case was brought under the consideration of the court he had felt a deep anxiety for the condition of those officers who had not got compensation but anxious as he was, that every thing which was just and fair should be done towards them, he was fearful of the situation in which they might be placed if the court refused the friendly offer of the directors. He was afraid that if that offer were rejected, the condition of those officers to whom it was the wish of all in that court to have justice done, would be rendered worse instead of better. He fully agreed with the hon. baronet (Sir Charles Forbes) that unanimity was on this occasion, particularly desirable although he feared it was not likely to be obtained. The question before them was undoubtedly one of considerable difficulty. He was aware that some rule must be laid down but still whatever that rule might be there must be some special cases which should be judged of by their own merits. Into those he wished the directors to examine for in his opinion nothing satisfactory could be done unless such investigation was made in that quarter. As the Court of Directors had not rejected the claims of those officers, but had pointed out a source from which relief to them might arise he as a friend to the officers would pause before he advised them to reject the offer. He was aware that some persons felt a reluctance in availing themselves of this source, from a feeling of

delicacy that it was seeking relief too much in *forma pauperis* but whilst he highly respected such sentiments, he could not but consider them as ill founded. The situation indeed, of these officers, at least of those who would form special cases, was in no respect to be attributed to themselves but arose out of a cause of events over which they had no control, and which entailed upon them no reproach, when they arrived themselves to be claimants for relief. Their difficulties arose out of the abandonment of the Company's commerce a measure which he always anticipated would be productive of much distress and which he feared would produce still more. As to the Poplar Fund he thought that many of those parties had a strong claim upon it from having contributed much towards it. With respect to the vote they were about to come to he should be gratified if it were unanimous for there was he was sure, only one object at both sides of that bar that of diminishing the distress which existed as far as it was possible. He would say then that if the court adopted the resolution of the Court of Directors as the basis of the claims, something additional might perhaps afterwards be given to the Poplar Fund, if found necessary. One thing which he regretted with respect to those claimants was that of their being led into the expense of continued meetings and forming committees in order to bring their case before Parliament. He had no doubt that every case fairly brought under the consideration of the legislature would attract attention and the more so when brought under its notice by such talents as those of the hon. member for Worcester but Parliament had at present many other things and of much more pressing importance to engage its attention. If the case of those claimants were brought before it it would necessarily create much delay and there would be the case of that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick. He repeated that he was unwilling to oppose the directors on the present occasion, who were adopting that course which their sense of duty pointed out, and in supporting them he felt he was also supporting the interests of that body of men, whose case was before them. He was therefore most desirous that something should be done which would prevent a division in the court upon this question, for he felt that the interests of the maritime officers would be best consulted by the unanimous adoption of the resolution of the Court of Directors.

The Deputy Chairman said — 'Sir, I cannot allow this question to go to a vote without saying a few words on it, as there seems a disposition to approximate
(A G)

to the opinion of the Court or Directors respecting it. I agree with the hon. proprietor who has just addressed the court, that it ought to pause before it rejected the resolution of the directors, for that resolution was founded in a desire to promote what seems to be the common wish of all present. The resolution to which this court before agreed was transmitted to the Board of Control by the directors, and rejected. We are therefore now come to you, and ask you whether you will not aid us in promoting the interests of those individuals whose case is before us in the only way in which we have any chance of success. I would put it to the court whether it would not be better to adopt our minute which provides a compensation within certain limits rather than the amendment in which the claim of compensation is without any limit, for if the amendment be carried a man who had retired from the service twenty years ago might come in and make his claim. To the amendment there is not the slightest prospect that the Board of Control will agree. Your former proposition, I repeat was rejected but if you now come with a resolution in which directors and proprietors will agree you will then have a chance of success which you cannot hope for if you adopt the amendment. It is not my intention to enter into any detail on the question now before us but I cannot avoid alluding to what has been observed by the hon. member for Worcester as to the intention of bringing the claims of those officers before Parliament.

Mr. Robinson M.P. — There would be no necessity for my doing so if the claims are admitted by this Court. I repeat what I before said that if these claims are not admitted it will be necessary to bring them under the consideration of the legislature.

The Deputy Chairman — The hon. member will recollect that the question of compensation is only permissive by the act, and that it must be by the consent of the directors and the Board of Control. It is on this ground that the directors have proposed that course to which alone there is any chance the Board of Control will accede. We do not propose this as a charity to those individuals. The Company have no funds for that purpose. Our proposition is that suitable recompense be given to such of those officers as may stand in need of it. I can assure the court that the directors feel deeply for the situation of those who have thus appealed to them. In adopting the minute which has been read, we have done the only thing in our power which has a chance of being effectual for their relief and the directors are consequently not in a condition to depart

from the course they have adopted. Let it therefore not go forth that any change can be made in the resolution to which we have come. I feel it my duty to give this warning, however painful it may be to my own feelings, or unpopular in the estimation of others. The Court of Directors have adopted the only course by which they can assist those whose case has been brought before them, I again state that from that course it is impossible for them to deviate and I must add that those who may think proper to take a different view from us on this subject will by no means consult the best interests of those whose cause they advocate.

Mr. Marriott said that he felt sincerely for those officers whose case was under the consideration of the court but he did not think the Court of Proprietors was the proper place to decide upon it. He thought that the best course would be to leave it to the decision of the directors. If the directors could not do more for them than was now proposed the claimants would still have the opportunity of bringing their case under the consideration of Parliament.

The court then proceeded to divide on the question that the original motion stand part of the question when there appeared

For the original motion	40
Against it	60
Majority against the motion	20

Sir C. Forbes was then about to address the court when he was called to order by—

Mr. Astell who contended that it was irregular to offer any remarks while the court was deciding upon the question before it.

It was next put that Mr. Sweet's amendment (as altered) stand part of the question. This was carried in the affirmative without a division. The amendment was then about to be put "as the main question" when the following demand for a ballot was handed in and read—

East India House, February 3 1835.

We the undersigned proprietors of East India Stock earnestly deprecate the proposition this day submitted for materially extending the plan of compensation to maritime officers. We feel it to be our duty to the proprietors at large and to the people of India to demand that the decision upon that proposition may be taken by ballot.

Robert Campbell	J. R. Carnac
John Thornhill	W. Astell
George Lyall	Hugh Lindsay
John Shepherd	Henry Alexander
John Morris	James D. Alexander
Wm. Wigram	B. Edmondstone
Wm. Young	John Masterman
J. Petty Muspratt	W. B. Bayly
Edward Goldsmid	Russell Klice
Nathan Lewis	Richard Jenkins
Thomas Marriott	John G. Ravenshaw
John Wallace	James Law Lamberton
Thomas Gerner	P. Vans Agnew
W. Stanley Clarke	

The question alluded to in the foregoing requisition, and upon which the ballot is to be taken, is as follows, viz —

That in the opinion of this court, the case of every commander and officer heretofore employed by or under the Company in their maritime service who will make a declaration that he had not abandoned the service or relinquished it for the purpose of engaging in business and that his interest has been affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade (agreeably to the 7th section of the act of 3d and 4th of Wm. IV. cap. 84) is such a special case as entitles a Commander or Officer to a pension or gratuity notwithstanding he may not have been actually in the service of the Company within five years antecedent to 28th August 1833.

And that the Court of Directors be requested to grant pensions or gratuities to special cases in conformity with the foregoing declaration according to the scale and from the period heretofore granted to other Commanders and Officers their widows and children subject to a reduction of one-fourth of the amount thereof.

Mr Weeding—Sir I submit that the question on the amendment having been carried you cannot now revive a demand for a ballot. I have been long a member of this court, and I am not aware of any case in which a ballot has been allowed to take place on an amendment.

Mr Wigram—Sir I am sorry that the hon. proprietor should have been so long a member of this court without knowing something more of its rules than he seems to do in this instance. It is perfectly true that the rules of the court do not allow a demand for a ballot on an amendment as such, but here it is not a question as between the original motion and the amendment. The amendment has here become the main question and it is upon that the ballot is demanded, and the present is the proper moment to demand it when the main question is about to be put. This is according to the by laws.

Mr Weeding—The hon. director may be correct in what he states as to the regulation, but he is wrong in his inference. The main question has been already put to the meeting and is lost and it is the amendment which is now about to be put.

Mr Wigram—It is what was the amendment but which now becomes the main question.

Mr Sweet—I will not enter into the discussion of the question whether we ought to consider the motion now before us as the main question or the amendment, I rise rather for the purpose of noticing the terms in which a demand for the ballot has been made. That demand states reasons and I must protest against that course as being irregular.

Mr Weeding again contended that the question on which they were about to decide was the amendment and ought not to be sent to a ballot.

The **Chairman**—The hon. proprietor will find that the course now pursued is in accordance with precedents of former courts.

The clerk then, by direction of the Chairman, read a minute of the court of the 13th August 1834, from which it appeared that an original motion having been negatived and an amendment to it adopted as the main question a ballot was demanded on it as such and admitted. The demand for the ballot being again read.

Mr Sweet asked as a point of order, whether it was a right to state in such demands specific reasons for making it? If that course was admitted in one case, it might be in another. The practice he thought was one which was likely to lead to inconvenience.

The **Chairman**—I think it is a matter in which parties making the demand may be allowed to exercise their own discretion.

Sir C. Forbes—I wish to know whether it is usual to hand a demand of this kind around the court for signatures?

Mr Wigram—I cannot see what objection the hon. baronet can have to that course. As far as the grant of the ballot is concerned, it is immaterial whether the demand be made by 9 or 99 persons.

Sir C. Forbes—Sir I must protest against the course now taken. It is an attempt to defeat the claims of those in whose favour I conceive the court has already decided and it ought to induce us to rally round those honorable and deserving men whom it is intended to exclude from a fair compensation.

Mr Robinson M.P.—Sir, I am strongly opposed to having any arguments used in a demand for a ballot. The Court of Directors not only ask which course the proprietors will adopt but they state reasons why they should adopt one particular course. The consequence will be, that those who may take a different view of the matter from the directors, will feel bound to state counter reasons, and thus this unseemly difference in the body of the proprietors will go forth to the public. I think the best course will be to let the demand for the ballot go forth unaccompanied by any statement of reasons. One ground of my objection is, that in the present instance, a reason is assigned, which I must say is not founded on fact. It is stated that the demand for the ballot is made in consideration of the duty of the Court of Directors to the people of India, who in fact have no more to do with it than the natives of Otaheite. It may be very convenient to bring the people of India into the question, and no doubt it will have the effect of getting some votes from those who may think they are consulting the interest of the people of India in that way, but in reality the people of India have nothing to do with the matter.

Mr Wigram—If the hon. proprietor

will only again look at the demand for the ballot he will find that what he takes for a reason is only the assertion of fact. The directors state that it is their duty to the proprietors and to the people of India to demand a ballot on this question. That is an undoubted fact and it is equally a fact that the people of India are interested in the decision. The hon proprietor is therefore mistaken in supposing that they have no interest in it.

Mr Weeding—In August 1834 a demand for a ballot was made but no reason was assigned in the document itself. I want to know why the same course should not be adopted now?

The Chairman—I now fix the 17th inst for the ballot.

Col Stanhope—Sir I fully concur with you and the other hon directors that you have a right to put in your reasons for demanding a ballot and I only regret that those which they have assigned have not been of a better character. *Hear hear! and laughter*

COMMUNICATION FROM THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The Chairman—I have now to acquaint the Court that I informed the Board of Control of the unanimous resolutions of this Court passed on the 16th of December relative to the case of Captains Newall Barrow, and Glasspool.

East India House Dec 21 1834.

Sir—I am commanded to forward a copy of a resolution passed unanimously at a General Court of the East India Company held on the 16th instant affirming (Captains Newall Barrow and Glasspool to the compensation) of £1,000 per annum granted to commanders generally of the Company's late maritime service who were in actual employment between the 24th August 1830 and the 20th August 1833 and to state that it would afford much satisfaction to the Court of Directors if the Board of Control shows upon a reconsideration of their case should be induced to sanction the admission of these commanders to the benefit of the compensation regulations.

I have the honour to be Sir &c

P AUBURN Secretary

To that communication I this day received the following reply from Mr Vernon Smith

India Board 2d Feb. 1835.

Sir—The Commissioners for the Affairs of India have taken into their consideration Mr Auburn's letter of the 26th of December relative to the claim of Captains Newall Barrow and Glasspool to be admitted to the benefits of the compensation granted to the officers of the East India Company's maritime service together with the correspondence which passed between the Court of Directors and the late Board on the same subject in February and March 1834.

After duly weighing all the circumstances of the case the Board cannot feel themselves justified in adopting the change of opinion now

urged upon them by the Court of Directors they are therefore compelled to adhere to the decision conveyed in Mr Praed's letter of the 21st of March that the commanders of the Company's own ships who had completed the number of five voyages to which they were limited by the Court's regulations have not been injured by the cessation of the Company's trade and therefore are not entitled to compensation.

I am Sir &c &c.

R. VERNON SMITH

Sir C Forbes—So it appears that whigs and tories are all agreed on rejecting the claims of those deserving officers?

Mr Weeding asked, whether the reasons for and against the motion were stated?

The Chairman—The reasons stated were only those which the hon proprietor had just heard read.

Mr Weeding—I wish to know whether the Court of Directors have any objection to the production of the whole of the correspondence with the Board of Control on the claims of Captains Newall Barrow and Glasspool?

The Chairman—The whole of the correspondence except the two letters just read is already before the Court.

Mr Herbert then moved for the production of the correspondence.

Mr Wigram contended, that the motion was unnecessary as it would only lead to an useless expense.

Mr Weeding had no objection to state the reasons of his motion. It appeared that the unanimous vote of the directors and proprietors was dissented from by the Board of Control and that was a sufficient reason for having the whole of the case fully before them.

Sir C Forbes supported the motion. It was then put that all the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, in reference to the claims of Commanders Newall Barrow, and Glasspool, be printed for the use of the proprietors. The motion was carried in the affirmative, after which the court adjourned.

East India House Feb 17

A ballot was taken upon the resolution recommending to the Directors to grant compensations and allowances to such of the officers of the maritime service of the Company as were excluded from the scale, the numbers were—For the question (recommending the Directors to grant compensation) 227, against it, 252, majority against the resolution, 25

HOME INTELLIGENCE

MISCELLANEOUS

THE BEGUM SUMROO

A communication has been made to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Bishop of Calcutta, stating that her Highness the Begum Sumroo, now residing in Bengal had remitted to England the sum of 50 000 rupees as a donation to such religious society or societies as his Grace may be pleased to select the proceeds of such donation to be laid out on good security, and the interest only to be expended by the societies. It was also stated to be the wish of her highness that the fund should be called The Begum Sumroo's Gift. The Archbishop of Canterbury has been pleased to appropriate the whole of this sum to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It has been vested in the Three per Cents, and will be applied in aid of the society's expenses in India.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF AT MADRAS

Lieut Gen Sir James Fyfe K. C. B., is it is understood, to succeed Lieut Gen the Hon Sir R. O. Callaghan as commander of the forces at Madras — *Times*

LAUNCH OF THE 'WALMER CASTLE'

On the 18th February was launched from Messrs Green, Wigram and Green's yard Blackwall, the beautiful ship *Walmer Castle* of 650 tons, intended as one of a line of packets from London to Bombay to sail from Gravesend May 21st. W. Bourchier commander Lady Vivian performed the ceremony of christening her notwithstanding the day was extremely boisterous and cold, there were an immense concourse of spectators. A very handsome collation was provided by the owner Mr Richard Green, of which a large party partook.

SIR JAMES CARNAC

The dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom has been conferred on James Rivett Carnac Esq. Deputy Chairman of the Hon East India Company.

PILOTS AT CALCUTTA

(Notice)

East-India House, Feb 23, 1836

Sir — The Court of Directors of the East India Company having received from the Government of Bengal an amended notice of the Position in which Ships may expect to find Pilots at the Sand-Heads at each season of the year dated 6th July last, I am commanded to transmit to you

a copy thereof, for the purpose of insertion in the *Asiatic Journal* for the information of mariners.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant

J C MAILLILL, Sec

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*

Position in which Ships bound to Calcutta may expect to find Pilots at each Season of the Year

References having been made to the Marine Board, with a view to ascertain the position in which pilot vessels may be expected to be found at the different seasons of the year the following is published for general information.

During the South West Monsoon, from the 15th of March till the 15th of September, the pilot vessels cruise during the day off Point Palmyras anchoring during the night in a line East and West, in latitude 20° 42' to 20° 48' North with the light on the Point bearing West to West by South. If however, about the beginning of September, the wind comes from the eastward or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the pilot vessels haul off to the eastward and may be found in a line between the light on the Point and the mooring light vessel.

From the 15th September to the 15th March the pilot-vessels cruise during the day between Saugor Sand and Western Sea Reef anchoring in the night East and West of each other Latitude 21° to 21° 10' North.

Vessels approaching the station, on seeing the pilot vessels, are requested in the day to make for that vessel on board of which they will see a large Red Flag flying at the Main whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night the vessel having the next turn pilot on board is ordered to burn a maroon every hour, and in thick weather every half hour, and vessels are requested, in like manner, to seek their pilot in the night from that vessel, it being understood however, that any pilot vessel which may be first seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a pilot on board, night or day without referring to any turns or rotation, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

CHAS B GREENLAW, Sec

Lieut William July 6, 1835

GAZETTE APPOINTMENTS

Cape of Good Hope

Andries Stockenström, Esq., to be Lieutenant Governor of the eastern division of the settlement

of the Cape of Good Hope, comprising the several districts of Albany, Somerset, Umtahage, and Graaff Rynett, date 2d Feb 1836.

South Australia

Lieut.-Col Robert Torrens, C.B. W A Macdonald, M.P., W Hunt, M.P., J G S Lafeyre, Geo. Palmer, Jun., Jacob Montefiore, Samuel Mills, Edward Bernard, Joseph Roberts, and James Pennington, Esquires, to be His Majesty's Commissioners for carrying into effect certain parts of the Act, passed in the last session of Parliament, intitled "An Act to empower His Majesty to erect South Australia into a British Province or Provinces, and to provide for the colonization and government thereof," the said Commissioners to be styled "the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia," date 2d Feb 1836.

John Hindmarsh, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander in chief of the Province of South Australia, date 2d Feb 1836.

Persia

John McNeill, Esq., to be His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia, date 4th Feb 1836.

Justin Schel Esq., a captain in the service of the Hon East India Company, to be secretary to His Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia, date 16th Feb 1836.

RETIREMENTS, &c FROM THE COMPANY'S SERVICE

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT

Retired in England—Lieut. Col Abraham Hardy, of Infantry, from 20th June 1835—Major Wm P. Lee, 20th N.I. from 20th May 1834—Capt. Wm Brownlow, 46th N.I. from 26th May 1835—Capt. John Milner, Invalids—Capt. C. Coulman, ditto—Lieut. Watkins Wingfield 10th L.C., from 6th June 1835—Surg. George Govan, M.D., from 24th April 1834—Surg. James Watson, M.D., from 3rd July 1831.

Retired in Lord Clive's Fund—Ensign John Gordon, 33d N.I., from 2d May 1834—Asst Surg Wm Warlow from 21st Jan 1835—Asst Surg Robert Washburn from 12th Dec 1834—Veterinary Surg John Tomba.

Resigned—2d Lieut H H Cornish artillery, from 17th July 1835—Surg Wm Hamilton M.D., from 6th June 1835.

Name removed from Army List—Lieut W G. J. Robe, 36th N.I., from 1st March 1834.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT

Retired in England—Lieut. Col Wm Kelso, of Infantry, from 9th June 1835—Capt. T C Hyde, Invalids—Capt. Walter Scott, Invalids, from 5th April 1835—Surg Wm Geddes, from 27th April 1835.

Resigned—Lieut R T Welbank, 33d N.I., from 21st Feb 1834.

Appointment Revoked—Asst Surg Thomas Frendergast, from 12th Aug 1835.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT

Retired in England—Lieut. Col Robert Burnell, of Infantry, from 9th June 1835—Lieut. Col J D Crocker of ditto, from 9th Nov 1835—Major F C Rybot, 3d L.C., from 14th July 1835—Major Thomas Roe, 12th N.I., from 9th Sept 1835—Major Alex. E Campbell, 17th N.I., from 1st December 1834—Capt. G W Oakes 18th N.I., from 9th Aug 1835—Capt. George Minchin, Indian Navy, from 1st April 1835—Lieut. H W Baddeley, 18th N.I., from 20th April 1834.

Passed on Lord Clive's Fund—Lieut. Edw R. Prother, artillery, from 10th Oct 1835—Corporal Matthew Daniell, 3d L.C., from 27th March 1835—Ensign H B Gunter, Invalids.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES

12th L. Drago (at Madras) Brev. Lieut.-Col. P. Savage, from R. p. 24th L. Drago, to be major, v. Sir John Gordon, dec. (18 Feb. 36)—Capt. H.

Stones to be major, by purch., v. Savage, who retires; Lieut. T T Magan to be capt. by purch., v. Jones; Cornet T. B. Jackson to be Lieut. by purch., v. Magan; and C. H. D. Donovan to be cornet by purch., v. Jackson (all 19 Feb).

2d Foot (at Bombay) Capt. R. Carruthers to be major by purch., v. Powell from 16th regt.; Lieut. O Robinson to be capt. by purch., v. Carruthers, and Ensign W Jephson, from 16th regt., to be Lieut. by purch., v. Robinson (all 19 Feb. 36).

3d Foot (in Bengal) Lieut. J Whitworth, from 94th regt., to be Lieut., v. Longworth who exch. (5 Feb. 36).

Brevet. Lieut. Col James Salmond of Hon E. I. Company's service, to have rank of colonel in East Indies only (5 June 29).

Lieut. Col Trevelyan has been appointed to command the artillery at St Helena.

INDIA SHIPPING

Arrivals

JAN 26 *Arco*, Roadie and *Bromley*, Bromley, both from Mauritius off Margate—*Wary*, Mills, from Mauritius 25th Oct off Dover—30 *Reassure*, Colmbe, from N. Wales 23d Aug, off Torbay—*Numa*, Baker, from Accra 19th Dec off Portsmouth—30 *London*, Lamb from Bengal 4th Sept and Cape 24th Nov, at Deal—*Fan 2* J. H. Bayly, Hardy, from Bengal 1st Oct off Poole—3 *Peter* Proctor Terry, from Bengal 2d Aug, and Cape 24th Nov—*Agrippina* Rogers from Mauritius 1st Nov and Cape 3d Dec and *Lang*, Muddle, from V D Land 4th Oct all at Deal—*Winifred*, Fisher, from Bengal 21st Sept off Liverpool—*Strom*, Wilson, from Mauritius 3d Nov at Bristol—*Corona* and *May* Roberts from Ceylon, 8th Aug, and 4th Sept in the River—4 *Ceres*, Hughes from Mauritius 8th Nov at Liverpool—*Rita*, Blyth from Bengal 21st Sept off Liverpool—11 *Northampton*, Tait, from Mauritius 1th Nov, and Cape 7th Dec in the Clyde—1 *Dechen* Northampton and Jolbing, from Madras 2d Sept—*Corona*, 11th Oct, and Cape 14th Dec—1 *Deu*—17 *Arrian*, MacGilldowry, from Mauritius 17th Nov off Dartmouth—18 *Julet* Wilson from China 18th Sept and Anjer 4th Nov at Liverpool—14 *Tive*, and from Manila 18th Oct, Singapore 7th Nov, and Cape 22d Dec at Liverpool—23 *Bassanah* Mrs. Hunt, Monroff, from Bengal 23d Oct and H. H. the Immaux of Muscat ship of War *Liverpool*, Capt. Cogan, I. N., from Bombay 4th Oct, Ceylon 2d do, and Cape 20th Dec both off Plymouth—*Clermont*, Mitchell, from Ceylon, 25th Oct, and Cape 15th Dec off Liverpool—*Wargre* ret Taylor, from Cape 1th Dec off Portsmouth—*Phuden*, (rabbe), from Mauritius, off Isle of Man—*Bahamann* Muller, from Bengal 25th Oct, off Cork—23 *Gloucester* Brooks, from Mauritius 17th Nov off Falmouth—*Perkfeld*, M. Aulay, from Bombay 1st Nov and *Ask*, Pomonby, from Singapore 7th Oct both at Liverpool—14 *William Brown* Roman from N. Wales and Bahia off Falmouth—*Tyne* Brown from Mauritius, off the Wight—25 *William Rukhis*, Keen, from Bombay 19th Oct and *Frederick*, Hemker, from China 24th July both at Deal—*Captain Cook*, 1thomson, from China 19th May, and Simon's Bay 22d Nov off Dartmouth—*Lager*, Atwood, from Mauritius, off Plymouth—36 *Andromeda*, Gaas, from N. Wales 13th Sept, off Penzance.

Departures

JAN 19 *Claudio*, Kemp, for Madras, from Deal—32 *Jenny*, Scott, for Cape and Mauritius, from Deal—30 *Mad Lathan*, Morison, for Cape, Hobart Town, and Sydney from Leith—30 *Ephraim*, Fernbin, for V D Land (convicts)—*Adingham*, Sedgwick, and *Awa*, McAlpine, both for Cape, and *Dorchester*, Pritchard, for Mauritius all from Deal—*Lord Stanley*, Hall, for Bombay, from Cork—*Tropic*, Anderson, for Bombay, from Greenock—*Fan 2* *Morven*, Mitchell, for Cape, from Bristol—3 *Madras*, Quinton, for Cape and Madras, *Melrose*, Eyles, for Madras and Bengal, and *Adventure*, Yule, for St Helena all from Portsmouth—*Edna*, Lowthian, for Rio and Bombay, and *Stewart*, Campbell, for Mauritius, both from Falmouth—*Pure*, Rutter, for Mauritius and Ceylon, from Plymouth—*Tyne* Lee, Conkoe, for Cape and

Swan River, *Ann*, Griffith, for Bombay and China, *Blissner*, Havelock, for Batavia and China, and *Jane*, Watson, for Cape, all from Deal.—4 *Hindoo*, Askew, for Bengal from Liverpool.—5 *Bridge*, Crossin, for Bengal; and *Martha*, Viner, for China, both from Liverpool.—7 *James Turner*, Tarcen, for Bengal, from Greenock.—13 *Daniel Wheeler*, Bosch, for Bengal, *Amargency*, Stewart, for Cape and Manila, and *Brevich*, Mac Iverty, for Batavia and Singapore, all from Liverpool.—*Indus*, Macfarlane, for Bombay, from Greenock.—17 *David Scott*, Reeves, for Cape, Madras, Bengal, and China from Torbay.—18 *Kelie Castle*, Pattullo, for Madras Bengal, and China *Evadne* Jamieson, for V D Land and N S Wales, *Matilda* Comin, for Cape and Guesne Tait, for V D Land, all from Deal.—*Strathkelley*, Jones, for N S Wales (convicts) from Portsmouth.—19 *Inca*, Harrison for China and *May* for Bombay both from Liverpool.—*Thos Harris* Harrison, for N S Wales (convicts), from Cork.—20 *Leander*, Currie for Bengal, *Archangel*, Cole, for China, *Hero*, Shephard, for Bombay, and *George*, Crawford, for Mauritius, all from Liverpool.—20 *James Laing*, Gadeney, for N S Wales, and *Sur Edward Page*, Walker for Madras; both from Portsmouth.—22 *Camden*, Lobban, for N S Wales (emigrants) from Portsmouth.—23 *Peter* Law for N S Wales *Prince Regent*, for ditto and *Edward Robinson*, for Mauritius, all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA

Per *John Bingham*, from Bengal Mr W O Young late of the H.C. service, Mr Spawforth, late of the Victoria Mr (major pilot service) Mons Vincent (Mr Bryant was landed at St Helena.)

Per Robert, from Bengal Mr F Tweedie Mr Williamson

Per *Agrippina* from Mauritius (apt) Barbara (apt) Dickson Mr and Miss Plaker Mr Bennett

Per *Iming* from Hobart Town Mr and Mrs Tanner and three children Mr and Mrs Hector and three ditto Miss Butcher Mr Bill Mr Lenoir (Mr David Andrew died on the passage.)

Per *Deborah* J N *Thames* from Madras and Coringa Mrs Jobling Mrs Pryntz and two sons Mrs Humphreys and son Capt Lively, late of the *George Herbert* Esq. Money 41st N I Mr Evans assistant surgeon Mr Wright

Per *Liverpool* (maison of Muscat ship of war), from Bombay and Capt. Mrs Logan Mrs Vihart Mrs Pinky (apt) Ruby (apt) Harrington Dr Jameson Mr Lesson Mr Ford Mr Bacon

Per *Rhoda* from N S Wales D A C G Go dair Dr and Mrs Thomson R N Dr Sprowle R N Mr F A Slade Mr Dangar Mrs Lilley Miss Kelly Miss Weavers Mr and Mrs B Isaacs and child Mr and Mrs Cadby Mr Poore Mr Dowell Mr Armstrong

Per *Harroarah* *Merchist* from Bengal A Campbell, Esq. Russ Mastland, 4th Regt, Mr G Shearwood

Per *Andromeda*, from N S Wales Capt Peck Mrs Parrot, Miss Brown

PASSENGERS TO INDIA

Per *Ann*, for Bombay Mr Lodwick and Mr Whitehill, cadets

Per *David Scott*, for Cape Madras and Bengal Mrs Lewis, Mrs C Smith, Mrs Cleugh Miss Lewis Col. Lewis, H M service Capt Cleugh Dr Laurimore, Mr Young Mr Marshall Mr Dobson Mr Lattar Mr Thompson, Mr Cartwright, Mr McDermott, Mr Fuller com.

Per *Hythe*, for Bombay Mrs Pyne, Mrs Sinclair, Mrs Pringle, Miss Pyne, Miss Lockie, Miss Lawson, John Pyne, Esq, C S, Dr Sinclair, med. estab., Robert Lockie, Esq, master, Mr G Lockie, Mr R Elms, Mr Fraser, assist. surgeon, Mr Adams, and Mr Richards, cadets

Per *Madras*, for Cape and Madras. Mrs Morley, Miss Morlock, Capt. Prior, Mr Blair; Mr Padmore, Mr Beaver, Mr Loughman.

Per *Kelie Castle*, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs Gardner; Mr Rande; Mr How, Mr Wd; Mr Mule, Mr Sprund; Mr Rully; Mr Matheson; Mr Lowther, Mr Watson, Mr Drake; Mr Caulfield, Mr Childers Mr Ryley, Mr Thomas Mr Abbott Mr Bodham, Mr Bagg, Mr Keyser Messrs Mothers.

Per *Prince Regent*, for Bombay Mrs. Moore by Mr Arrol Mr Harvey, Mr Arbuckle, Mr Kenyon, Mr Lockley

Per *Sur Edward Page*, for Madras: Capt. Wills Mr Warren Mr Watt, Mr Revell, Mr. Shadden, Mr Arthur, Mr Dunlop, Mr Dobson.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

The *Wallace*, Robinson, from 1 with to Hobart Town, is wrecked in D Entranceaux a Channel. Crew and passengers saved

The *Cornwall* whaler, Venables of London, with 1700 barrels of oil struck on a shoal in lat. 2 S long 178, off Byron's Island King's Mill Group, and went to pieces. The master surgeon, and 15 of the crew murdered by the natives. sixteen of the crew saved, and part of them arrived at Sydney

The *Sendship* schooner, Harrison, of Sydney, was totally lost 17th Aug. off Norfolk Island during a gale. Crew, and part of the cargo saved.

The *Greenock* *Hilbert* Livensy from Madras to London which put back to Coringa 26th June in a leaky state, was condemned previous to the 19th August

The *Ann*, Hemmilton which left Calcutta for England on 18th Aug with a valuable cargo of indigo silks &c. has been totally lost on Saugor Beach (crew except the master) and part of the cargo saved

The *Anna* Hawks from Mauritius to China, struck on a reef near the Makive Islands, 29th June, and was abandoned. Crew and specie saved

The *Western*, Warren, bound to London, which put back to Calcutta 10th Sept., was condemned previous to the 14th Oct as unworthy the cargo transhipped on the *Bengal* and *Thames* *Gracile*

The *Lauch*, Dracoli, has been condemned and sold at Calcutta.

The *Ann* is lost in the Persian Gulf Crew saved

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Jan 30 In Albion street, Hyde park, the lady of Philip Melville, Esq, of a daughter

Feb 1 At Hampstead, the lady of Capt Beechey, Esq, of a daughter

4 At Malvern Wells Worcestershire, the lady of Major O'Donnoghue of a son

6 The lady of Alex (ovins, Esq, of a son

11 At Boulogne-sur Mer the lady of James Mellor Esq, captain in the Madras army, of a daughter

MARRIAGES

Jan 19 At St Marylebone Church, William K Worster, Esq, of the Madras artillery, to Sarah Eliza, eldest daughter of William Young Ottley, Esq, of Devonshire street, Portland place

21 At Vester house, Lord Ramsay, son of General the Earl of Dalhousie, to Lady Susan Hay, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Tweedale

26 The Hon. and Rev Robert Liddell, fifth son of the Right Hon Lord Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle, to Emily Anne Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Hon and Rev G V Wellesley, Esq, brother to the Duke of Wellington, Lord Maryborough, the Marquis of Wellesley, and Lord Cowley

— At Aberdeen, Major J A Condon, late of the Hon E I Company's service, Madras establishment, to Margaret, daughter of T Sangster, Esq, of that place

27 At St David's, Edward Bovill, Esq, of Fair field, Tiverton, to Mary Anne, widow of the late

Major Wake, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and of Hoozem Villa, Exeter.

28. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Henry Wright, eldest son of Richard Hurley, Esq., of Whitlands-house, Chelsea, to Isabella Jean, daughter of the late John Blair, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.

Feb. 1. At Plymouth, Capt. Squire, late of the Bengal marine, to Caroline, third daughter of the late George Harvey, Esq., of that place.

3. At Great Mary-le-bone Church, the Right Hon. Lord Colchester, to the Hon. Elizabeth Susan Law, second daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Ellenborough.

— At Hitchin, Capt. Hayne, of the Madras army, to Christina Elizabeth, third daughter of J. M. Pearson, Esq., Hitchin, Herts.

5. At Paris, Col. Wm. Gordon, of the Bombay army, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Forbes, Esq., of Kennington.

— At Thames Ditton, Wm. Barwick, Esq., chief mate of the East-India ship *Ramsgate*, to Charlotte Strudwick, descendant of the late Capt. Strudwick, of Idurist, in Sussex.

10. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, James Evans, Esq., of Charles-street, St. James's, to Margaret Mary Clements, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Brown, K. B., and widow of the late Major J. Franklin, of the Bengal army.

11. At St. Pancras Church, New-road, John Patcr, Esq., of Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, eldest son of the late Lieut. Gen. Patcr, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Kennedy, Esq., of Camden Town.

— At Alcombe, Major Macdonald, of the 49th regt. Bengal N. I., to Susan Ann Hawley, eldest daughter of James Clarke, Esq., of Bid Abbey, Somerset.

16. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Ludovick Armstrong, Esq., of Calcutta, to Elizabeth Frances, only daughter of the late John Hughes, Esq., of York-street, Portman-square.

18. At Brixton Church, Wm. Spenser, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Georgiana Madeira, only child of the late Lieut. Col. Hugh Sutherland, of Stockwell, Surrey.

— At Taunton, Capt. Maher, of Woodlands, to Matilda, widow of the late Capt. Thomas Blair, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

25. At St. Mary's Church, Newmarket, Suffolk, Francis Charles Pym, Esq., surgeon, of Hury St. Edmund's, to Sophia (atheine, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Charles Howling, 14th regt. Bengal N. I.

DEATHS.

Nov. 12. On board the *Buckinghamshire*, on her passage to India, Emily, the newly married wife of G. L. Jacob, Esq., of the Bombay army, and daughter of Lieut. Col. Utterson, of Heath Lodge, Croydon.

20. At Beyroul, of the tertian fever, caught at the Lake of Tiberias, on his return from Jerusalem, R. C. Champion, Esq., of Melbury, Dorsetshire.

Dec. 2. In the 74th year of his age, Charles Hayter, sen., Esq., late Professor of Perspective, and author of a valuable treatise on that and other branches of the arts of drawing, colouring, and painting.

Jan. 1. At Exeter, Devon, Sir John Kennaway, Bart. Sir John Kennaway was born at Exeter, March 6, 1758. His father was a respectable merchant, engaged in the woollen trade of that city. He received his education at the Free Grammar School, then conducted by Mr. Marshall; and, having been presented with a cadetship in the East-India Company's Bengal service, by Sir Robert Falk, he sailed for India, February 18, 1772, in company with his elder brother, the late Richard Kennaway, Esq., of the Bengal civil service. On their arrival at the mouth of the Hooghly, they were wrecked off Saugor Island, but reached Calcutta in safety in the month of July. In 1780, he received his captain's commission, and served in the Carnatic, in the grand army commanded by Sir Eyre Coote, against Hyder Ali, until the battle and siege of Cuddalore. On his return to Bengal, his skill in the native languages, and his ta-

lents for diplomacy, recommended him to the notice of the Marquis Cornwallis, then Governor-general. In 1785, the nobles made him one of his aides-de-camp, and in 1788 sent him as envoy to the court of Hyderabad, to demand from the Nizam the cession of the maritime province of Guntoor. In this mission he was eminently successful; not only obtaining that which he came to demand, but inducing the Nizam to enter into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance against Tippoo Sultan. For this service his Majesty was pleased to create him a baronet; and he received a mark of still further approbation from the Court of Directors, in a vote which they passed to take out the patent of creation at the Company's expense. In 1788, Lord Cornwallis again made use of his diplomatic talents in the arrangement of a preliminary and definitive treaty of peace, in concert with the commissioners of the Nizam and the Marathas, on the one part, with those of Tippoo Sultan on the other. From this time, Sir J. K. resided at the court of the Nizam, at Hyderabad, with the title of resident, being the first English representative that had been permanently received there. Having suffered much in health from the climate of India, he returned to England in 1794. The high estimation in which he was held by the Directors of the East-India Company may be estimated by the unusual grant of a pension of £500 per annum, which they voted him on retiring from the service. Since that time, he has constantly resided at his seat at Exeter, in the county of Devon; and his services, as well in the commission of the peace as deputy lieutenant, and as colonel commandant of local militia and yeomanry, are well known; but the increasing infirmities of age, and especially a total privation of sight, with which it pleased God to visit him eight years ago, have now for some time withdrawn him from active life. Still his soul will be deeply felt; his tenantry have to mourn a most kind landlord, his friends a constant friend, his children a father whose heart was truly paternal, and his widow the uninterrupted care and solace of thirty nine years. His extensive charities, both in the county and beyond its limits, bear witness to his large and Christian liberality. In 1777, he married Charlotte, daughter of the late James Anyatt, Esq. M.P., by whom he had four sons and five daughters. He died, after a few days' illness from a paralytic affection, which commenced on Saturday, the 26th December, and terminated his existence on the morning of New Year's Day, without a struggle or a groan. (From a Correspondent.)

10. On board the *Woodlark*, on his passage from Singapore, Capt. James Toser, of Topsham, aged 35.

16. At Nice, Paul Tate, Esq., many years in the Hon. East-India Company's civil service.

18. In Wimpole street, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Russell, Bart., aged 55. By his death a pension of £2000 per annum is lost to the East-India Company. Sir Henry formerly filled the office of Chief Justice of Bengal, and returning to England in 1812, was created a baronet. He married a sister of the late Earl Whitworth, by whom he has left a numerous family.

27. John Ferrer, Esq., admiral of the blue, aged 77.

18. At Plymouth, John Lovell, only son of J. Gwatkin, Esq., of Pare Behan, in the county of Cornwall, and late of the Madras civil service.

Feb. 1. At Chepstow, Mary, widow of the late Lieut. General Burr.

4. At Bahrly, Dr. James Dow, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

5. At her house, Croom's Hill, Greenwich, in her 77th year, Arabella, widow of the late Capt. John Wm. Wood, of the East-India Company's service.

10. At Edinburgh, David Cockburn, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service at Madras, son of the late Baron Cockburn.

15. At 12, York-place, Portman-square, Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq., late member of council at Bombay.

18. At Plymouth, Emily Mary, infant daughter of Capt. C. Newport, aged 4 months.

23. At 10, Grafton street, Joseph Holmes, Esq., captain in the 23d Regt. Bengal N. I.

Lastly. On her passage to New South Wales, on board the vessel commanded by her husband, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, master R. N.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advances (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The better mixed is equal to 22 lb. 2 sh. 2 drs., and 1 lb. better mixed equal to 110 factory pounds. Goods sold by Sr. Ropes B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Ropes F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 745 lb. The Pecol is equal to 133 lb. The Corgo is 30 pieces.

CALCUTTA, October 22, 1835.

	Ra.A.	Ra. A.		Ra.A.	Ra. A.
Anchors Sa.Rs. cwt. 13	0 (a)	30 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Sa.Rs. F.m.d.	5 1	(a) 5 3
Bottles 100	10 8	11 0	— flat do.	5 2	5 4
Coals B. md. 0	5	0 7	English, sq. do.	3 11	2 13
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F.m.d.	34 0	34 8	— flat do.	2 11	2 13
— Breakers, do.	34 0	34 12	Bolt do.	2 11	2 13
— Thick sheets do.			Sheet do.	4 4	4 10
— Old Gross do.	32 4	32 8	Nails cwt. 11	0	16 0
Bolt do.	32 8	32 12	Hoops F.m.d.	4 4	4 12
Tile do.	31 12	32 8	— Kenedge cwt.	1 10	1 13
Nails, assort. do.	30 0	34 8	Lead, Plg. F.m.d.	5 15	6 0
Pern Slab Ct.Rs. do.	32 8	34 0	— unstamped do.	5 12	5 14
Russia Sa.Rs. do.			Millinery do.	10 to 20	D.&P.C.
Coppers do.	3 12	3 14	Shot, patent bag	2 10	3 8
Cottons, chints pce.			Spelter Ct.Rs. F.m.d.	7 6	7 8
— Muslins, assort. do.	1 3	12 8	Stationery do.	10 to 20	D.&P.C.
— Yarn 16 to 170 .. mor.	0 61	0 81	Steel, English Ct.Rs. F.m.d.	6 0	6 8
Cutlery, fine 5 to 10A. & P.C.			— Swedish do.	7 0	7 8
Glass 5A. 15A.			Tin Plates Sa.Rs. box	17 0	17 8
Hardware 30 D. 50D.			Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	5 0	5 8
Hosiery, cotton 25 A. 60 A.			— coarse and middling 1	4	3 10
Ditto, silk 15 to 32 D.&P.C.			Flannel fine 1	2	1 14

MADRAS, September 16, 1835.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Bottles 100	7	@ 8	Iron Hoops candy	18	@ 19
Copper, Sheathing candy	245		Nails do.	110	118
— Old do.	230	240	Lead, Plg. do.	42	45
Nails, assort. do.	330	370	Sheet do.	38	40
Cottons, Chints piece	6	7	Millinery do.	21A.	25 A.
— Ginghams do.	2	3	Shot, patent bag	4	4 1/2
— Longcloth, fine do.	10	15	Spelter candy	40	48
Cutlery, coarse P.C.		10 A.	Stationery do.	P.C.	10A.
Glass and Earthenware 10A.		20A.	Steel, English candy	50	55
Hardware 10A.			— Swedish do.	70	75
Hosiery 25A. 30A.			Tin Plates box	19	20
Iron, Swedish candy	40	50	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .. 10A.		15A.
— English bar do.	18	19	— coarse Wanted		
— Flat and bolt do.	18	19	Flannel, fine 10 to 12	Ans. pr. yd.	

BOMBAY, November 7, 1835.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Anchors cwt.	10	@ 13	Iron, Swedish St. candy	45	@ 40
Bottles do.	1.4		English do.	22	22.8
Coals ton	10	12	Hoops cwt.	5.8	
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	49		Nails do.	12	13
— Thick sheets do.	52		Sheet do.	5.8	
Plate bottoms do.	61 8		Rod for bolts St. candy	22	27
Tile do.	45.8	46	do. for nails do.	22	27
Cottons, Chints, &c., &c.			Lead, Plg. cwt.	10	
— Longcloths do.			Sheet do.	9.12	
— Muslins do.			Millinery do.	10 13.	
— Other goods do.			Shot, patent cwt.	10	
Yarn, Nos. 20 to 100 lb.	10	1.6	Spelter do.	8	
Cutlery, table 10A.		20D.	Stationery do.	P.C.	
Glass and Earthenware 10 D.			Steel, Swedish tub	10	10.4
Hardware P.C.			Tin Plates box	16	17
Hosiery, half hose P.C.			Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	7
			— coarse 1.12		2
			Flannel, fine 1.2		

CANTON, September 8, 1835.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 22 yds. piece	1 1/2	@ 3 1/2	Smalts pecol	30	@ 30
— Longcloths do.	3	11	Steel, Swedish tub	4	—
— Muslins, 20 yds. do.			Woolens, Broad cloth yd.	1	1.40
— Cambrics, 40 yds. do.	3	4	do. ex super yd.	1.50	2.75
— Bandannas do.	1.75	1.90	Camlets pce.	25	28
Yarn, Nos. 16 to 20 pecol	50	50	Do. Dutch do.	24	24
Iron, bar do.	2.55		Long Ells do.	6	—
— Rod do.	2		Tin, German pecol	14	—
Lead, Prg. do.	2	—	Tin Plates box	25	10

SINGAPORE, November 7, 1835.

		Drs.	Drs.			Drs.	Drs.
Anchor	pecul	6	71	Cotton Hkfs. knit. Battick, dble.	dos.	21	4
Bottles	100	—	—	do. do. Fullcut	dos.	11	9
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	26	37	Twist, 38 to 40	pecul	54	55
Cottons, Madapolams, 34yd. by 36in	pcs.	2	24	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery			scarce
— Limit Irish	34	34	31	Iron, Swedish	pecul	24	34
— Longcloths 38 to 40	34-36	do.	44	— English	do.	26	21
— do. do.	36-38	do.	51	— Nail, rod	do.	21	3
— do. do.	40-44	do.	5	Lead, Pig	do.	54	51
— do. do.	44-54	do.	—	Sheet	do.	5	51
— Prints, 7 1/2. single colours	do.	2	—	Shot, patent	bag	—	—
— do. do.	do.	21	—	Spelter	pecul	24	6
— Cambric, 15yds. by 45 to 50 in.	do.	14	—	Steel, Swedish	do.	44	44
— Jacquet, 30	40	44	do.	— English	do.	—	—
— Lappets, 10	40	44	do.	Woolens, Long Ellis	pcs.	9	10
— Chints, fancy colours	do.	3	—	— (ambles)	do.	25	30
				— Ladies' cloth	yd.	1	2

REMARKS

Calcutta, Oct. 22, 1835.—The demand for Lappets continued throughout the past week, and sales to some extent are reported. Longcloths have been less wanted. Book Muslins no arrival of these since our last, the early imports will meet a ready sale. Jacquets, Gingham and Neutral Stripes have been enquired for. There have not been any sales of White Yarn since our last. Orange Twist continues in demand, but there is no improvement in price. We have had a better demand for Woolens during the last few days than for many weeks previous, and several parcels sold have realised improved prices. Very little doing in metals.

Bombay, Nov. 7, 1835.—Our market for Piece Goods remains as before; the supplies, although not large, still keep pace with the consumption. The stock of Cotton Yarn is moderate, but the demand is not comparatively brisk.

Singapore, Nov. 7, 1835.—A few sales of Cotton Piece Goods have been made this week, owing to the Chinese dealers having bought pretty freely the week before. Although no late arrivals, the stock of White, Grey, and Printed Cottons continue nearly equal to the demand. Some holders are very firm, in expectation of diminished supplies. Longcloths, good or ordinary to fine quality, continue the most saleable descriptions at

about our quotations. Grey Cottons are unusually dull. Book and Lappet Muslins in no demand this season. Gingham, little or no inquiry. Woolens continue without much inquiry. The stocks are rather large, and holders are now willing to sell at prices they refused some months ago, as a brisk demand by the Bugis traders was then anticipated. Cotton Twist, Nos 30 to 40 are most inquired for, at our quotations. Turkey Red Twist goes off in small lots at a time. Metals: the demand for Bar Iron at 24 to 25 per pecul, for the Bugis boats, continues steady. Small sales are also effected of Swedish at our quotations. Nail Rod less inquired for lately. Pig Lead, none in first hands. Swedish Steel, dull. Spelter, scarce.

China, Sept. 8, 1835.—The dealers in Cotton Yarn are indifferent about buying at present, being under an impression that heavy supplies are close at hand. Cotton Goods continue in steady demand. Broadcloths without demand. Iron on the decline. (Oct 1) The market for British Piece Goods has been quiescent for some time past, very few sales have been effected, and scarcely any goods in first hands. The *Junius* and *Haring* have just arrived, with full cargoes. Longcloths are expected to maintain their prices, but holders are beginning to be much afraid of Yarn and Woolens.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 22, 1835

Government Securities

Buy.	Ra. As.		Ra. As.	Sell.
Remittable	17	0	16	8
1st 4 1/2	12	3	9	8
2nd 5	12	3	9	8
3rd 5	12	3	9	8
4th 5	12	3	9	8

Bank Shares

Bank of Bengal (10,000)	5a. Rs. 15,000	15,950
Union Bank	(2,500)	2,475

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	8	0	per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	5	0	do
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6	0	do

Rate of Exchange.

On London and Liverpool, six months' sight, to buy, 2s. 2 1/2 d.; to sell, 2s. 3d. per 5a. Rupee

Madras, Sept. 16, 1835.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, six per cent.—17 per ct. prem.	
Non-Remittable—Old five per cent.—par.	
Ditto ditto of 18th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—3 1/2 d.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—8 per cent. disc.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—3 1/2 per cent. disc.	
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—3 1/2 per cent. disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 mths, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 1d. per Md. R.

Bombay, Nov. 7, 1835

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 mo sight, 2s. to 2s 1d. per Rupee	
On Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 108 to 108.8 Bom. Rs. per 100 sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 104.12 to 105.4 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	
Government Securities.	
Remittable Loan, 126 to 129 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
5 per cent. Loan of 1832-37, according to the period of discharge, 108.4 to 108.12 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1835-36, 108 to 111 8 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1834-35, 111 to 111.8 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106.4 to 106 6 per ditto.	

Singapore, Nov. 7, 1835

Exchange.

On London, 4 to 6 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. per dollar.	
On Bengal, gov. bills 206 Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.	

Canton, Sept. 8, 1835.

Exchange, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per Sp. Dol. nominal.	
On Bengal. — Private Bills, 212 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols. — Company's ditto, 30 days, 210 Sa. Rs.	
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 230 per ditto.	
Sicca Silver at Lantun, 2 1/2 to 4 per cent. prem.	

THE LONDON MARKETS, February 23.

Sugar.—The market has rallied, and the demand and prices are improving. The stock of West-India Sugars is now 14,000 mds. and trea., being 10,000 less than last year. The stock of Mauritius is now 65,300 bags, which is 14,500 less than last year. The delivery of West-India last week was 1,000 mds. and trea., which is 400 less than last year. The delivery of Mauritius was 5,004 bags, being 34 less than the corresponding week of last year.

Coffee.—There is little alteration. Mocha sells at full price. East-India coffee is pressing hard upon West-India.

Cotton.—The demand continues very extensive, and large sales are reported at advanced prices.

Silk.—There is a good demand for China silk, and a fair business is doing at advancing rates; nearly 150 bales China, arrived at Liverpool, have been sold privately in this market as high as 27s., and the price is now expected by many persons in the trade to reach 30s. The Company's sale of 2,000 bales Bengal raw silk commenced on the 22d; there was a numerous attendance but the sale proceeded slowly; this is generally the case when an advance takes place; the prices obtained are on an average above 7½ per cent. higher than the last sale.

Tee.—Company's fine Congous are still in demand at 1d. to 2d. premium on last sale's cost. The free-trade of the common kinds remain steady, whilst the finer sorts are rather in request. Trankays have advanced 1d. per lb. Bohas and Hyacms no material alteration since the late sales of free-trade.

The total deliveries of all descriptions of Tee from the warehouses on which duty has been paid for the week ending Feb. 23th were 478,400 lbs.

Indigo. The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the January public sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 26th ult. and closed Feb. 3.—The quantity put up was 3,000 chests, which presented the following assortment: 130 chests fine shipping qualities, 800 do. middling to good do., 2,000 do. fine consumers to middling do., 2,120 do. ordinary to good consuming qualities, 70 do. ordinary and very low sorts, 141 do. Oude, 136 do. Madras, and 90 do. Kurpah.

The rates at which business had been done currently in the market, before the Sale began, led to the expectation that the advance on the October prices would range from 4d to 6d; the first and second day, whether arising from hesitation on the part of the buyers, or rather from a prejudice attached to goods put up at several times and always bought in or withdrawn, prices ruled only from last sale's prices to 3d advance, a few lots of decided qualities bringing 4d. As the Sale proceeded, however, biddings became bricker, and a strong competition soon brought the advance to 4d to 6d on consuming, 6d to 8d on shipping qualities, and, in a few instances, 10d to 1s on peculiarly fine lots. At those rates the Sale continued steadily from the third day to its close. The proportion of Madras was very small, and generally of ordinary quality; they sold with spirit at an advance of 3d on last Sale's prices. The quantity bought in by the proprietors is about 1,000 chests.

Since the Sales the market has become heavy.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from January 26, to February 23, 1836.

Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	215	91 91	91 91	100	99 99	16 16	254 1	91 1	4 6p	20 22p
27	215 215	91 91	90 91	100	99 99	16 16	254	91 91	6p	20 23p
28	215 215	91 91	90 91	100	99 99	16 16	254	91 91	5 6p	19 23p
29	215 215	91 91	91 91	100	99 99	16 16	—	91 91	4p	20 23p
30	215 215	91 91	91 91	100	99 99	16 16	254	91 91	4 6p	20 23p
Feb.										
1	215 215	91 91	90 91	100	99 99	16 16	254 1	91 1	6p	20 23p
2	215 215	91 91	91 1	100	99 99	16 16	254 5	91 1	4 6p	20 22p
3	215 215	91 91	90 91	100	99 99	16 16	254	90 91	3 5p	19 21p
4	215 215	91 91	90 90	99 100	99 99	16 16	254 2	90 91	3 5p	19 21p
5	215	91 91	90 91	99 100	99 99	16 16	254	90 91	3 5p	18 21p
6	—	91 91	90 91	99 100	99 99	16 16	254	91	3 5p	18 20p
8	215	91 91	90 91	99	99 99	16 16	254	90 91	3 5p	18 20p
9	215 215	91 91	90 91	99 100	99 99	16 16	254	90 91	3p	17 19p
10	215	91 91	90 91	99	99 99	16 16	254	91 91	2 4p	17 19p
11	215 216	91 91	91 91	100	99 100	16 16	—	91 91	4p	17 19p
12	215	91 91	91 91	100	99 100	16 16	255	91	—	18 20p
13	216	91 91	91 91	100	99 100	16 16	—	91 91	3 5p	18 20p
15	215	91 91	91 91	100	99 100	16 16	—	91 91	3 5p	18 20p
16	216 216	91 91	91 91	100	100	16 16	255	91	3 5p	18 20p
17	216 217	91 91	91 91	100	100	16 16	—	91 91	5p	18 20p
18	216	92 92	91 91	100	100	16 16	256	91	3p	19 21p
19	217 217	91 91	91 91	100	100	16 16	256	91 91	3 5p	19 21p
20	217 218	91 91	91 91	100	99 100	16 16	256	7 91 91	3p	19 21p
22	218	219 21	91 91	100	99	0 16 16	257	91 91	—	19 21p
23	218	219 21	91 91	100	99	0 16 16	—	91 91	3 5p	19 21p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, October 22

The Chief Justice, Sir John Grant, and Sir Benjamin Malkin took their seats. Messrs D Oehme, R Allan, W Judge, and H Martindell were admitted as at torneys.

Assignees of Mackintosh and Co v Fraser — This was an action by the owners of the steamer *Kurber*, against the defendant, as a member of an insurance company, on a policy of insurance, for Rs 93,750 expressed to be on part of the machinery of the vessel, which was by the policy agreed to be estimated at Rs 1,50,000. The loss occurred on her disastrous expedition to Madras, and was charged in one count to have arisen from perils of the sea and in another, to have been caused by the choking of the pipes &c. The case was tried on the 23d of June last,* and the defence chiefly insisted upon was that the damage was occasioned, not by any of the risks covered by the policy but either by the neglect and incapacity of the engineer and officers employed by the owners, or by ordinary wear and tear. The court found the facts against the defendant being satisfied by the evidence, both of the competence of the persons employed, and of due diligence having been shown, and gave a verdict for Rs 7,48, being the total damage incurred after deducting the usual one third for new work, and the value of the old copper, but gave liberty to the defendant to move on the grounds of law.

Accordingly, the *Advocate general* in the last term, obtained a rule, calling upon the plaintiff to shew cause why a nonsuit should not be entered, on the ground that the damage did not arise from any risk covered by the policy, or why the verdict should not at all events be reduced, first, by deducting the value of the copper subsequently to making the deduction of one-third for new work, instead of precedently, 2dly, by giving such proportion only of the loss, as the sum insured by the defendant bore to the total value of the machinery, i.e. one fourth. Cause was shewn against this rule at the end of last term by Turton, Clarke, and Grant for the assignees, and the *Advocate general* and Prinssep were heard in support of it. A great number of authorities were cited on both sides, the point most in dispute being, whether the damage was within the risk covered by the policy or not.

* See present vol. p. 3.

Asiat Journ. N.S Vol. 19 No 76

The Court now gave its decision, that, on the authority of the cases of *Cullen v Butler*, *Phillips v Barber*, and *Butler v Wildman*, all reported by *Barne-wall and Alderson*, the damage came within the risks of the policy, under the general words, being a damage *quodam generis*. The court had already by their verdict negatived the ground of incompetence or neglect. As to the other points, it had no doubt that they had been wrongly decided. It was quite clear, that the plaintiffs were entitled only to recover a proportionate part of the loss and not the whole, for the rest they must look to any other policies they may have effected. The other point was equally clear in favour of the defendants, the allowance for old materials must be deducted at the end of the account, and not at any earlier stage. As to costs, the main question of liability being decided in favour of plaintiffs, they were entitled to the general costs of the action, but as the plaintiffs counsel strongly urged their right at the trial to recover the whole amount on this policy, and to have the deduction for old copper made in the earlier part of the account both which points are decided against them, and as the defendant was compelled to move in reduction of damages, the costs of this application must be borne equally between the parties.

October 23

Richard v The Bank of Bengal — In 1820 Col Richards, of the Company's service, authorized his agents, Palmer and Co., to purchase for him two shares in the Bank of Bengal, which they accordingly did, on his account and as his sole property, in the name of the firm, but as his trustees. The shares were transferred and registered in the name of the firm, and they possessed themselves of the certificates, receiving the dividends accruing due to the date of their failure in 1890, as agents, not otherwise, and carrying the same regularly to Col Richards' credit. After the failure of Palmer and Co., Col Richards applied to the Bank of Bengal, through their secretary, Mr Udny, a defendant in this suit, to have the two shares registered and transferred into his own name, Palmer and Co. and their assignees having duly endorsed the certificates. The Bank refused to complete the transfer, and Col Richards in 1892 exhibited his bill of complaint in the Supreme Court, praying (amongst other things) that the Bank might be decreed to authorize the defendant Udny to make the usual transfer, and that the complainant might be decreed to be entitled to the dividends arising from the shares since the date of the failure of

(2 I)

Palmer and Co, and that an account might be taken of the same. To this bill defendants put in their answer, admitting the purchase of the shares by Palmer and Co, but denying that they had any knowledge that the shares were so purchased by the firm as trustees or agents of the complainant, except from the bill of complaint. Defendants said, they did not pretend that complainant was not the owner of the two shares, as far as their having been purchased, without their knowledge, out of his funds, but they stated that Palmer and Co, in whose name the shares were registered, were at the time of failure largely indebted to them, and that, therefore, they were entitled to refuse the transfer of the shares, and to apply the dividends thereof to a liquidation of the debt, under a provision in the 21st sec of their Charter, which sets forth (in substance) that if any shareholder shall have become indebted to the Bank in default of payment, it shall be lawful for the directors to appropriate to the payment of the debt any dividends that may be due or become due. The answer further stated, that although it was by the 15th sec of the Charter, provided that no loans should be made on the security of any shares of the Bank, yet by their constitution, and provisions in the Charter, capital stock of the Bank could be held by the Bank, and the dividends thereof might be received by them as security for and repayment of loans due to them from any proprietor of capital stock, registered as such in his own name in the books of the Bank. Defendants also claimed to have, as bankers, a general lien on the two shares for the general balance of the debt due to them by Palmer and Co.

The cause came on to be heard before Mr Justice Franks and Mr Justice Grant, on the 27th February 1894. Their lordships differed, but Mr Justice Franks, then acting chief justice gave a decree, declaring it lawful for the Bank to hold the shares, and to appropriate the dividends, until the debt due from Palmer and Co was liquidated. Complainant obtained an order for a rehearing during third term of 1894, but in consequence of the court not being full, the argument has been postponed, from time to time, until this day, when their lordships, after hearing counsel, reversed the decision of Mr Justice Franks.

The Court were clearly of opinion, that there is nothing in the Bank Charter to prevent a debtor to the Bank transferring his share to another person, on the contrary, the Bank have no option, but must register the endorsement of transfer, if *bond fide* made, upon notice given for that purpose, and if any dividends have accrued due on the shares at the time of such transfer, the Bank, under the 21st clause of their Charter, are entitled to appropriate them in liquidation of the debt. The

Bank cannot, however, refuse to transfer so as to appropriate dividends thereafter to accrue due for an indefinite period. Costs of complaint against the Bank of Bengal, Mr Udny to bear his own cost and complainant, as against Mr Udny, to do the same.

October 30

In the matter of the Petition of James Young and others, Petition filed by William Cobb Hurry and another—This was an appeal from a decision pronounced by Mr Justice Grant, in the Insolvent Court, restraining the assignees from executing conveyance or proceeding further in the sales of the factories of Neschunderpore and Autpara, until after the same be put up by public auction, ordering the factories to be put up for sale, and that no part of the expense of the proceedings on the petition of Alfred Lingham be paid out of the estate of Alexander and Co.*

The argument lasted several days, and terminated this day. All the facts of the case have been already most fully reported, together with the arguments of counsel in the Insolvent Court. During this hearing no new ground was taken up, or new fact developed. At an early stage of the appeal, Sir John Grant, who made the order in the Insolvent Court, stated that his impression in making that order was, that Mr Hurry and Mr Burkinyoung had failed in their duty as trustees, and that the court could not otherwise visit such failure than with a mark of signal disapprobation. He however, wished it to be understood, that he attributed their misconduct to no improper motive or dishonest feeling, but to a gross neglect and want of consideration of their proper duty.

Mr Turton, with whom was Mr Cochran, for the appellants, urged that, by the evidence taken before the Insolvent Court it appeared that four persons, namely François Saupin, François Albert, Alexander Terraneau, and Richard Clark Bell, are respectively interested, the three former as joint proprietors, and the latter as a purchaser of one of the factories which were the subject of the application and were not before the court or subject to its order, and that the three former, not being British subjects, are not subject to the court's jurisdiction. That the order of the court proceeded chiefly on the ground that Saupin was the agent for the appellants, whereas it appeared by the evidence that he was a mere purchaser on his own account, with liberty to transfer his purchase to any third party, and that an agent must be authorized to treat with another, that is, to buy, not on his own account, but on account of those by whom he is employed, and that Saupin purchased for himself only, without secrecy or concealment, that the order in-

terference with the sale and management by assignees of an insolvent's estate in a manner unusual, if not unprecedented, in English courts of justice, and is calculated to encourage litigation from mere personal and vindictive motives, to the detriment of the estate.

Mr *Advocate-general*, with whom was Mr *Prinsep*, urged three points, first, a great degree of neglect on the part of the assignees, secondly, that Saupin is an agent, and sold to himself, and thirdly, that there were frauds in the transaction which would vitiate the sale. With regard to the first point, the assignees are bound to take as much care of the property as they would if it were their own. But what had been their conduct? The sale to Saupin took place in August 1831, Mr Alexander swears the factories were advertised for sale, from time to time, up to October 1833 but from that period up to the time of sale, there had been no advertisements or endeavour to sell, notwithstanding the pressure of the *issran*, and the previous offer of Greig and Donaldson to the Bank of Bengal. As to the second point, that Saupin was the agent of the assignees was beyond the possibility of doubt, from the evidence and letters of Mr Alexander, and that Saupin was guilty of legal fraud was equally clear since, though aware that Greig was anxious to purchase the factory, he neglected to inform the assignees of that circumstance and purchased in a fictitious name for himself, though he knew both Rogers and Storm were in the market, the latter of whom has sworn that he was anxious to purchase and had offered Rs. 5000 for what Saupin had paid Rs. 5000 only. With regard to the power of the Insolvent Court the forty ninth section of the Act confers full power and authority to make such order to delay the sale as to it should seem meet.

The Court took time to consider

November 2

Caldar v Halkett This was an action against a Mofussil magistrate, in his official capacity, for arrest and false imprisonment, upon the trial of which a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for Rs 500 with leave to move for a new trial or to enter a nonsuit.*

The *Advocate-general* now moved accordingly. He stated that the plaintiff was an indigo planter, the defendant a magistrate in the Company's civil service. There was a disturbance and riot, in consequence of which the darogah of the station took the depositions of parties and witnesses, and made his report to the defendant. In consequence of this, the defendant issued his purwanah for the arrest of the plaintiff. One point raised at the trial was founded on the non production of

* See p 33.

of the purwanah itself. The plaintiff, to establish the purwanah, called Mr Reid, the registrar of the sudder dewanny, to which court all the papers and documentary proceedings were removed. Reid said, in his evidence, the judgment and proceedings are brought down to the sudder dewanny where the case is appealed, that he believed there was a purwanah for the arrest of the plaintiff, that he had a conversation with the defendant, and he thought he (the defendant) saw that there was a purwanah. On cross-examination he was quite confident of it. This objection was taken directly after the case was closed. The other point upon which he moved was upon the law of the case. He contended, under the 21 Geo III c 70 that this case is not cognisable by the Supreme Court, that although that act cannot be considered as contemplating all subsequent provisions yet that it must be taken as embracing acts done under authority of the Company's regulations. The defendant in this case acted consistently with those regulations and from and under them he derived his authority. The regulations he adverted to were Reg IX of 1793 Reg IX of 1807, Reg XX of 1817, and Reg II of 1796.

By the Court — Take an order nisi

November 3

Johannes Stephanos v Edward Kent Hume — This cause came on upon a rehearing and had been reserved for argument before a full bench. The following is a summary of the case, and an abstract of the arguments raised on either side.

The case involves a question of very considerable importance, and very necessary to be set at rest, whether an Armenian woman, a Christian, possessed of lands in the Mofussil in her own sole right, who marries a subject of Great Britain, can make an effectual devise by her will of such real property.

Mr *Prinsep* and Mr *Cochrane* appeared for the complainant, Mr *Lutou* and Mr *Clarke* for the defendant.

The grounds upon which the plaintiff's counsel chiefly relied, were, that the Armenian people had settled within the British territories in India upon the faith of a treaty or compact entered into above a century and a half ago between that nation and the then representatives of the British Government in the East, that a negotiation was opened and a treaty, contract, or compact, was effected between the above-named parties, Sir J Childs acting in that transaction as the representative of the East India Company, that by that treaty, it was stipulated that there should be mutual amity and concord between the contracting parties, for the mutual advantage of trade and commerce, and that the Armenians should be admitted to all and every the rights, privi-

leges, and protection enjoyed by British subjects, that they should have liberty to live in any garrison, to buy and to sell, and merchandize in the same manner as an Englishman born, that, under the faith of this treaty, Armenians have for very many years been settled at Dacca, where they have long been holders of large remidaries, that no Armenian law of inheritance has been produced shewing that this estate should or could be devised by the wife, that the case of 'Emin v Emin,' determined in this court, was decisive of the case, that, then, an Armenian widow was decreed her dower out of Mofussil lands, which decision clearly recognised the application of British law, that, unless English law were to prevail, there was no law existing that could be applicable, that the only laws recognised in the Mofussil are the Mahomedan and Hindu, neither of which could be applicable here, that it was true there was a solitary case reported in Mr Macnaghten's Sudder Dewanee Reports, where, in the case of an Armenian, a reference was made to the Armenian bishop, for the information of the sudder, as to Armenian law, but that it distinctly appears from the learned editor's note, that the case in question was not determined upon any application of Armenian law but on an admission of one of the parties, that this case, therefore, afforded no precedent, that a decision opposed to that sought by the complainants would lead to great uncertainty of title, and would shake the tenures of a large proportion of property in the East, that the case of 'Gardiner v Iell,' reported in 1st Jacob and Walker, was conclusive

On the other hand, it was argued that, if the complainant's claim was as brother and heir at law of the deceased possessor of this land in his own sole right, it must be shewn clearly, not only that his right was recognised by English law, but that English law was applicable to the lands in question, that the law of England recognises the right of a married woman to act as a *feme sole*, wherever and in all cases when the necessity of the thing requires it, this is clearly established and the principal cases laid down, in Col Litt, 132, 133, in the case of 'the Countess of Portland v Podger,' there the capacity of a married woman, whose husband was out of the kingdom, was recognised in the execution of deeds, so in the case of the wife of Sir R. Bulkrapt, who was in exile and still alive. Many other cases were cited to establish this point of law, which in its application, on the ground of necessity, had effect in the case in question, for it was clear that, during the life of Mrs Hume, her husband was, as regarded these lands and all conveyances that could be made of them, as utterly without

authority or power as a husband *cohabere mortuus* by the law of England. She had the power to transfer, to convey by deed, in short, the whole and entire control over these lands, whilst alive, in which mode of transfer he could not even join, now by every legal analogy, where the power of conveying by deed is possessed, the power of devising by will is recognised as equally inherent in the proprietor of real property. If every right of a *feme sole* be recognised and admitted to have been in Mrs. Hume—as is admitted—why should the making of a will be a method of disposing of her sole and separate estate, which alone is not recognised? Great stress had been laid upon Mr Macnaghten's note in the case reported from the sudder, but the truth was, that, in either way, that case and the dictum of the annotation was strongly in favour of the defendant, inasmuch as it recognises the Armenian law affecting contracts made by an Armenian woman whilst under coverture. The English laws, regulating the transfer of real estate, founded upon the doctrine of feudal tenures, has never been introduced into the Mofussil, when we conquered or acquired the country, we found not the Hindus, but the Mahomedans, administering the law of the land, and in such manner that their own laws should be administered to every different class of inhabitants. The counsel for the complainant had represented the words 'British subjects,' as used in Mr Ferguson's Act (the act making real estates of British subjects assets for debts in the hands of executors), as bearing a general construction, and comprehending the subjects of the crown of England, without limitation or restriction, contrary to the construction put upon the words by this court hitherto. The case of 'Gardiner v Iell' was a case of lands of or belonging to a British subject, and which it appears clear the Master of the Rolls considered to be within the limits and jurisdiction of Calcutta. Supposing the deviser had been a Mahomedan woman, instead of an Armenian, it would not be contended that this court would interfere with her right to alienate or dispose of Mofussil lands according to the law Mahomedan, and, unless some regulation of the Company's Government can be produced affecting the lands in question, the sudder dewannee would recognise the right of Armenians possessing property in the Mofussil to dispose of their property according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Armenians.

The Court took time to consider its decision.

The *Englishman* refers with satisfaction to the labours of the judges during the vacation, whence it concludes that the doctrine of cheap and speedy justice is about

to be realised in the practice of the Supreme Court

"The labours we allude to are in the shape of some sixty or seventy new rules for the regulation of the Master's Office, the Accountant General's Office, and for the guidance of receivers and guardians. The greater portion of these rules relate to the Master's Office. They are framed principally on the rules promulgated by Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, and on the suggestions of the report of the law commissioners at home, adapted, of course, to the peculiarities of the practice here. They have one leading, and, in our eyes, very attractive feature,—they consolidate a number of rules on points of practice, simplify proceedings, and greatly diminish expense. Before we quit the subject, we cannot help offering a word or two on the appointment

of Master. Much discredit has of late clung most pertinaciously to that office in consequence we can but believe, of the peculiar mode of transacting business adopted by the late master. The faults—and they must have been very great—were of such a nature as to render the office a positive nuisance, and at the same time, almost a nullity—dilatoriness, beyond even the limits of the 'law's delay,' some insolence of office, too and unnecessary expenses,—a career of inefficiency closed by leaving the office in a most Augean state of confusion worse confounded. Such was the state of things at the conclusion of Mr Money's mastership. The present master succeeded, and a new order of things commenced. All that had been wrong, and could be, was set right. The business of the office now flows in a smooth and equal channel, and both suitors and practitioners are satisfied. This is as it should be, and only shews that in the Master's Office the least only is the thing to be looked to. Under Mr Money all went wrong—under Mr Dickens all goes right, and yet are the persons employed the same, we believe to a man. No portion of the blame, therefore which certainly did attach to the office under the late master, can be laid to their charge—the late master must bear it all. He was no doubt, embarrassed with a system laid down by some of his predecessors, and that says em, we are happy to say, is knocked on the head by the new rules. The master is, in point of fact, the fourth judge of the court, and as far as the importance of the functions entrusted to him, certainly inferior to not one of the others. We sincerely hope that the public will not again be exposed to the evils which experience has shewn to be the certain consequence of the appointment being filled by an inefficient master. He ought to be a lawyer to whom the whole profession can look up.

The *Lawyer* remarks upon these observations as follows

"The superior attention of the present acting master naturally renders more palatable the acknowledged inefficiency of his predecessor, but it is surely unjust to tax Mr Money with 'some insolence of office,' for his character was rather distinguished for a gentlemanly deportment and great suavity of address. We are glad to see a glimpse of some important reforms in that office by the introduction of new rules. The greatest reform of all, however, and that which is most needed, is a reform in the system of patronage which, in our Indian courts of law, more perhaps, than in any department of official administration, has been thought by the public at large to sacrifice their interests in order to provide for relatives and personal friends, and thus, instead of cutting down the emoluments of an overpaid office, we have seen these subdivided between two or more, and, at another time, offices seemingly incompatible and of high responsibility, held by the same individual."

MISCELLANEOUS

BISHOP WILSON ON THE STATE, PROSPECTS, AND NECESSITIES OF CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA

With regard to the present means afforded by the church for the religious instruction of the professed Christian population, I am happy to say that, through the condescending kindness of Government and by other means, the number of the clergy has been considerably increased, both in Calcutta and Madras. At the primary visitation of Bishop Middleton, the chaplains in Bengal were fifteen, and the clergy at work ten or twelve. At the time of Bishop Ilber, the chaplains allotted were twenty six, but little more than half were actually in the field, with a few missionaries. Our chaplains now are thirty seven and those filled up thirty-two. The assistance, moreover of other clergy, besides the chaplains, has at the recommendation of the bishop, been resorted to, in extreme cases, for the supply of large destitute stations, while the smaller spots have been occasionally cheered with the offices of religion, the travelling charges being borne by Government. The considerable places now regularly served are thirty four, and, including the eastern settlements, Bishop's College chapel and a few others, forty to which number if we add the smaller Christian populations, which are visited once, twice, or oftener in the year, the aggregate will be upward of ninety, while the whole amount of the licensed clergy at present in the archdeaconry will be fifty eight, and, with those absent on sick leave, sixty five. In the presidency of Madras, the augmentation has been equally

gratifying. Out of eighteen stations, only one of a very important character, Belhary, is without a chaplain, while above forty smaller spots are occasionally visited. If the reverend missionaries are added, the number of clergy in residence will be thirty five or forty, and, when the few chaplains absent on sick leave or furlough return, and the four vacancies are filled up, the entire number will amount nearly to fifty. My last accounts from Bombay left seven out of its twenty-eight large and small stations unsupplied, and five absent or vacant of the fifteen chaplaincies. But I have the pleasure to add, that the authorities at home are rapidly filling up all the chaplaincies in the three presidencies, so that I hope in a few months to find that the whole number of seventy five are appointed (would that health might allow of their all being in the field!), of whom if about sixty should be actually in India, I should trust the number of clergy, with the reverend missionaries, would be nearly 120, and the stations, large and small, which are, in part at least, served, about eighty. Still, the deficiency will be prodigious, as respects the permanent necessities of the diocese. The reverend missionaries must be put out of the consideration, as being almost entirely occupied with their appropriate duties. It must be recollected, also, that many of the larger stations more require the aid, though in a different way, of younger clergymen in the capacity of curates, than most of our crowded parishes in England. A number of additional labourers, again, is needed for the out stations, which, when served at all, withdraw the chaplains from their main posts which are left for the time without divine worship. Further the augmenting population of European merchants, settlers, planters, tradesmen, and East Indian or country born Christians, on all accounts claim our most wakeful care, while the new congregations, formed progressively by the success of missions, will demand supplies of regular pastors. What then are sixty clergy, with such demands, and in a country like India?

A false notion prevails, that it is a sort of martyrdom to come out to India as a missionary whereas the real danger is on the side of ease—not privation. A young man in the military service has vastly more to encounter. A missionary in India has more than the comforts of a good English curacy. *The single real difficulty is, an increased hazard of disease.* Fifty clergymen are now wanted for India. In the southern missions of the incorporated society alone, twelve are indispensable.

To the further progress of Christianity, I should venture to say, that three things are mainly wanted—the arts of life—a na-

tive ministry—a new impulse at home for sending us efficient labourers.

1 For what is to become of the hundreds of converts baptized from year to year? What of the young admitted into our schools? Where are they to find instruction in the *arts of life*? What is to form them to diligence? What to break the habit of depending on their teachers for temporal support? What to destroy the base love of money, and implant self government and diligent exertion? What is to create forethought, and a desire to maintain their families by their honest labour? What to prevent the relapse to Heathenism, when temporal inducements are withdrawn? When the schools have trained the children, who and what is to prevent the brahmin from resuming his influence? The next step seems to be wanting—Christian arts, Christian trades, Christian manufactures, Christian villages—so that employment, diligent habits, steady advances in civilization, may be made. We want something like the celebrated settlements of the United Brethren which adorn Germany, and have been reproduced in Southern Africa.

2 A native ministry is yet more necessary because on this will depend the extension of the gospel, and the instruction by which schools and villages are to be trained.

3 But a new impulse at home for sending us out more effective help, is the main thing after all, immediately wanted. The period when we can go on of our selves is distant, and can only be brought nearer by the intermediate creation of an active and vigorous agency. The East Indians will long need the help of Englishmen. The numerous smaller stations, where Europeans are located, will demand ministers. The missions also are feeble for want of a larger body of helpers. Schools and missions might be planted all over India, if we had an adequate number of devout and able men.—*Chace*

ESTATE OF COLVIN AND CO

Statement of the Assignee of Transactions for September 1835, published by Order of the Court

Receipts	
Balance per last statement	Sa. Rs. 1 00 640
Outstanding Debts recovered	14 992
	<hr/> Sa. Rs. 1 15,641
Payments	
Indigo Advances	Sa. Rs. 12 989
Dividend to Creditors	4,893
Charges against Estates	739
Postage for August	80
Company's 4 per cent. Papers for Sa. Rs. 80,000	78,300
Balance Cash in hand	15 747
Doitto in Bank of Bengal	3 300
	<hr/> 19 047
	<hr/> Sa. Rs. 1,15,641

Memorandum.	
In Company's 4 per cent Loan	80,000
In the Bank of Bengal	3,300
Cash	15,747
Sa Rs 99,047	

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO
Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for September 1895, filed by the Assignees, and published by Order of the Court

Receipts	
Cash Balance on 31st August 1895	1 66 487
Sale of Landed Property	10 874
<i>Ditto of Brandy</i>	50
Recoveries from Life Insurance	3 717
Steamer <i>Forbes</i>	8 550
Rents of Landed Property	1,000
Refund of Payments in anticipation of Dividends	107
Remittances from Dr Constituents	60 779
Sa Rs 2 72,224	

Disbursements	
Advances for the manufacture of Indigo steamer <i>Forbes</i>	7 280
Life Insurance Premiums	4 402
Repairs Assessments &c of Landed Property	20
Proportion of <i>Indigo</i> Co's Profit Promised to the Union Bank	909
Law Charges	1 693
Office Establishment	6 051
Incidental Expenses	2 850
Dividends paid	1,130
Cash in hand and in the Union Bank	47 860
Sa Rs 2 29,364	

Memorandum	
Government Securities	53,000
Unrealised Accruals	2 11 87
Cash Balance and in the Union Bank	2 08 136
Sa Rs 5 27,423	

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO
Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for September 1895, filed by the Assignees and published by Order of the Court

Receipts	
Cash Balance on 31st August	10 717
Sale of Nudgonghur Estate and Bharte parish Silk Concern &c	5 940
<i>Ditto of Government Paper</i>	6 138
Ramneegunge Colliery	12 413
Rents of Landed Property	614
From the Union Bank	42 780
Loss paid	20,000
Remittances from Dr Constituents	13 789
Loan for Indigo Advances	94 488
	10 000
Sa Rs 84,36	

Disbursements	
Advances for manufacture of indigo Ramneegunge Colliery	62 083
Mr Macleod's Salary in charge of Thakur Basorost, and Durwan's Wages &c for Landed Property in Calcutta	4,181
Law Charges	451
Office Establishment	8 975
Incidental Charges	4 611
Refund to Creditors of sums realised since failure	85
	247
Cash in hand	79 944
Sa Rs 83,363	

Memorandum	
Cash in hand	4,119
Ditto Union Bank	12,940
Government Securities	2,280
Unrealised Acceptances	1,61,730
Sa Rs. 1 81 010	

ESTATE OF CRUTEEN AND CO
Abstract of Cash Receipts and Disbursements, for July, August, and September 1895, filed by the Assignee, and published by Order of the Court.

Receipts	
To Receipts on Ships, Commercial and Miscellaneous Accounts	2,168
To Furniture, &c sold and part of advance for Establishment refunded	186
To Landed Property sold	30,489
To Indigo Factory sold	760
To Receipts on Indigo Account	14 210
To Received Estimated value of Indigo shipped to London 37 672	
To Receipts on Indigo Seed Account	6 52 582
To Commission received	6 807
To Interest received	899
To House and Godown Rent	12 964
To Receipts from and on account of Debtors to Estate	43,740
To ditto by recovery on Life Insurance policies	11 537
To Receipts on Account of Parties not Debtors to Estate to be refunded	1 13 297
To Receipts on suspense Account, to be refunded	31,936
To Drawn on English £400	1 04 021
To Union Bank drawn	3,840
To Payment of an Advance in part of admitted Liability	45,000
	10 000
Balance of last Statement	12 36 265
Sa Rs 12 34,670	

Payments	
By Indigo Advances	3 27,253
By Life Insurance Premium	68,155
By Postage and Petty Charges	280
By Law Charges	226
By Interest paid	20,428
By Money Borrowed repaid	5 24,046
By Union Bank deposited	45 000
By Payments on Ship Commercial and Miscellaneous Accounts	17 801
By Payments on suspense Account	1 58,980
By Refund of sums received on account of parties not Debtors to Estate, and advances to Creditors in anticipation of Dividends	47,720
By Advance for Establishment and Contingent Charges and Allowance to the resident partner of late Firm	10,725
By Set off allowed in part of a Creditor's balance	1,408
By Assessment, Repairs, &c Chargeable against House Rent	4,375
By Claims purchased in Settlement of Debtor's Account for	897
By Paid Annuities secured by Mortgage of Landed Property	6,800
By Advance in part of an Admitted Liability	10,000
Balance	12,33,438
Sa Rs 12 33 770	

LORD W BENTINCK, AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF

From a very long vituperative article, in the *Meerut Universal Magazine* for September, transferred to the *Calcutta Courier*

without reprehension or comment, we extract the following paragraphs —

“ The first acts of Lord William Bentinck, on assuming the command of the army, were taken with a view to reflect disgrace on the rule of his predecessor, and, in pursuance of this system, all descriptions of complaints were not only received but fostered at head quarters, squabbles long set at rest were carefully raked from their ashes—nourished into representation, inquiries, and courts martial, and the curious observer will find, that a large majority of the causes, submitted to the decision of the military tribunals, were manufactured out of disputes that occurred in the time of Sir Edward Barnes. During the eighteen months that Lord William Bentinck commanded the army, more lieutenant colonels were brought to courts martial than in the preceding portion of the present century, and it is somewhat singular that his lordship should have failed in every instance of procuring a conviction, at the same time that it shows how little consideration the individual cases could have been subjected to, at head quarters. The object, however, was to create an impression that his predecessor had left the army in a state of insubordination, and, to accomplish this convictions were unnecessary, while, on the other hand, serious charges, involving not only the interests of individuals but the character of the army, originating in the mismanagement of his lordship's advisers or the uncheckered violence of favoured individuals, were either decided on with a celerity that necessarily entailed injustice, discarded without a hearing, left unanswered, or replied to with a brevity that not only disgusted but irritated the parties concerned. There was no medium observed by his lordship, and the capricious manner in which appeals were decided upon, completely paralyzed the chief military authorities in command of divisions or stations, in no instance, however strictly they might be guided by the rules of the service, could they be sure of the approval of his excellency, and at last, to shield themselves from censure, they were necessitated to forward the most trivial cases to the head quarters of the army. His lordship loved to live in an atmosphere of complaints, and, so long as he received a due quantity, considered that the army must be progressing to a state of improvement, without considering that, in depriving the local authorities of the powers to which they were properly entitled, he sapped the very foundations of discipline, and rendered the generals and brigadiers little more than cyphers, authorized to draw a certain number of rupees *per mensem*. In some instances, officers, knowing the facility with which appeals against the decisions of their superiors would be re-

ceived, became reckless either as to the opinion or censure of those placed immediately above them, and the length of time that necessarily elapsed pending the reference to Calcutta, together with the uncertainty, whether the subject in dispute would even be noticed, served to cherish bad feelings, and continued litigation, where, had the proper authorities been sure of the support due to their high rank, the improper conduct of the individuals might have been checked at the first offset.

‘ In every sense of the word, Lord William Bentinck was from first to last an *army of oppressor*, nor can any one act be produced by which he has benefited the native army, while his gross misrepresentation of the feelings and spirit of that army, at the time of inquiry (before the charter was granted), gave a colouring to the calumny set forth by Sir Edward Paget. In health or sickness his lordship showed himself the enemy of the European officers of the service, and, while putting the country to an enormous expense on account of his own useless peregrinations through the country, sheltering himself at Simlah or the Neelgherries from the bad effects of climate, and promulgating orders not less uncalled for than unjust not less oppressive than despotic, we find him depriving his fellow countrymen (we cannot say fellow soldiers) of those few relaxations they were permitted to enjoy, of the portion of their pittance, which enabled them to provide against sickness or unforeseen distress, of their character for fidelity to their employers, on which their honour as soldiers so materially rested, and of that esteem and respect paid to them as men of education and gentleman. While amassing in his own coffers a sum equal to one hundred thousand pounds sterling he has deprived those on whom the attainment, preservation, and defence of the empire has been dependent, of the hope of a return to their native land, beggared in health and in purse, but, in spite of his lordship, preserving unblemished *their* reputation—he has left them to mourn the day Lord William Bentinck arrived in India, he has left them poor even in hate—but still they hate him.”

IA MARTINIÈRE

The following rules of the above institution are published

“ 1 The number of children on the foundation shall never be under fifty, or thirty boys and twenty girls but it may exceed that number at the discretion of the governors.

“ 2 They shall be elected from the Christian population of Calcutta, on account of their indigent circumstances, without any respect to the denomination with which they are connected, and at the time of the election the boys shall not be

under the age of four, nor exceed that of ten years, and the girls shall not be under the age of four, nor exceed that of twelve years. The age to be determined by such certificates or evidence as the governors shall deem satisfactory.

"3. The children, after they have been admitted in the institution, and as long as they continue in it, shall be entirely supported, clothed and educated out of its funds, and such of the boys as conduct themselves properly, shall be permitted to remain in the school till they are sixteen years of age, when they shall be required to leave it, but before they reach that age, they may be apprenticed or placed out to some honest employment, with the approbation of the acting governors. Such of the girls as conduct themselves properly, shall be allowed to remain at the school till they are apprenticed, or placed out to some honest employment, or married."

OSTHEAIA

At the Medical and Physical Society, on the 3d October, Dr R. Lytler stated a curious case of ostheia. The subject of this case was a Hindoo about twenty-five years of age. The bones of the cranium and the cervical vertebrae of this man are described as emitting, when struck, an extraordinary hollow or ringing sound, as if the upper part of an empty punchon were struck with a stick. Sometimes the sound was sharper, as if a brass vessel or glass shade were tilted up with the fingernail. The trachea, when struck, emits a remarkable sound, as if a loose body were shaken within a tube of wood or metal. The cartilaginous rings appear to be very rigid, and towards the upper part crepitose on being rubbed against each other. The bones of the other parts of the body appear natural. The man states the scalp to be invulnerable, and allows his hair to be plucked out, without exciting pain. He complains of a burning sensation on the surface of the body and likewise in the stomach after taking food, he likewise avers that he cannot sleep, and has not slept for two years. There is some degree of wildness in his looks, but he is perfectly intelligent and answers questions readily. His symptoms he ascribes to witchcraft.

THE COMET.

The appearance of the comet has excited some curious speculations. The *Dilh Gazette* states, that the Nijooms at Gwalior represented to the rajah that the appearance of the comet, with a tail, boded evil, and, therefore, recommended him not to gaze on it, but to bestow much charity on the poor and needy. The mookhtear observed, that "Humble Gommude" had, two years ago, predicted
Asiat Jour N S Vol. 19, No 76.

the appearance of this comet. The rajah said that the *Sahib log* possessed great wisdom, that, some time ago, they prepared, at London, a balloon, in which four gentlemen ascended high into the regions of space, until, according to Humble Gommude, the *heat of the sun* forced them to return to mother earth!

HOLKAR'S STAFF.

A daring attempt was made to assassinate Hurrey Holkar during the Duserra. Towards the conclusion of the ceremonies, at the moment when the buffalo was about to be sacrificed and all eyes were turned towards that edifying spectacle, a horseman, who had been riding by the side of Hurrey during the whole day, clambered from his horse upon the elephant which carried the rajah, and clapping the muzzle of a matchlock against Holkar's body, endeavoured to explode the piece, which, however, he failed to do. The bravo was immediately dragged from the elephant, and lashed by the swords of the rajah's attendants, in a fearful manner, notwithstanding which he survived for a short time. The resident, with others of the corps diplomatique, were present, and close to the spot where this tragic affair occurred, and it is supposed that, had not the assassin been so quickly disposed of, and thereby all disposition to tumult been promptly checked, a second performance of the Jeypoor tragedy would have taken place—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct 17.

The aspect of affairs at Indore is becoming more serious, and tells us plainly that there is something rotten in the state, two attempts have already been made on the life of the raja, and it is scarcely probable that his good fortune will protect him from a third. Should the hand of the assassin succeed in reaching him, we shall see the flame of discontent and disturbance, already kindled in Rajpootana, extend to Malwa, and the British government will thus be left but little cause to pride themselves on the policy they have lately pursued. There cannot surely be further proof required, that the season has at length come for renouncing it for ever, and adopting a more active and energetic one—*Ibid*.

RIOT IN THE BAIZA BAKS CAMP.

The following particulars of the riot in the Baiza Baks camp at Lutteburgh, on the 8th September, are given in the *Agra Ukhbar*—

A part of the Mahratta and Mehwattie portion of the baks's troops, about 300 men, who were in arrears, demanded their wages, the bunnacks declining to furnish them with articles any further till they had been paid. The men, being thus
(2 K)

reduced to starvation, frequently solicited payment of their salaries, but, as their requests had no effect, they resolved to try the old Marhatta plan of intimidation, and accordingly put under restraint the paymaster, with three other chief officers. The baez then became apprehensive, and endeavoured, through the British functionaries, to reconcile the mutineers, by offering payment of two and a half months' wages, to this they decidedly objected,* as more than the sum offered was due to the bunneahs, and declined to come to any terms save the full discharge of their arrears. They were allowed to remain in this state for some days, till the evening of the 8th, when the baez, apprehending an immediate attack, called upon the political officer in charge of her affairs for protection, and the magistrate ordered out the troops, and directed Col Tulloh to proceed immediately, with as many men as he thought necessary, to the baez's camp. Accordingly, four companies of the 60th, under the command of the colonel, marched off at dusk, and reached the camp at about eight o'clock. On the arrival of the British troops, efforts were again made to settle the affair amicably, by inducing the mutineers to come to the baez's terms. Mr Sweetenham urged them to give up their arms, to this they at first objected, but afterwards agreed, on condition of being allowed to do so at his own house, and expressed their unwillingness to fight, declaring, at the same time, that they had no desire whatever to face the British troops and would disperse if their claims were satisfied. As neither party appeared disposed to agree to each other's terms, the troops were kept under arms all night and at three in the morning, Lieut Ellis, of the artillery, was desired to bring up the two guns under his command to the camp. On his arrival, blank cartridges were at first fired, and afterwards a few rounds of grape, but as the guns were elevated no injury seems to have followed these discharges. The sepahies now discharged on the half-famished mutineers, who it is said, had not eaten for two days, and never for a moment expected an attack from the Company's troops which is quite obvious from their having been unprepared, and though they seemed determined not to yield to any terms save those they had proposed, bloodshed does not appear to have been their object but to which they were driven in self defence. Seven mutineers were killed, and eleven or twelve wounded by the sepahies bayonets, but, on the charge of the latter, two of the baez's agents in confinement were murdered, and a third wounded, one of the former is said to have been a relation of her highness, and whose untimely end is greatly deplored by the baez's people. The

affair, after this, soon terminated, as part of the mutineers fled, and about twenty-five grounded their arms. The magistrate, during these proceedings, received a trifling hurt from a spear, and a few sepahies received slight scratches, but the casualties among the mutineers is now discovered to be much greater than it was thought to be at first, several corpses having been subsequently found in the adjacent joor fields, who had evidently died from severe stabs.

With reference to some misstatements in the *Agra Ushber*, respecting this affair, Mr F H Robinson, the magistrate, has published the following statement.

"To understand the affair fully, it is necessary to know the fact, that the followers of the baez have, by the orders of Government been declared entirely and unreservedly subject to the courts. A portion of these followers laid violent hands on some servants of her highness, whom they retained as prisoners, and shamefully maltreated. This outrage was committed, in the face of day, by men with arms in their hands, who avowed their intention of resisting the constituted authorities if checked in their illegal course. The pretext was the non payment of their wages by the baez. This conduct alone warranted the immediate employment of force on the part of the magistrate, to release the persons illegally restrained, and preserve the public peace. But respect was had to the ignorance of a set of men unaccustomed to civilized rule, and seven days were employed in persuasion, in warning, and in apprising the men that peaceable remonstrance could alone be listened to. This forbearance only gave them more confidence, and, at length, on the representation of the baez, and the report of my people stationed in the camp, that they were about to attack her highness, the troops, with the consent of the governor's agent and the commissioner of circuit, were marched down, in the evening. The whole of that night was employed by me in vain endeavours to induce the mutineers to give up their prisoners and lay down their arms, a pledge was given them that their claims should be investigated, and in my anxiety to prevent the effusion of blood, I went further than I was warranted, I guaranteed to them the payment of their just dues, though the baez, being exempt from the operations of our courts, I might, in the event of her refusal, have been obliged to redeem that pledge by the employment of my own personal funds. The agent of the governor gave them the same assurances, but nothing we could urge was listened to. We were met with a flat refusal, and a clear declaration that nothing but immediate payment of what they claimed, would induce them to dis-

* The amount in dispute was only Rs 9,300.

passed peaceably At the last moment, I went alone among the men; I pointed out the preparations made, the troops drawn up ready for the attack, and, on receiving a flat denial and defiance, it was my painful duty to request Lieut. Col. Tulloh to act; the troops moved forward—but even then, at least a minute elapsed before they used their arms, and, at the point where I was, I saw no blow struck by our men, till I had been wounded by one of the rioters."

SILK FACTORIES

The public sale of the Company's silk factories took place this day. The following were sold, for the rest there were no biddings—Jungpore, for Rs 50,100 to Mr M. Larroleta, Bulludgatchy, for Rs 7,000, to Mr J. Watson, Boursoot, for Rs 6,100, to ditto, Khadnahcool, for Rs 1,250, to Cowanath Bhoose, Dumnacolly, for Rs 2,550, to ditto, Ompiah, Rs 4 050, to ditto. There was a full attendance, but very little competition exhibited, except for the first lot.—*Cal. Cour.*, Nov 2

JARROOL WOOD

Accident has discovered a property in one of the species of Indian timber, which gives it a value much beyond the estimation in which it has been commonly held. When the ship *Thalia* was stripped in Kyd's dock, about three months ago the surveyors were surprised at the excellent state of preservation in which they found the timber. In consequence, Capt. Biden unfortunately determined to make a trip to Penang before coppering her again, having arranged to do this in a dock that was not then ready to receive the ship. On his arrival at Penang, he had the mortification to find the worms had lodged themselves in the bottom of the vessel, attacking every description of wood in her, except the Jarrool, which, moreover, was found to be in a very perfect state. The following is the captain's account of the ravages of these animals: "I had no idea of the destructiveness of worms, they had even eaten into the treenails which fastened the doubling, but, strange to say, they have not touched any part of the jarrool, neither the stem, stem post, or keel, which has been entirely exposed without copper, and of course taken its chance with the doubling, and there is also a small filling up piece in the broad of the fore foot, a kind of cedar, which is quite destroyed. They had also commenced their attacks upon the teak doubling (put on in Calcutta to replace where they had opened the ship out in her bottom). So it really appears, that jarrool has this great advantage over even teak, that the worms will not touch it"—*Cal. Cour.*, Sept. 30

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE EAST.

The court of Rome has annulled the authority hitherto exercised by the diocesan of Goa over the Roman Catholics in the island of Ceylon, whose spiritual wants have been hitherto supplied by the post, but very discerning, priests of the congregation of St. Philip, of Neri, otherwise denominated fathers of the oratory, whose possessions in Goa have been lately forfeited, in common with those of all the other religious fraternities, by the laws promulgated under the new government of Portugal. Their merits, however, have not been overlooked by their superior spiritual father, who has confirmed them in their mission, and appointed Don Francisco Xavier, one of their most distinguished brethren, Bishop of Thaumacensis, and Vicar Apostolic of the Island of Ceylon. We learn, that the bull of his appointment, and other credentials, are now with the most Rev. Dr. St. Leger, our own esteemed vicar apostolic, and it is probable that, on the receipt of them, the bishop elect will proceed to Madras for consecration by the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor. We congratulate our Catholic brethren on their emancipation from a yoke which we learn they have long felt intolerably grievous, and which annually abstracted no small amount from the British provinces to enrich a foreign possession. We regret that the priests of the Goa mission, in this country, did not at once readily submit to the authority of Rome, instead of wasting their funds in missions which cannot be attended with success, while their own possessions at Goa have been already confiscated, and they are threatened with the loss of even what they possess in this country.—*Englishman*, Oct. 14

Another application, we understand, is come up from Madras. The Vicar Apostolic, Bishop O'Connor, has requested to know what portion of the Indian revenues the supreme government is disposed to assign for the provision of the Catholic church, under that clause which, it will be remembered, Mr. O'Connell procured to be inserted in the Charter, giving a discretionary power to provide for other Christian pastors besides those of the established church. This is very different from the conduct of our vicar apostolic, Dr. St. Leger, whose exemplary modesty has refrained from seeking any stipend from the public treasury, satisfied with a pittance raised by private subscription, out of which, though far too humble for his station, we are assured, he assigns one-third to the support of a school.—*Courier*, Oct. 2.

Honourable mention has once before been made in this journal of the successful

exertions of one of the Portuguese clergymen to preach in the English language, thereby removing, as far, at least, as he was individually concerned, the chief objection to entertaining foreign priests for the performance of divine service in the Catholic churches and chapels of a British colony — *Lord*, Oct. 15.

THE NEW COINAGE.

From the *Chronicle* of yesterday evening, we collect, that the services are about to incur a further clipping of about two per cent, under the pretext of the necessity of uniformity. The new Company's rupee is equivalent to the nominal sonat, and the simple process in Bengal would have been to pay the amount of salary as expressed in sonats or new rupees, thus, a bill for sonat Rs 104 8, instead of being paid in 98 of the present sicca, would receive the 104 8 in the new coin. But no, the opportunity for another little saving could not be missed, the new rupee, it seems, is to be considered as representing, at par of the sicca rupee, all claims upon government in sonat rupees, while those who have to pay government will have to give 104 8 of the new coin for every hundred sicca! A very pretty arrangement truly! The excuse is, that the bulk of the army having been paid in Purruckabad rupees at par, when the new coin came into general circulation, there would be some inconvenience, unless uniformity were obtained by this very ingenious arrangement! We need not comment on such an excuse. Uniformity is a good thing, but after doing without it so long, we may surely endure it a little longer without being guilty of gross injustice to obtain it — *Hurk*, Sept 30.

LORD WM BENTINCK AND THE SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

Within the past week, a munificent donation of Rs 500 has been received by the treasurer of Serampore College, which was remitted by Lord William Bentinck, for that institution, from St Helen. No thing could have been more unexpected. His lordship never subscribed to the funds of the College whilst he held the reins of the Indian government, because we believe, of the strict rule he had laid down for himself, not to do any thing which should even seem to compromise his impartiality as the protector of the natives in the enjoyment of all their rights, and of their religious liberty especially — *Friend of India*, Oct 15.

ATTORNEYS.

A circular has been sent to the candidates for admission as attorneys in the supreme court, calling upon them to appear to be examined before the judges as to the

probability, in case of their admission, of their getting respectable business. We are heartily glad of this, as it will in a great measure protect the public against the evils of competition for the profits of litigiousness — *Englishman*, Oct 17.

DOORGA PUJA.

The following communication, from a native correspondent, appears in the *Courier*. The *Englishman* ascribes this "unmitigated trash to the pen of the "Maharaja" himself —

"The above celebration took place with the usual ceremonies and nautchings at the splendid mansion of the Maha Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur, of Soba Bazar, from the 16th up to the 30th ultimo. Particularly, the last three grand nights were intended for the public. On the first many Europeans and East Indians, with their families, the Nawab Hestm Jung Bahadur and Moguls, were present. On the second, several ladies and gentlemen, among whom the distinguished Hon Mr Cameron the member of the legislative council, accompanied with Mrs and Lieut Col. Daniel, Ac, H H Nawab Rowshund Dowlah Bahadur, of Moorshedabad, vakeels of different states, and rich Hindoos, were seen in the watch yard. On the third, or last night, several gentlemen in civil and military services, and merchants, with their families, honoured the raja. Among the brilliant and noble guests were his Exc General Sir H Kane G C B., the Commander-in chief, and Miss Kane, who were escorted by the Persian and military secretaries, Majors Macan and Baresford and accompanied by the Governor general's private and military secretaries, Captains J M Higginson and Smyth. As soon as the Commander in chief stepped within the gate, the sepoys forming the line made their salutations, and on the way, his Excellency, with his accustomed urbanity, said to the raja, *that it may not be given trouble to the raja in visiting for him little while, which was done by missing the door*. When he entered the house, *and gave the King was proclaimed till he (the king?) sat on the golden sofa placed for that purpose*. The raja and brethren sat on the left of his Excellency. At the very moment, different sets of dancing girls exhibited their performances by turns, which pleased Sir Henry very much, who praised the vocalists. Half an hour after, *he asked leave of the raja that he may be tempted to keep up night music by the melodious songs*. Afterwards his Excellency, receiving *utier, golab, and nose-gays* from the rajahs, returned. In other houses in Calcutta, there were pujas as usual.

PREVENTION OF DISEASES.

We cannot but think that the public

health of the metropolis requires that a well-paid medical officer should be appointed for the sole purpose of examining all the localities, both of the city and the suburbs, reporting the improvements which are necessary to keep away disease, and carrying them into execution when approved. He ought to be invested with certain magisterial powers, and furnished with an establishment capable of effecting the purposes of his appointment. The details, however, of his duties might easily be prescribed by a medical commission, and they would not be temporary but perpetual, although the greatest exertions would be required in the beginning. Perhaps each of the larger cities, such as Moorsbedabad and Berhampore, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, and Delhi, would equally require the exclusive services of such an officer. But the need of such services is not confined to cities and towns. Large tracts, in almost every district in the country, are in such a state as to be fruitful in disease, and multitudes of the people are swept away every year, to the great injury of the country in every sense, either from physical causes which might be removed or greatly abated, or from the stupidity and filthy habits of the people themselves, which might easily be rectified. Now, as most of the civil surgeons of most of the zillah stations are greatly at a loss for something to do, besides physicians the judge and collector, with their families, and looking occasionally into the jail, it would be a kindness (paying them for the same), to transfer to them, with as much of the magistrature power as is necessary, the duty of keeping the district clean, and bringing within restraint the monster *pidaria*, which now spreads unchecked over the whole country.

Let government call for returns to shew the mortality which prevails in the country, and we are convinced they will not need another word to be said on the propriety of their devoting their most serious attention to the subject we have now glanced at. Were there a tribe of barbarians upon our frontiers, who, by their incursions, annually carried off a few hundreds of our subjects, no time would be lost, nor cost spared, to bring the marauders into subjection, and impart security to the people. But here is an enemy which incessantly ravages our whole territories, and carries off thousands upon thousands of our people, and yet government raise not a hand against him. We trust humanity will move them to a different policy.—*Friend of India*, Oct 15

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE TREASURY

During the night, or rather early yesterday morning (Sunday night being one of the most tempestuous nights we recollect for many years), in the very height of the

gale, and when the rain was pouring down in torrents, and darkness also favoured the design, an attempt was made to break into the treasury, and some shots were fired by the men of the guard; but the villains made off and none of them, we believe, have yet been apprehended. The party of thieves effected their escape, it seems, by the narrow lane which goes round by the Town Hall.

The Government house sentry at the south-west gate, on hearing the noise of their footsteps, challenged them, and receiving no reply, fired at them, but without effect. An investigation took place this forenoon, under the superintendence of a police magistrate, but nothing has been elicited.

When we consider that there is a strong guard at the Treasury, that there are sentries all round the building, and that those on the west side are within speaking or calling distance of the sentries of the Government-house, where there is also another strong guard, we certainly are rather surprised at the amazing audacity of the attempt to rob the Treasury, made by half a dozen natives. It is possible, that a bold attempt with a large gang of desperadoes might effect an entry into the Treasury, though we would not give much for their chances of escape, but for five or six men to make the attempt, is indeed, as absurd as it is villainous: they are supposed, we learn, to be up country people.—*Herk*, Oct 20

EUROPEAN BUTCHERS

We are glad to find European butchers establishing themselves in different parts of the metropolis. Mr Pittman was the first to shew a neat, clean, and respectable-looking butcher's shop in Comstock, and we believe he is succeeding in his business beyond expectation. The fact is, he goes on an excellent principle, he sells meat not only of a superior quality, but remarkably cheap. We now find that another European, Mr Pitt, has established himself in Dhurumtollah, having a farm at Ieillullah, Italy, by which he is able to give farm-fed meat, of a superior quality to that produced at the public bazaar, and at a very reasonable price. We have no doubt this praiseworthy attempt among our countrymen will continue to meet with every encouragement, and that a spirit of emulation will now be excited among the native butchers, the result of which will be, that families resident in Calcutta will no longer be dependent upon and suffer the imposition of their consumers, as hitherto were, and with every regard to cleanliness, with wholesome meat of every description, as is the case in Europe towns, and at a moment's notice.—*India Journ of Med Science* for Oct.

NEKEMUTCH.

Sickness still prevails to a considerable extent at this station. Among the recent events, only two are worth recording, for both might afford matter for contemplation to the weeping and laughing philosopher. A native, for a slight offence, was paraded, by order of the brigadier, on an ass, from the degradation of which his sensitive mind so recoiled, that he flung himself into a well, and was drowned. The other is the promulgation of an order by the same authority, "prohibiting officers from shooting peacocks, in consequence of the holy character of these birds."—*Agra Utkhar*

MR. VIGNE

Letters have been just received from Mr Vigne, the traveller. He was, at the time of writing, in fine health, and had heard of some manuscripts of the former missionaries, in possession of one of the native chiefs near Ludak, and which he expected to obtain possession of.

Mr Vigne reached the vale of Cashmere on the 2d August. He speaks in raptures of the scenery and the great beauty of the women, whose teeth he compares to rows of mother-of-pearl!—*Delhi Ga., Oct 5*

THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA

All previous rumours regarding the movements of the Governor of Agra have, it would seem, been unfounded and premature. We have now, however, received some information connected therewith, which we have very good reason to depend upon as truth. Mr Blunt, our informant writes us, will make a tour of the western provinces during the ensuing season and quarter, during the hot months of the coming year, either at Mumsoree or Simlah. Before the Governor sets out, he will await some expected instructions from the Supreme Government relative to Jeypoor, whither Mr Blunt will eventually have to proceed. The terms to be dictated to the regency will be sent up from Calcutta, cut and dry, and will be such, that, should the Jeypoor government fail in satisfactorily explaining the late events, and tendering such reparation as it becomes imperative on the British Government to demand, and the Jeypoor state to afford, Mr Blunt will be invested with the most extensive powers to subjugate the principality to British rule. Proper steps will be taken to place the Governor in a condition to act with promptitude when he may see fit. A wing only of the 65th vols. will accompany the Governor as escort, but on the arrival of the camp at Agra, the escort will be strengthened by detaching a wing of one of the corps at

that station. The troops at Mumsoree will be directed to hold themselves in perfect readiness to march at a moment's warning, should the Governor ultimately determine on having recourse to the *ut armis* system.—*Calcutta Free Press, Oct. 3.*

NATIVE OFFICERS

A case of some importance, throwing light, as it does, on the intrigues of the native officers of government, who, if corrupt, are quite sufficient of themselves to vitiate any system, however good, was laid last week before the collector at Muttra. The tushseeldar of Mat, an officer of influence and importance, stated that he received a letter from a common informer, menacing him with certain disclosures, if a sum of money was not given. The informer was summoned, but denied the authorship of the letter, and ascribed it to a conspiracy of the umlah against him, headed by the tushseeldar. After some useless attempts to reconcile this opposition, the informer appealed to the conscience of the tushseeldar, and offered, if that officer would swear on the *Aoran* that it was not a conspiracy against him, he would admit the truth of the tushseeldar's accusation. This quickly untied the knot. The tushseeldar not only swore to the guilt of the informer, but took the opportunity of establishing, by his own oath, his own unspotted integrity. The informer, who had thus trusted to the conscience of a government officer, was accordingly punished by six months imprisonment, and a fine of Rs 100. This prettily concerted scheme ensures a six months' security at least against detection to the wily umlah of Muttra.—*Agra Utkhar, Sept 26*

FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

The Calcutta *Christian Observer*, for November, contains a statement of the efforts (hitherto but partially successful) made by an active and benevolent public officer Col Pottinger, in the province of Cutch, to put down female infanticide.

"When he first came to Cutch, ten years ago, he set out, with all the active zeal of a new comer, to root out the practice, but he soon discovered his mistake. The mehtahs sent at his request, by the then regency were either cajoled by false returns or expelled from towns and villages not only by the classes charged with the crime, but by the other inhabitants, whom long habit had taught to view the business with indifference, if not absolute approbation. Col P next got the darbar to summon all the Jarejahs to Bhuj, and partly by threats, and partly persuasion arranged with them to furnish quarterly statements of the births within their respective estates. This

plan he saw, from the outset, was defective, but it was the best he could but upon at the moment. It proved, however, an utter failure. Within six months, most of the Jarejahs declared their inability to act up to their agreement, even as far as regarded their nearest relations. Several fathers, for instance, assured him, that they *dared not* establish such a scrutiny regarding their grown-up sons, and the few statements that were furnished, he found to have been drawn up by guesswork, from what may be termed the tittle-tattle of the village. Col P's next idea was, that as all the Jarejahs profess to be blood relations of the Rao of Cutch, they might be requested to announce to him, as the head of the tribe, as well as Government the fact of their wives being 'enemies,' and eventually the result. This scheme appeared feasible to the ministers; but when it was proposed to the Jarejah members of the regency, they received it with feelings of complete disgust, and almost horror. Two modes further suggested themselves of carrying the object. The one, to use direct authority and force, but that would no doubt, be at variance with the spirit if not the letter of the treaty. The other, to grant a portion to every Jarejah girl on her marriage. This latter method had been proposed to the Bombay Government by Col P's predecessor, (Mr. Gardiner) but had been explicitly negatived, and that negative had been confirmed by the Court of Directors. Under these circumstances, the plan was, of course, abandoned.

"Sir John Malcolm came to Bhuj in March, 1820. He made a long speech to the assembled Jarejahs on the enormity of the crime, and told them, the English nation would force the East India Company to dissolve all connexion with a people who persisted in it! The Jarejahs, of course, individually denied the charge, but they afterwards inquired from Col P, how the Governor could talk so to them at a moment when he was courting the friendship of Sunde, in which child murder is carried to a much greater extent than even in Cutch, for it is a well-known fact, that all the illegitimate offspring born to men of any rank in that country, are indiscriminately put to death without reference to sex. Subsequent to Sir John's visit, an impostor of the name of Vijaya Bhat went to Bombay, and presented a petition to Government, setting forth Col P's supineness, and offering, if furnished with some peons, to do all that was required. This petition was referred to the colonel to report on, which he did as it merited, and matters lay in abeyance, till the young rao was installed in July 1834, when he adopted

the most decided steps to enforce that article of the treaty which provides for the suppression of infanticide. He took a paper from the whole of his brethren, reiterating that stipulation, and agreeing to abide the full consequences if they broke it. Col P officially promised the rao the support of the British Government in all his measures, and the rao and the English resident have been watching ever since for an occasion to make a signal example, but the difficulty of tracing and bringing home such an allegation will be understood from the preceding account, and it would be ruin to the cause to attempt to do so on uncertain grounds, and fail. It now, however, appears that our best, perhaps only, chance of success rests with the rao, who is most sincere in his detestation of the crime, and his wish to stop it.

"Our correspondent proceeds as follows:—

"The assertion made by Mr Wilkinson, that infanticide is carried to an extent of which we have hardly yet a complete notion, is alas! too true in India. The Rao of Cutch told the resident at his court, very recently that he had just found out, that a tribe of Musalmáns, called Summa, who came originally from Sunde, and now inhabit the islands in the Runn, paying an ill-defined obedience to Cutch, put all their daughters to death, merely to save the expense and trouble of rearing them! He has taken a hand from all the heads of the tribe to abandon the horrid custom; but, as he justly remarked, he has hardly the means of enforcing it. Of the origin of infanticide in Cutch, it is difficult to give a satisfactory account. The tradition of its being a scheme hit on by one of the Juejahs, to prevent their daughters, who cannot marry in their own tribe, from disgracing their families by prostitution is generally received. The Jarejahs of Cutch have perhaps adopted all the vices, whilst they have few, or none, of the saving qualities, of the Musalmáns. No people appear to have so thorough a contempt for women, and yet, strange to say, we often see the dowagers of households taking the lead in both public and private matters amongst them. Their tenets are, however, that women are innately vicious, and it must be confessed that they have good cause to draw this conclusion in Cutch, in which, it is suspected, there is not one chaste female, from the rao's wives downwards. We can understand the men amongst the Jarejahs getting reconciled to infanticide, from hearing it spoken of, from their very births, as a necessary and laudable proceeding, but several instances have been told me, where young mothers, just before married

from other tribes, and even brought from distant countries, have strenuously urged the destruction of their own infants, even in opposition to the father's disposition to spare them! This is a state of things for which, we confess, we cannot offer any explanation, and which would astonish us in a tigress or a she wolf!

"The above is indeed a melancholy detail, and cannot fail to sicken the heart of every Englishman, much more of every British female. As some little relief to a revival so affecting, we have the pleasure to add, that Mr Wilkinson is pursuing with success the most judicious measures to secure its extinction in Malwa and Rajputana. By a letter just received from him, we learn, that he is trying to ascertain all those arguments by which the native mind has reconciled itself to the murder of female children, and how those who have not practised it have been led to adopt this more humane course. He is also enlisting the services of several of the most humane and influential Esajut chiefs of those parts to suppress it, and has derived much assistance and success from their advice and their zeal. They are taking up the subject *con amore*. All the chiefs near Sibar have taken, or are taking, bonds from their kinsmen to refrain from the practice in future. This is highly gratifying, but, as Mr W remarks, except the momentary expression of the public approbation of this humane act, and the force thus given to the public feeling in favour of humanity, what is gained? Without further efforts, the public mind will remain as uninformed as ever. It has learned no new lesson. We have gained no real pledge or security against the recurrence of the act. As the human mind gains light and knowledge, however, it will of itself throw off such evil practices. By force nothing is gained, the disposition to commit the act remaining as strong as ever—the sense of the injury of applying violence to proud, ignorant barbarians, boasting of their freedom, will only work a rankling feeling of resistance and rebellion. I am now therefore teaching my wise men how to write an affecting tale of real life in their own language—how to address the heart, and rouse the kindly and virtuous sympathies of our nature in favour of humanity, but still without once overstepping the bounds of probability and indeed of truth and fact. Their first attempts at a tale of the heart have been sad failures. They made even blunders and trembled and abashed at the shedding of the innocent blood. They thought their own spoken language too common and mean to give expression to all I wanted—but they are now learning to think better of its powers and capabilities. I hope before long to have a tale of her-

ror in real life, and well known in these parts, so well set in cunning language, as shall not fail to enlist men's strongest sympathies in our favour."

THE NATIVE THEATRE

This private theatre, got up about two years ago, is still supported by Babu Nolini-chandrar Bose. It is situated in the residence of the proprietor at Sham Bazar where four or five plays are acted during the year. These are native performances, by people entirely Hindus, after the English fashion, in the vernacular language of their country, and what elates us with joy as it should do all the friends of Indian improvement is that the fair sex of Bengal are always seen on the stage, as the female parts are almost exclusively performed by Hindu women.

We had the pleasure of attending at a play one evening during the last full moon and we must acknowledge that we were highly delighted. The house was crowded by upwards of a thousand visitors, of all sorts, Hindus, Muhammadans and some Europeans and East Indians, who were equally delighted. The play commenced a little before twelve o'clock, and continued the next day till half past six in the morning. We were present from the beginning and witnessed almost the whole representation with the exception of the last two scenes. The subject of the performance was *Bidyā Sundar*. It is a tragic comic and one of the masterpieces in Bengali, by the celebrated Bharut Chandra. The play is commonly known by every person who can read a little Bengali; yet, for the sake of our English readers, we must observe, that this play is much like that of *Romeo and Juliet* in Shakspeare. It commenced with the music of the orchestra, which was very pleasing. The native musical instruments such as the *sitar*, the *sarangi*, the *pkhu*, and others, were played by Hindus, almost all Brahmins. Among them the violin was admirably managed by Babu Bijonath Goshain, who received frequent applauses from the surrounding visitors, but, unfortunately, he was but imperfectly heard by the assembly. Before the curtain was drawn a prayer was sung to the Almighty, a Hindu custom in such ceremonies and prologues were chaunted likewise, previous to the opening of every scene explaining the subject of the representation. The scenery was generally imperfect, the perspective of the pictures, the clouds, the water, were all failures, they denoted both want of taste and sacrifice of judicious principles, and the latter were scarcely distinguished except by the one being placed above the other. Though framed by native painters, they would have been much superior had

they been executed by careful hands. The house of Rájá Bira Singha, and the apartment of his daughter, were, however, done tolerably well. The part of Sundar, the hero of the poem, was played by a young lad, Shámácharn Bhanarji, of Barranagore, who, in spite of his praiseworthy efforts, did not do entire justice to his performance. It is a character which affords sufficient opportunity to display theatrical talents by the frequent and sudden change of pantomime, and by playing such tricks as to prevent the Rájá—who is the father of the heroine of the play, from detecting the amorous plot. Young Shámácharn tried occasionally to vary the expression of his feelings, but his gestures seemed to be studied and his motions stiff. The parts of the Rájá and others were performed to the satisfaction of the whole audience. The female characters, in particular, were excellent. The part of Bidyá (daughter of Rájá Bira Singha), the lover of Sundar, was played by Rádha Moni (generally called Moni) a girl of nearly sixteen years of age, and was very ably sustained, her graceful motions, her sweet voice, and her love tricks with Sundar, filled the minds of the audience with rapture and delight. She never failed as long as she was on the stage. The sudden change of her countenance amidst her joys and her lamentations, her words so pathetic, and her motions so truly expressive when informed that her lover was detected, and when he was dragged before her father, were highly creditable to herself and to the stage. When apprised that Sundar was ordered to be executed, her attendants tried in vain to console her, she dropped down and fainted, and, on recovering, through the care of her attendants, fell senseless again, and the audience was left for some time in awful silence. That a person, uneducated as she is, and unacquainted with the niceties of her vernacular language, should perform a part so difficult with general satisfaction, and receive loud and frequent applause, was, indeed, quite unexpected. The other female characters were equally well performed, and, amongst the rest, we must not omit to mention that the part of the Rani, or wife of Rájá Bira Singha, and that of Málini (a name applied to women who deal in flowers) were acted by an elderly woman Jay Durga who did justice to both characters, in the two-fold capacity she eminently appeared amongst the other performers, and delighted the hearers with her songs, and another woman, Raj Cumari, usually called Rájú, played the part of a maid servant to Bidyá, if not in a superior manner, yet as able as Jay Durgá.

We rejoice that in the midst of ignorance, such examples are produced, which are beyond what we could have expected

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Ought not the very sight of these girls induce our native visitors present on this occasion to spare no time in educating their wives and daughters?—*Hindu Pioneer*, Oct. 22

The *Englishman* states, on the authority of a well informed correspondent, that so far from these Hindu theatricals being attended with any advantage, moral or intellectual, to the Hindus, "it behoves every friend to the people to discourage such exhibitions, which are equally devoid of novelty, utility and even decency. Our correspondent has lifted the veil with which the writer of the sketch sought to screen the real character of these exhibitions, and we hope we shall hear no more of them in the *Hindu Pioneer*, unless it be to denounce them."

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND

A meeting of subscribers (attended by thirty) took place on the 26th October, Mr Tulloh in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected managers for the current year: Mr Dorris, Mr D. C. Smith, Mr J. P. Grant, Mr Walker and Mr J. R. Colvin, leaving the sixth vacancy for the chief secretary a subject of reference to Government, as that office has been abolished.

It was proposed by Mr Colvin, and seconded by Mr Rattray, "That, for the present, the sub-treasurer receive subscriptions in Company's rupees equivalent to the value of the number of sicca rupees fixed in Article VII of the Rules, at the rate of conversion specified in Act XVII. of 1835, the question of the permanent rate of subscription and conversion being referred for the final decision of the Service at large." To which an amendment was proposed by Mr Tulloh and seconded by Mr Wm Young, "That Company's rupees be substituted throughout the Rules for sicca rupees, and the contributions to the fund be levied at the existing rate for the present."

The amendment had only three votes—for the original proposition fourteen hands being held up, it was declared to be carried.

The question regarding the rate of exchange arose out of a letter addressed to the managers by the sub-treasurer, who desired instructions for his guidance. The effect of Mr Tulloh's amendment would have been to increase the immediate subscription of all persons receiving salary in even thousands of siccas but as, on every change of appointment, the excess in siccas now given to the incumbents is to be cut off, the subscriptions of future incumbents, as well as of all those now receiving sums of less than one or more thousand siccas per month, would be reduced about 6½ per cent. It is understood (S. L.)

stood that, at the meeting to take place on the 14th November, the whole question of the rates of subscription and allowances to widows, &c prospectively, will be considered.

Mr Rattray read a letter from Mr Charles Barwell, in which the writer endeavoured to shew that Mr Curmin, when he asserted the fund to be five lakhs deficient in the value of its assets compared with its liabilities, had overlooked the value of its current income from subscriptions, amounting to about 13,000 rupees per month, which was equal to a capital of 30 lakhs, and this added to its actual capital of 13 lakhs, made the assets amount to 43 lakhs. Nevertheless, Mr Barwell suggested, that they should increase their subscriptions 5,000 rupees per month in consequence of the additional claims that had occurred.*

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr J P Grant read the following propositions which he intended to bring forward at the next meeting—

1st That gentlemen who have been admitted, or who may hereafter be admitted, into the Bengal Civil Service, with permission to take rank in that service above any person that has been a subscriber to this fund for a longer period than one year, are not entitled to become subscribers to this fund of right.

2d That no unmarried man so circumstanced shall hereafter be admitted to become a member of this fund, except upon condition of his paying to the treasurer, on his entrance, a sum of money equal to the average amount of the aggregate subscriptions of the members, in what year the individual wishing to subscribe may rank with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and a further sum equal to his proportion of the profit which the fund may have derived, up to the date of his entrance, from the subscriptions of all the former members of the same year as that in which he may rank, whose interests may have lapsed without loss to the fund, the same to be calculated at compound interest at the rate of five per cent per annum. The object of this rule being to require such applicant to pay as much as the generality of his living contemporaries may have paid, and to make good to the fund the value of the risk which he has escaped by not having joined it at the same time with them.

3d That no married man so circumstanced shall hereafter be admitted to become a member of this fund, except upon condition of his paying to the treas-

urer on his entrance, in addition to the sums that would be required from him, if unmarried, a bonus of if he be under twenty-one years of age, to which shall be added for every year which his age may exceed twenty.

4th That an applicant giving to the secretary to the fund a written authority for the deduction of twenty per cent. from his future monthly allowances, until the sums due from him under the above rules, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, be paid up, be considered as having fulfilled the conditions required of him provided always that his family shall not benefit from the fund, if he go to England, before paying up the whole amount due from him.

5th That, under the above rules, the managers be authorized to admit applicants, under the circumstances mentioned in the first resolution, whenever they may consider it not manifestly to the disadvantage of the fund to do so.

6th That the admission of those gentlemen of the Honourable Company's late Canton establishment, which have already been made under the approval of the managers or of one general meeting, be confirmed by this meeting in regard to such of them as may, within six months, fulfil the conditions required of an unmarried applicant. Otherwise, that the admissions of those gentlemen be cancelled by this meeting under Article XXX.

Extract from a letter from the Court of Directors, dated the 27th May 1835.

Para 1 Our attention has lately been given to memorials from the members of the Civil Service upon the Bengal and Bombay establishments, praying that such modifications may be made in the regulations of the annuity fund as will enable it to apply unappropriated annuities.

2 Towards the accomplishment of that object we are prepared to suspend for the present any deduction from our contribution, or from the rate of interest allowed on the accumulations of the fund, for which provision is made in the 62d para of our letter in the Public Department of 8th December 1824, and to sanction the following arrangements. The funds may grant, at half their value, pensions to civil servants, who, after a residence in India of not less than ten years, shall, previously to completing the prescribed term of twenty two years residence, be compelled, by illness, to leave India with the intention of quitting the service, such illness to be certified by the medical attendant of the subscriber, and countersigned by a member of the Medical Board, in all cases occurring after the receipt of this despatch, and confirmed in

* Mr Curmin set the current income against the current prospective claims: whether it will suffice to cover them, or leave an excess thereon, he probably did not think a question within the power of calculation, except so far as past experience seemed to deny the hope of a surplus.—Cal. Cour.

each instance of retirement by our examining physician, after the individual shall have completed a subsequent residence in this country of at least twelve months. It occurs to us that the following would be a suitable scale for such cases. After a residence of fifteen years and upwards, £500 a-year—Ditto of ten years, and less than fifteen years, £250 a-year. These pensions are to be, of course, granted only in case of an equivalent amount of the larger annuities, within the limit prescribed by us, remaining unappropriated.

3. The case of servants, compelled by sickness to quit India previously to having completed ten years' residence, would, we think, be properly met, upon the production of the certificates above required, by the grant from the unappropriated funds of a donation of £500.

4. In considering what further measures can be taken upon this subject, we have adverted to our despatch, dated the 5th of March 1826, and we now authorize the payment in India of the annuities to civil servants, who, after becoming annuitants, may wish to reside there, such payment to be made in cash in India at the rate fixed by the regulations of the fund.

5. We shall also be prepared to acquiesce in a regulation to the following effect, if adopted by the subscribers, viz.

That, at the close of every year, the number of unaccepted annuities be publicly declared, and that two-thirds of them be appropriable to subscribers duly qualified, in the order of seniority as respects the applicants within the period of three months from the time of the surplus being declared, and as respects other applicants, in the order in which they may apply for annuities, upon payment of one-fourth, instead of one-half, of the value of the annuity, and that, in the event of the accumulated subscriptions with interest exceeding the said one-fourth, the balance with interest be returned to the subscriber, that the remaining one-third of annuities, together with such of the two-thirds as shall not be claimed within the period of three years from the time of declaring the surplus, shall lapse to the fund.

6. The regulation last authorized is to be continued in force for such limited period as will afford a fair trial of its effects. We are disposed to consider three years after the 30th April next, as a suitable time, and we desire that twelve months before the expiration of the period so fixed, there may be transmitted to us particular information of the state of the Civil Annuity Funds at that date, and of the effects produced by the modification of the conditions of the funds to which we now refer, in order that we

may determine upon the propriety of its continuance or otherwise.

7. It is proposed by the subscribers, that the annuities shall be paid quarterly and up to the period of decease. To this arrangement we have no objection, provided the sum paid to the fund by the subscriber, upon becoming an annuitant, be proportionately increased. Unless this be done, the calculations upon which the fund is based will be deranged. We must further observe upon this part of the subject, that the payment by the subscribers must be the whole, and not (as the subscribers have assumed) the half of the value of the increased advantage.

8. With this modification, we sanction the proposed arrangement, and shall not object to give the benefit of it to such of the present annuitants as shall apply for it, and pay the required sum into our treasury.

Mr J. Thomsom, of Azimburgh, has proposed some new rules in modification of the existing provisions. He says "In 1830, I computed the charges, and found that they exceeded the assets in the amount of £38,119.* At the same time, there were grounds for supposing that the affairs of the fund were recovering of themselves. The allowance paid to subscribers absent on account of sickness, had amounted, since the institution of the fund, to upwards of £50,000, a sum in itself much more than adequate to cover the then deficiency. This drain upon the fund had but lately ceased, the absentee allowance granted by the Company for the same purpose having but just come into full operation. Had this charge not existed from the commencement, the fund would apparently have been then much more than solvent. As the charge had then ceased, it seemed probable that it might become so at some future period. Again, the resolution of the Court of Directors adopted in 1822, by which subscription to the Civil fund became under the terms of their covenant imperative on all who might enter the service from that date, had not long been in operation, and it seemed probable that its effect would be materially to ameliorate the affairs of the fund. These considerations deterred me from urging upon the body of subscribers any change of the rules of the society. At the close of five years from that period, Mr Curmin has examined the state of the fund, and proclaims a deficiency of the assets, amounting to

* Value of Widows Annuities	£77,126
" Children's ditto.....	54,440
" Total Charges	131,566
" Assets	93,446
Balance against the Fund....	£38,119

£30,325* This establishes the fact of a considerable deterioration instead of any improvement. Apparently this arises from a great and very unlooked-for increase in the charges. It is incumbent upon us without delay to set ourselves on earnest to the discovery and application of some remedy."

The following are the modifications he proposes —

"Rule 1. There shall hereafter be two scales of subscriptions and two of annuities. The rate of subscription fixed in Article VII will entitle the families of deceased subscribers to annuities two-thirds in amount of those specified in Articles XXIV. and XXVII. Double the rate of subscription fixed in Article VII will entitle the families of deceased subscribers to annuities of the amount specified in Articles XXIV and XXVII. Thus, the rate of subscription heretofore paid, fixed in Article VII, shall entitle to annuities of the following amount:

	In India	In England
To the Widow	300 Rs. per mensem	£200 per annum
To the Children till 5 years of age . . .	80 Rs. per mensem	£50 per annum
To the Children from the commencement of the 6th to the end of the 8th year	95 Rs. per mensem	£40 per annum
To the Children from the commencement of the 9th to the end of the 11th year	33 Rs. per mensem	£33 1/2 per annum
To the Children from the commencement of the 12th till disqualification . . .	40 Rs. per mensem	£66 2/3 per annum

and the rate of subscription specified below, shall entitle to the scale of annuities heretofore given, as laid down in Articles XXIV and XXVII

If the salary or any other public allowance of the subscriber be not more than 1,000 sicca rupees per mensem, his monthly subscription to be Sicca rupees 20
 If more than 1,000 and not above 2,000 40
 If more than 2,000 and not above 3,000 60
 If more than 3,000 and not above 4,000 80
 If more than 4,000 100

"The rates of increased subscription shall be calculated in the same method as heretofore in use, and the reduced annuities shall be subject to all the same con-

* Value of Widows' Annuities	£123,287
" Children's ditto	58,950
" Total Charges	181,937
" Assets	151,612
Balance against the Fund	£30,325

ditions that have hitherto regulated the grant of annuities.

"Rule 2 In modification of Article XV the contribution of 5,000 rupees principal from a retired subscriber shall only entitle his family to the reduced scale of annuities specified above. A contribution of 10,000 rupees principal shall be necessary to entitle his family to the scale of annuities specified in Articles XXIV. and XXVII.

"Rule 3. For the period of one year, it shall be in the power of subscribers, by ordering the payment of the increased subscription immediately, to entitle their families to the higher scale of annuities - but from and after the expiration of the year, an uninterrupted payment of the higher rate of subscription for one entire year previous to demise shall be necessary, in order to entitle the family of the deceased subscriber to the higher scale of annuities."

INDIAN COTTON

At a meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, on the 14th October, were read the following communications —

From Mr Patrick, of Fort Gloster, reporting most favourably on a sample bale of Akra cotton, which had been manufactured into twist and cloth, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Court of Directors.

From Mr Blundell, of Moulmeyne, acknowledging the receipt of a bale of Pernambuco cotton-seed, which, owing to some unfortunate circumstance, had failed to vegetate. Mr Blundell urges Mr. Patrick to send him some Sea Island cotton-seed, under a strong impression that it will succeed in that part of the country. Mr Blundell is sanguine that cotton will become an article of vast importance on that coast.

MAIDIVANS

A letter from L'avozy, dated 20th July, states — "A few days ago, we were astonished by a boat with nine men, from the Maldiva Islands, arriving at this place in a disabled state. As far as their language can be understood, they appear to say that they were passing from Atoll Male, or King's Island, to Atoll Bonadiva, when a storm arose, which carried away their mast, injured their rudder, and thus left them in a perilous situation upon the tempestuous ocean, but they have drifted across the bay, in this helpless state, without suffering any severe privation. Most providentially, they were laden with rice, and the rain, with their original stock of water, gave them a goodly supply, the broken mast, &c. affording them firewood. They state that they were drifted across in a month and a-half; but

their computation of time cannot be exactly depended upon if correct, their boat must have been drifted along about fifty miles per day, which with the current and S.W. monsoon is not improbable. Their boat appears to be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 tons burden; the hull built of coco tree, without a single iron nail in it, there is a commodious berth towards the stern, and a kind of matted deck in the fore part, but quite unfit to throw off the water, and it is marvellous that an open boat of this description was not swamped they use a mat as a sail. They have on board a rude compass, with a rough chart of their own Islands and the Bay of Bengal, and a wooden instrument, shaped somewhat like the capital letter T, with which they profess to be able to discover the latitude when trading amongst their own islands, out beyond that range, it cannot be of any use, for when they sighted land near Taioy, they imagined it was part of the Chittagong coast. The men appear to be a mixture of Arab and Western Coast Indians, somewhat like the Choolas or Lubees, they profess the Mubomudan faith, and have two religious books on board, written in the Arabic character, but in a peculiar language, they cannot endure dogs and say there is not one on their Atoll.

CHURCH AFFAIRS

With reference to the affairs of the vestry (see p 197) a correspondence has been published by Mr C R Prinsep, on his own responsibility, there being no other way of precluding misconception, and as 'the sole return he can make for the tenderness evinced by Government for his personal credit in the matter. He adds, that he believes the charge of obstructing the bishop in his right to be altogether unfounded the only obstruction he ever heard of, in which the trustees had any concern, was upon the occasion of 'a desire expressed by his lordship, that a curtain should be drawn before Mrs Atkinson, while performing her part in the choir, which desire neither the chaplains nor the lay trustees had the resolution to carry into effect.

The first letter is from Mr Sec Bushby to the select vestry, dated 24th June, wherein it is stated that, as the recommendations of the Governor general in Council, dated the 8th of January 1818, respecting the authority of the lord bishop in St John's cathedral, had not been carried into full effect and with a view to prevent the inconveniences experienced from the incomplete recognition, on the part of the select vestry, of the bishop's right to control all matters relating to the performance of divine service and of the duties in that church pertaining to the bishop as ordinary, it is deemed advisable

to provide the following rules, devised by the Government in communication with the lord bishop.

"1 The bishop, as ordinary, to have the sole and exclusive direction as to all that regards performance of divine service, ceremonies, or arrangements for general convenience within the church.

"2 The appointment and dismissal of all servants and officers connected with the cathedral, and divine worship therein, to be subjected to the bishop's approval, as ordinary.

"3. The proper rights of the select vestry to be henceforth understood to be confined to those trusts which have been, or may be committed to them by the supreme court, or other competent parties.

"4. The vestry to assist and aid the bishop and clergy in all temporal matters connected with the cathedral, especially in whatever regards moneys collected at the sacrament or elsewhere.

"5 Besides the bishop, the archdeacon, the chaplains of the cathedral, and the bishop's commissary, if there be one distinct from the archdeacon, to be ex officio members of the vestry.

6 An election of four members to take place annually on Easter Monday by ballot by the inhabitants of the district who have had seats in the cathedral for the six preceding months.

"7 If the select vestry see any good reasons for objecting to any of these rules, the governor desires that they may be communicated to him for consideration."

The answer, signed by the Rev Messrs. Robertson and Fisher, Messrs C R Prinsep, C Mackenzie, C R Martin, C B Greenlaw, I Corbyn, J Steel, and Capt J W J Ouseley, is of great length. It denies the preamble of the letter, and expresses a belief that every thing has been done in compliance with the recommendations. It is added "we beg leave to assure his Honour that, if any thing has been done in disregard of them, of which however we disclaim all knowledge it must have arisen from the anomalous circumstances attaching upon the church itself, with which we believe the Supreme Government has on former occasions been made acquainted. The church of St John is at present in the predicament of partaking at once of the character of a private chapel, of a parish church, and of a cathedral. Strictly speaking, it can hardly claim any one of these denominations. It stands on ground, partly granted by a rich native for the express purposes of a church, and partly derived from the Company's Government. The charge of its erection was defrayed chiefly by private subscription the defect was supplied by the Supreme Government, which has since executed all repairs, provided

the ministers, and defrayed the charge of other officers of the church. The property was vested originally in nine trustees or managers, and has continued virtually in successors appointed by the survivors from time to time, the officiating ministers being always of the number, but irregularities have occurred in keeping up the full number required by the deed of conveyance from Warren Hastings, governor-general, and, for want of formal conveyances under seal to the successive trustees and managers, the legal estate is now vested in the heir of the survivor of the original nine. The trusts, however, have been all along performed, and the duties executed, by the successive trustees for the time being, and now are so by the nine persons, whose names are underigned. Legally speaking, they are mere trustees of a chapel of private foundation, but have all along executed the duties of a select vestry, and, in that character, and in some instances by that name, have been charged with the administration of several charitable bequests and funds. Under the name of the select vestry, they have long been recognized by the Government, and were so expressly in the time of the *Marquess of Hastings*, in the very communication of 8th January 1819, above referred to. The church of St John, however, though a chapel of private erection, has always been regarded by the Government as the head or parish church of Calcutta, the other churches as chapels only. On this principle, its officiating ministers have always been the senior chaplains of the establishment, and surplice duties and fees have been attached exclusively to this, as the chief or parish church. Until the erection of the bishopric, in 1813 the chaplains were treated as the incumbents of the church, and their relation to the trustees or vestry has always practically been, and continues to be, that of a rector or vicar. When this church was selected as the church of the see, none of the provisions usually made in such cases was attended to. Neither dean nor chapter was created. The church stood in the anomalous position of being at once a parish church and a cathedral, and was used in both capacities. Some embarrassment necessarily arose from this double character, which it was the object of the recommendation of 8th January 1819 to remove. If any still remains, it is certainly very desirable it should be now removed, and that the whole of the rights and duties now attached to the church should be either vested in the bishop alone, without dean or chapter of any kind, or appointed with precision amongst the bishop, (or in his absence the archdeacon,) the chaplains (or incumbents), and the trustees (or select vestry). As

the existing vestry, we beg distinctly to say, that such is our sense of the merits of the Government towards this church, and of its utter dependance upon the Government for its continuance as a place of worship, that, if it be the wish of the Government, we are fully prepared, so far as we legally may, to resign the whole of our charge into the hands of the Supreme Government, and to leave the church and the property in it to be dealt with at its pleasure. But, as there are temporal trusts and duties that must be performed by somebody, as we understand the Government to desire that they should continue to be performed by a select vestry, and as we are fully persuaded, that they never can be performed, either well or to the satisfaction of the public, unless that select vestry is such as can act with some degree of independence, we avail ourselves of his Honour the Governor's invitation, to express our own views and sentiments on the contents of your communication of the 24th June last, item by item.

The letter then declares that the trustees or vestry have no objection to the exercise by the lord bishop over the church itself of all the authority possessed by the bishop of an English diocese over the cathedral church of his see; they presume it could not be the intention of the Governor to saddle the bishop with the rents from the seats. The appointment of the servants of the church is never vested in the bishop in England, an express provision as to the bishop's objection to any individual being attended to, would be unusual, derogatory to his high functions, and interfere with the efficiency of the vestry. The third item, they say, 'appears to have been drawn without full information of the duties now discharged by the trustees or select vestry, which are detailed, and designated as beneath the dignity of the bishop, and such as could not be discharged so effectually and thrifly as by the trustees or vestry. With regard to the fourth item, it is observed that "the bishop has in England nothing to do with temporalities, those of a cathedral, which in England is rarely a parish church also, are under the dean and chapter, those of a parish church invariably vest in the churchwardens or vestry. To take temporal matters from the vestry, and consign them to the bishop, is to do away with the duties of a vestry altogether. With regard to 'bishop and clergy,' it is a term that requires some explanation. Unless the chaplain be regarded as rector or incumbent, the term 'bishop and clergy' means the bishop himself. If, indeed, the archdeacon and chaplains were constituted a sort of dean and chapter, there would be something resembling a cathedral church in England

If the temporal duties of St. John's church are to be transferred exclusively to its clerical officers, we would humbly suggest that it would be requisite to define with precision the particular officers meant, and the duties of each. The fifth item "would make the select vestry in effect a clerical body, and it would be derogatory to the dignity of the see to charge the bishop with the petty duties of a vestry-man, as well as 'deprive the vestry of even a semblance of independence. If a vestry be thought requisite, the universal rule of the church should be adopted, to admit no clerical members except the ministers of the parish. As to the last item, the trustees say they would be glad to be relieved by such annual election, but they conceive it will generally be impossible to procure the attendance of a sufficient number of persons to ensure anything like a public nomination. They conclude 'on the whole, we humbly represent that the arrangement now proposed appears to us to be very little calculated to ensure the object which the hon. the Governor appears to have in view viz. the definition of the various duties and offices connected with the church of St. John so that they may at all times be effectively and harmoniously executed. The natural result of the present propositions seems to be to vest all temporal as well as clerical functions in the lord bishop alone, and to extinguish all that independent and effectual control of its temporal concerns which it is the object of a vestry to exercise. We beg to repeat our willingness so far as we legally may to resign our trust and rely into the hands of the Supreme Government to be remodelled as may be thought expedient or cheerfully to concur in any proposal for securing the due privileges of the lord bishop in respect to the church of the see and permanently defining the duties and privileges of the several officers connected with it in all matters that may require adjustment.

A letter from the Government Secretary (August 19th) states that the propositions of the lord bishop regarding the direction of St. John's cathedral and the constitution of the select vestry have together with the letter of the trustees, been submitted to the Governor general in Council and have generally received the sanction of that authority.

The trustees (Sept 2) in return say that concluding their offer of the 29th July has been accepted they beg to be informed when and to whom they should deliver over the charge of those properties and trusts, which they had hitherto held and executed, and they suggest that they cannot legally make the transfer without an act of the Legislative Council.

The Government Secretary, in a letter

(Sept 16th) addressed to "the Rev T. Robertson and members of the Select Vestry, declares that it was not the intention of the Government to accept the resignation of their trust, adding "there has been no difficulty heretofore in the execution of the duties of the vestry, and the Governor is not aware that there will be any difficulty under the new constitution of the vestry, which requires you to act in conjunction with the bishop and the archdeacon. The Governor is not acquainted with the legal objections to which you refer but if there should be any you are requested to point them out.

The reply (Sept 26th), signed by all the members except Mr Steel observes: 'the tender of resignation of our property and trusts was accompanied by the expression of our conscientious conviction that the proposed changes in the constitution of the body acting as the Select Vestry of St John's Church were such as altogether to destroy every vestige of independence in future and consequently to neutralize its utility and render it a passive instrument in the hands of the bishop for the time being at the same time that it would remain charged with all the legal and equitable liabilities attaching to trustees of pecuniary interests. We thought it superfluous to add in express terms our common determination no longer to act as members of such a nominal vestry and more respectful to leave our intentions to be inferred from our protest and tender of resignation. Since, however it appears necessary to be more explicit we beg with all deference and respect through you, to submit to his Honour the Governor of Bengal within whose cognizance we infer from your correspondence that this matter lies that it was by no means our intention to admit the right in the Government to deal with the existing trusts and trustees at its pleasure to remodel their constitution to add to their number, or to impose upon them and co trustees what it might think proper. The deed of trust from Governor general Warren Hastings under which the trusts have been all along carried on is express as to the mode of supplying the trust and, although it may not have been fully or formally complied with, we know of no other authority under which we should be legally justified in acting either as to the admission of new trustees, or as to the property in the church itself, so as to the trusts that have from time to time been cast upon them by donors or testators or by orders of decrees of the Supreme Court. It was with a view to do away at once with all such legal embarrassments, and at the same time to testify our entire confidence in the Supreme Government, and

our deep sense of its merits towards that property of which we are the legitimate guardians, that, in making the offer of a full resignation, we suggested the legal difficulties of our position, and pointed to the legislative power of the Supreme Council of India, as the only effectual resource. We beg thus more explicitly to repeat our impression that no other authority can relieve us wholly from responsibility, in the event of our dealing with the property or the trusts any otherwise than as directed by the instrument of our appointment.

The last communication (Sept 30), from Mr Sec Bushby, addressed "to the Rev T Robertson, the Rev H Fisher, and members of the Select Vestry, it is necessary to give at length.

"Rev Sirs and Gentlemen,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 28th inst, which the governor has received with deep regret, as indicating a determined spirit of opposition to the orders and wishes of the Government, for which he is unable to discover a sufficient reason. He is utterly at a loss to imagine how the introduction of the right reverend the bishop and the venerable the archdeacon into the vestry can justify the gentlemen calling themselves the vestry in refusing to co-operate with those eminent personages. On the part of the reverend the chaplains of the cathedral, Messrs Robertson and Fisher, this conduct appears to be most reprehensible, and quite unsuited to the character of their sacred office, inasmuch as they, without a shadow of reason, wantonly resist and set at defiance both the Government, which they are bound to obey and their ecclesiastical and spiritual superiors. The other members of this party, who are servants of the Company, namely Messrs Chas Mackenzie, Frederick Corbyn, C R Martin, and C B Greenlaw, and Captain Ouseley, appear to the governor to have placed themselves in a very unbecoming position, by their needless and unmeaning resistance to the well-meant and unobjectionable resolutions of the Government. The remaining member, Mr C R Prinsap, who is understood to have been recently added to the number, for the purpose of giving his aid in carrying on this contest with the Government, not being a servant of the Company, the governor refrains from making any remark on his conduct, but leaves it to his own good sense to determine whether there is any credit in gratuitously taking part in these proceedings, for no purpose whatever of benefit of any description to any one.

"The governor has endeavoured in vain to discover what public principle what public or even private interest, what duty, what reason, exists, to warrant so

uncalled-for a resistance to the authority of the Government. He does not recognize in the gentlemen called the vestry any legal existence independent of the power of the Government over the affairs of the cathedral. The reverend chaplains are members of that body *ex-officio*, in consequence of their nomination by the Government as chaplains of the cathedral. The other gentlemen have been added, the governor knows not how, but apparently without any legal authority. Considering the free and easy manner in which the trusts alluded to in your letter have been taken up and put down, and handed from one to another, at pleasure, without any legal transfer or authority, the governor would consider the difficulties now held forth, with respect to the relinquishment of these trusts as extremely ludicrous, were he not grieved at the spirit, in which such unfounded pretensions are assumed. But, in supposing that these trusts are the matters principally concerned, you have misunderstood the object of the Government. The primary intention of the Government was to secure to the bishop his due authority in the cathedral, from which his lordship has been excluded by the reverend chaplains and the gentlemen calling themselves the vestry, and the question of trusts was expressly reserved in the resolutions issued by the Government.

"The unexampled tone of your letter, considering that, with only one exception, it is addressed by servants of the Company to the Government, precludes the hope of any voluntary co-operation on your part in the furtherance of the views of the Government, and compels the governor to issue such orders as he believes himself to be competent to issue in this unexpected and unprecedented state of affairs, and to these orders he requires the obedience of all who are in any degree subject to the authority of the Government. The reverend the chaplains of the cathedral are directed to co-operate with the right reverend the bishop and the venerable the archdeacon, in the management of the affairs of the cathedral, and to obey any orders which they may receive from the bishop, according to the tenor of the resolutions already issued by the Government. The other gentlemen, who have signed your letter, having declared their determination not to act any longer as members of the nominal vestry, are relieved entirely from the nominal office which they have assumed, and are prohibited from interfering in the management of the affairs of the cathedral.

"With respect to the trusts, the governor has no intention of disturbing any legal rights which may exist, and any gentlemen who are really vested with such trusts individually will continue to

exercise them, but the governor is satisfied that no such legal rights exist, and that the gentlemen, who have taken on themselves these trusts with so much facility and so little authority, may relinquish them with equal ease. He is, therefore, willing to relieve them from any embarrassments or responsibility on this account, and to arrange on the part of the Government for the due fulfilment of these trusts, assigning them in the first instance to the charge of the bishop, the archdeacon, and the chaplains of the cathedral, until a vestry shall be formed in the manner prescribed by the resolutions issued by the Government.

This communication was laid before a special meeting held by the vestry on the 2d October when the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved By the lay members now present, that the tone and tenor of the above communication renders it impossible that the reverend the chaplains should take any part in this meeting.

Resolved That the same motives preclude any expression on our own part.

Resolved That all acts or proceedings be henceforth discontinued and the church abandoned to the clerical establishment.

Resolved That all deeds, vouchers, books, accounts and papers in charge be left in the vestry room under seal in custody of Mr J Flewlyn vestry clerk to be delivered over to the persons authorized by Government to receive the same—proper acknowledgment being entered thereof (Signed) Chas Mac Kenzie C B Greenlaw C R Martin Frederick Corbly J W J Ousley and C R Princep

The comment upon these proceedings may be seen in the result of the meeting noticed in p 197

The *Calcutta Courier*, with reference to the correspondence observes. It will occasion both surprise and regret—surprise, at so unnecessary and so unwarranted a power as that assumed by the Government in this instance—regret that it should have occurred during an administration that has hitherto won golden opinions by the liberal character of its acts. We can no otherwise account for this sudden change of tone, than by an insidious alliance between church and state, of which the rudiments may be plainly discerned, and against which the public can never be too much upon its guard in any country. Such a confederacy is always ominous to public liberty, but, in this part of his majesty's dominions, it is more, it is at once dangerous and preposterous, because there neither is, nor ought to be, any state-

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religion, and because the clerical establishment is nothing more than a system of chaplaincy. We see, however, in the present case, an attempt to obtain for the church of England a hold upon the soil—a patrimony of which it can call itself the independent proprietor, and from which the Government itself shall not be able to dislodge it hereafter for it would be weak indeed to suppose, that a bishop, once in possession, can be as summarily dealt with as a knot of private trustees, most of them engaged in its service, and obliged by personal considerations to yield to the threat of its employers. What has most perplexed us in this strange affair is, to discover any cause of that irritation, by which the Government has suffered itself to be carried away. To our less sensitive apprehension, the representations of the trustees appear to have been throughout respectful.

NATIVE STATES

Lucknow—His capricious majesty has just degraded his chief favourite—the Sepoy of Lucknow, the Maharaja Dursing Singh the leader who has been put in chains, his food defiled, and his turban removed and kicked by Mchitra. His relations and followers have all likewise been disgraced and new darogahs appointed to his numerous offices. The prime minister his bitterest enemy, is living in one of the apartments of the palace to be in immediate attendance on the king, and every moment dreading a similar ebullition of wrath from his royal master.

This state of things arises it is supposed, from an intrigue with the exiled queen mother. Riot and revelling are all the order of the day. The king's present harem, Dossatit has got the contract for the public breakfasts and they are now superb. His majesty is more disposed to partake of pleasure, from observing that the tail of the comet points to Lahore. This gives an opportunity to his councillors to predict a long and auspicious reign but those who have a better guide than the comet's tail look with confidence to the entire dissolution of the present ministry and state of things, and to the return of the Hakeem Mahomed and his party to power sooner or later, some such measure will be forced on his majesty whose financial embarrassments are rapidly increasing—*Agra Ukbar*, Oct 24

Jana—A disturbance of a somewhat serious appearance has broken out at this place. The rioters are 2,000 Boondelas, and the watchword, the death of the raja. This is, however, but the ostensible cause, the real one is more closely connected with personal injustice and injury—*Ibid* (2 M)

Lahore — Runjeet Sing had wonderfully recovered, from the last accounts, and had, on the grand day of the Dussehra, held a court, where nearly 50 000 chiefs and soldiers were present. After receiving the gifts they presented to him, he honoured several of them with dresses of distinction. We doubt much however, whether his recovery can be reckoned on as an entire restoration to health — *Central Free Press, Oct 31*

Jaloune — About a week ago, the kumdar or minister of the raja of Jaloune named Narro Bhuskur was murdered in his uthcherry by four Sepoys, who had been lately dismissed from the Jaloune service and who, coming to demand their arrears of pay took the opportunity of wreaking their vengeance on the unfortunate manager. The assassins were immediately attacked by the guards in attendance and three of their number killed on the spot the fourth made his escape. Several of the guards were wounded in the attempt to overpower the assassins, but none lost their lives. Narro Bhuskur was of the family of the rajas of Jaloune and was generally esteemed a man of great learning and piety as well as an excellent kumdar. Rumour is afloat that some one of high consequence in the principality was at the bottom of the affair but nothing has as yet transpired to confirm the report. It may not however be superfluous to remark that the *rajaship* has through British agency passed from the family of the former rajas to a relation of the dowager ranee a minor in direct opposition to the Hindoo law of succession. The death of Narro Bhuskur is not unlikely to be the forerunner of other disorders in the Jaloune territory. As the British Government has already actively interfered in placing a minor and alien on the siddhee, to the exclusion of the natural heirs, let it now act the part of a true benefactor to the principality. Let it lay aside the cant of non interference and embrace the present opportunity of promoting the welfare of the people of Jaloune—first by placing the country under proper management, and secondly, by putting the young raja, their protégé under proper tuition, that, on coming of age, and taking the helm of affairs, he may know the proper duty of a ruler — *Ibid*

JEYPORE

The examination of Sunghee Hukeem Chund's papers still continues. Lieut Conolly will, we hear remain employed at Agra probably for ten days or a fortnight more. It is generally understood in society, that Major Alves is himself satisfied that the attack of the 4th of June was got up by Jotaram and his followers

to throw discredit on the present administration at Jeypore, and possibly thus to pave the way to the restoration of the deposed minister as the man best able to hold the reins of power in this distracted state — *Agra Utkber Oct 10*

We now hear, and believe, that the instigation of the attack upon Major Alves has been most fully brought home to the Suragees, against whom suspicion attached, in the opinion of the major, from the very commencement, so that, we fear, we have been doing injustice to Major Alves who it would seem, has been on the right scent from the very beginning — *Delhi Gazette, Oct 21*

The native papers say that the Jeypore ranee has sent to all the thakooras of Jeypore Oodhpore and Kotah, *choories* (bracelets for the wrists) and *pugries* and written saying that, if they be men they will put on the *pugries* and assist her against the English but that if women, they will wear the *choories* and remain at home, in their *zenanahs*. The several thakooras are said to have accepted both — *Ibid Oct 28*

All the accounts of the Mofussil papers now agree in fixing upon Jotaram the suspicion of having planned the massacre of the British functionaries at Jeypore. It is further mentioned in private letters, as an accredited rumour that the scheme of the ex minister included the murder of the regent and failed only through the accidental circumstance of Major Alves's visit to the court before matters were quite ripe. This would explain the whole affair of the riot in the town and the apparent apathy of the raul immediately after the attack on the resident supposing the court to be then under alarm for its own safety, and expecting the denouement of the plot. A letter we have seen mentions that the Jeyporeans have placed an image of a tiger, as large as life under the gallows where Blake's murderers were hung and that they exhibit busts of Jotaram in their houses and sell them in the bazaars. They say that his affection for the late raja was so strong that many even suspected him of being his father. It is a prevalent opinion that his return to power is secretly favoured by the mother of the infant raja and the thakooras connected with her party, although the former ostensibly gives her countenance to Byree Sal and to the arrangements made by our Government through him, but Byree Sal, being in possession of all the strong places, and countenanced by the British authorities will not easily be shaken from his position by the intrigues of a faction dispirited by defeat and consequent exposures. We

are glad to see a re-action in public opinion with respect to Major Alves, who is now admitted to have been very unjustly accused of pampanimity and want of penetration. His hospitality too is spoken of in terms of great praise.

The letter now before us gives us the following interesting account of a suttee—

"An attempt at a suttee took place last month outside the walls of Jeypoor. I was sketching at the time and observed a great concourse of people from the town assembled at the *Murda Hathra*. On enquiry, it appeared they came to witness a suttee. The woman placed herself on the pyre, soon after the flames reached her, she jumped off, but was thrown back. She however escaped a second time they again flung her into the fire she got out a third time. The Jeypoor police, then interposing, referred the matter to the *rauli* who ordered them not to use more force. The widow was accordingly released, and afterwards took refuge in one of our hospitals. I am told—she would otherwise have been turned out of the district. —*Cour.*, Nov 9

THE NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF

The remarks on the court martial of Assist Surgeon F Hunter evince on the part of the commander in chief a determination against every species of partiality and that the duty of the army shall be conducted regularly. The uncompromising penalty of total disapproval and instant dissolution which has accompanied this deviation from correct procedure whether on the part of the general officer or of the court will act as a warning to others.

From Calcutta, we obtain the most gratifying accounts of the assiduity displayed by his excellency in the discharge of his important duties and that the spirit which dictated the order commented on above is exercised most strictly over the various departments of the staff, it is added that his excellency's opinion is most favourably expressed towards the Indian army and that every endeavour will be used to obtain the full recognition of those honours for distinguished service in the field, which by reason of the late brevity of engagements are rendered dormitory. —*Meerut Obs.* Oct 31

THE NAVAL BRUMBOODERY

The *Delhi Gazette* of October 14, contains some further particulars of the last moments of the naval of Ferozepore. —

When Mr Metcalf informed him that his fate was decided upon, he never uttered one single expression of astonishment or regret, but, with a calm and collected countenance, simply asked, "do

you, sir, think me guilty?" To this interrogative, one answer could, of course, only be given.

Three days previous to his execution, he expressed a wish to see Mogul Beg. The request was instantly acceded to, and, on that individual's arrival, the following morning, he transacted business, and entered into some arrangements regarding pecuniary matters, in favour of his own wife (Mogul Beg's daughter), and after enjoining Mogul Beg to perform the last offices after his death, this individual departed.

Upon his arrival at the scaffold, and previous to his getting out of the palkee, he stooped and hastily glanced at the fatal preparations, without however, displaying any emotion, his lips continually moving in inward prayer. On stepping out of the palkee he instantly walked with a firm and somewhat haughty step, to the foot of the gallows which he directly ascended and as his eye glanced round the assembled multitude, the late resident of Mr Lawer, on the neighbouring hill attracted his notice. Then, and only then was he observed hastily to withdraw his eyes, while an inward shudder agitated his frame. Besides this, no external emotion was observed by the strictest examiner. While the fatal arrangements were being carried into effect preparatory to the drop falling, he addressed himself to no one excepting the *matre* acting as his executioner, to whom he said "you are not a *matre*?" but received no answer. The *matre* was desired by the magistrate to proceed with his work. Those were the only words he uttered while on the ground, neither did he desire any time to prepare himself for the solemn exit but appeared as though he wished to hasten the proceedings. Consequently the necessary arrangements were no sooner ended than the signal was given and he was launched into eternity. Never did we see a culprit die apparently easier—not one struggle was given, and with the exception of two or three deep heavings of the chest, no other signs were perceptible. As a fact tending to prove this, it may not be uninteresting to observe that, a pair of loose slippers worn, were not even shaken from his feet! A quarter of an hour after the drop fell the body fortunately swung round with its face to the west. His attendants, who were waiting with a *charpoy* and who were weeping bitterly, with their usual superstition, considered an auspicious omen, and it certainly, in a great degree, assuaged their grief. After hanging for one hour, during which period the troops remained on the ground, the body was taken down, and the countenance presented an appearance of peculiar placidity, with the exception, indeed, of a

scornful smile, which even in death pervaded the features. The remains were delivered to his late dependents, and interred outside of the Lahore gate, beside one of Mogul Beg's brothers. The firm and decided manner in which the nawab acted was, indeed, worthy of a better cause.

One untoward circumstance, however, we cannot pass over. Owing to the misrepresentation of an order from the magistrate, the native populace were not permitted to pass out of the city walls. This, to say the least of it, was unfortunate, and this, too, will account for the circumstance of there being only about 3,000 spectators present.

There are rumours abroad that the relations of the late Shumsodeen Khan intend to prosecute Government and the officers connected in the bringing to trial and conviction that monstrous criminal and—will it be credited?—it is further related that some Christians, whether Europeans, East Indians or Portuguese, are secretly urging on and instigating the family of the murderer to undertake such a prosecution, as the only means left to avenge themselves! Now whether this be true or not, it is certain that some damnable intrigue is set on foot by some individuals, whose income is, probably, either curtailed by the sequestration of the I eruzepore jagheer, or whose chances of gain or hopes of further emoluments, derivable from schemes of dishonesty and corruption, have been annihilated by the retribution with which that criminal has so justly been visited.—*Delhi Gaz.*
Oct 28

PRISON DISCIPLINE

We rejoice to see that the Government has instituted an enquiry into the state of jails in this country. It is a question of great importance, involving the condition of about twenty-seven thousand prisoners in the Bengal and Agra presidencies alone. All magistrates admit that jails are now sinks of iniquity and require reform. It is gratifying to anticipate that the remedies applied, and system adopted will stand conspicuous amongst the most extensive and noblest measures of the present Government.—*Central Free Press*

PAUPERISM AT ALLAHABAD

Pauperism at Allahabad has of late increased to such a degree, that measures should be taken to restrain it, and to keep it from becoming a nuisance to the station. Nothing, however, like a stop can or will be put to it until there be an establishment which, constructed on the plan of the District Charitable Society of the senior presidency, shall be competent to take cognizance of all cases that may

be brought before it to relieve the really distressed, and reject the able-bodied and the idle, or have them punished by the proper authorities as impostors and vagrants. We trust, now that the population has increased so considerably, that some public-spirited and influential persons will set the matter a-going, if they will, we can assure them that our advocacy and encouragement of it shall not be wanting.—*Central Free Press, Sept. 28.*

Madras.

LAW

SUPREME COURT.—September 21

Application was made by Mr Teed, on the part of the Roman Catholic bishop, Dr O'Conner for an order to direct the sub-treasurer to pay over certain monies invested in Government securities and other temporalities belonging to the Capuchin Mission, to him as the superior of the said church.

The *Advocate General* submitted, on behalf of the crown that, as the only authority which the bishop was able to shew was that of the Pope, whose power had not been acknowledged by the Government at home, the court ought not to grant the order.

The Court was of opinion, however, that, as the bishop had been recognized by the Government here and received by the Roman Catholic community as their superior the money ought to be paid over to him but directed that a copy of the petition and notice of the application should be served on the late superior of the Capuchin church and others interested before the order was granted.

Septem' er 23

Mr Teed moved that the order which he had applied for on behalf of Dr O'Conner Roman Catholic bishop of Madras, should be granted. Mr Teed produced the written consent of the late superior of the Capuchin church to the order being granted.

The *Advocate General* intimated to the Court that he considered the prerogative of the crown was concerned. The Court was of a different opinion.

Order granted

October 20

In the matter of Soobaroy Moodelly.—An affidavit was read in Court, stating that Soobaroy Moodelly, serving with the army in the commissariat department, had been placed in arrest by his superior officer &c at Bangalore, which is without the precincts of the Court.

The *Advocate General* addressed the Court for more than two hours, to shew cause why the rule should not be made

absolute. He contended that their lordships had no power to interfere with the proceedings of the court martial under which Soobaroy Moodelly was about to be tried, that the present case was entirely a question of jurisdiction, and that, whatever might be the law in England, the Supreme Court of Madras could not interpose. In conclusion he pointed out to the notice of the bench the evils that might be expected to arise from that court interfering with the proceedings of courts martial, and, amongst others, that persons might be liberated one day and put under arrest again the following.

The Chief Justice said he had listened with great attention to the arguments of the Advocate general which he thought lay in a nut shell. He could not consent to the mischievous doctrine that a man might be imprisoned for any length of time without being brought to a superior tribunal. The Advocate general supposed the existence of a court martial, but a preliminary arrest is not a part of a court martial. The learned judge adverted to the cases which had been referred to by the Advocate general and said the Hyderabad case had some relation to the present but the territories of Hyderabad are totally independent whilst whatever they might have formerly been the East India Company had by proclamation taken upon themselves the whole and sole management of the Mysore territories in the name of the rajah. Supposing it not so and the rajah independent then it was a country in alliance and although the rajah might object to a consular entering his country, it would not be the part of the Company to interfere. If the affidavit had shown that the court martial had been ordered or the tribunal in existence—or if it had been shown that the case could not have come on sooner it would have been very different—but under the present circumstances he thought the rule should be made absolute.

Sir R. C. C. agreed with the chief justice, and stated his opinion that allowing days, weeks, and months to elapse without anything being done was not characteristic of British justice. If there were difficulties in the case and if further enquiries should be made they ought to have been expressed in the affidavit. The fault of the Advocate general's argument was, that he had presupposed a court martial which was not in existence. He concluded by observing that he did not believe there would be any conflict between the authorities.—*Rule absolute*. Writ returnable sixteen days after service.

The *Herald*, of Oct. 24, states, on the authority of letters from Bangalore, that, 'Soobaroy was in confinement in the cantonment main guard, awaiting his

trial, he having appealed, as was expected, to an European court (we conclude from this that the usual native court had already previously been ordered), of which Major T. A. Reddie is to be president. The writ of *Habeas Corpus* directed to Capt. Macleod thus becomes vitiated, as Soobaroy being no longer under his custody he has no prisoner to bring up on the return.

Retirement of Sir Ralph Palmer—The following address was presented to the chief justice by the grand jury.

"My Lord Chief Justice—The grand jury understand that this is the last occasion upon which they will have the honour to meet your lordship in court.

They do not think that they would perform their duty did they take leave of your lordship without availing themselves of this opportunity, to tender in the most public manner the expression of their highest respect and most sincere esteem—for to that impartiality and independence, which universally characterize a British judge, your lordship has added a talent and conciliation, in the discharge of the functions of your high office, during the very many years you have presided over the administration of justice at this presidency such as eminently entitle you to the grateful thanks and remembrance of its community.

It must be no less gratifying to your lordship than it is to us to find that the crown has selected for your successor, your colleague on the bench who has so long participated in your labours, and whose talents, services and experience so peculiarly qualify him for that high office.

Sir Ralph in reply said he felt highly flattered by the notice which the grand jury had taken of his services, and thanked them for the kind manner in which they had expressed their sense of the way in which he had discharged the duties of his office. He could however, only take to himself a very small portion of the credit, if he had so conducted himself as to merit this flattering testimonial of their respect and esteem. He could not forget that for the whole of the period he had had the honour of sitting upon the bench, he had possessed the able and zealous assistance of his excellent colleague, Sir H. Comyn, upon whose well-merited elevation to the seat of chief justice by his Majesty, he congratulated not only that learned judge himself but the public at large. He had during five years of the time been associated with, and assisted by, his lamented friend and companion, Sir G. Ricketts, a judge calculated, by his attainments, principles, and practice, to adorn any bench of justice. He could not forget also the great and impor-

tant assistance given to his labours by the gentlemen of the grand jury, and the gentlemen who occupied the box of the petty jury, the former of whom, by exercising their experience and discrimination in shielding the innocent from false or trivial accusations, and sending for further enquiry well-founded cases, and the latter by their unwearied industry in investigating every case before them, and the skill and sound discretion which dictated their verdicts, not only ably seconded the exertions of the judges, but in fact were the main instruments in the dispensation of justice on the criminal side of the court. To these causes and these alone he could attribute the greater part of the praise which they had been pleased to confer on him. He thanked them again for their expression of respect and esteem, and, with the same sentiments on his own part, he bade them farewell.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE DUEL AT BANGALORE

The trial of Lieuts. Joy Morland, and Powys, for the late fatal duel at Bangalore, has terminated, the whole being convicted of manslaughter.—Lieuts. Joy and Powys sentenced by the court to twelve months imprisonment in the common jail at Madras and Lieut. Morland to six months, but the latter was earnestly recommended to the lenient consideration of the Commander in chief. His Excellency has confirmed the sentence, ordering the imprisonment of the two former to commence on their arrival at the jail, and, according to the recommendation of the court, has remitted the sentence on Lieut. Morland.

From the accounts of the trial that have reached us, we learn with satisfaction the leniency shewn in the case of Lieut. Morland. In the painful part that officer acted in the tragedy, it was the fulfilment of an obligation almost forced upon him. Absent from the scene of the quarrel, his knowledge of its nature was alone received through the representations of his principal, and, in the part he reluctantly acted, he believed redress was sought for gross insult while the testimonials as to character laid before the court were high, eulogical, and numerous, and had their just and due influence. In respect of the other prisoners, justice appears in their case to have been in an eminent degree tempered with mercy. The chief evidence before the court was the statements made by Ensign Davies, prior to his death, and which were thus possessed of the full force of an oath. These, in their general tenor, were in no wise invalidated by the defence—the chief evidence on which, an officer present on the night of the quarrel, could recollect nothing that occurred save what was to the

prejudice of the ill-fated deceased. Ensign Davies had acted throughout the whole, we believe, of the late Portuguese war, and, on the evening in question, it appeared that, having called on Mr. Powys of his corps, and finding he was gone to Mr. Joy's house, he followed him there, when, in the course of conversation, Mr. Joy bantered him in an unpleasant way about his services in Portugal, the banter growing more serious at a later period of the evening, when, on Mr. Joy's rejoining the party, after having previously retired to his room about half-past eight, he told Mr. Davies that "he knew what sort of a person he was—that he wouldn't come to the front, but he'd make him"—or some expressions of the kind, which drew forth angry retorts, ending in the application by Mr. Davies of the epithets *liar* or *black-guard* his being collared by Mr. Joy, and turning the latter a coward. The collaring is denied on the defence, but, without removing the impression of its actual occurrence, conveyed by Mr. Davies' dying declaration. It was urged that, on the very evening, the deceased was anxious to have pistols, immediately to decide the affair, but, whatever in this respect may have occurred, the reports enable us to come to no other conclusion than that the duel was forced upon him the following morning, it appearing that Mr. Joy left his house with pistols wrapped up in a towel, attended by Mr. Powys, that he waited outside Mr. Davies' compound, while the latter went in and asked whether Lieut. Morland was prepared to give satisfaction to Mr. Joy for his language of the preceding night. The reply was, "Certainly, but recollecting he had no friend, he stated the circumstance, when Mr. Powys volunteered to act for him. Mr. Powys then went out and informed Mr. Joy to that effect, who consequently went to seek another to act on his behalf, and applied to Lieut. Morland, who however, at first refused, but, on Mr. Joy's urging him to promise, in the event of his application to another party proving unsuccessful, he consented. That party refused, and Lieut. Morland, therefore, accompanied him to the field. Here Mr. Powys told the deceased that he ought to apologise for the expressions he had used towards Mr. Joy—this he at once expressed his willingness to do, but observed that Mr. Joy must equally apologise for having collared him. The reply of the latter was to the effect that that was no place for apologies. The signal to fire then agreed upon was the dropping of a glove, previous to which being given, Mr. Joy was, under an erroneous impression, raising his pistol, but was arrested by Lieut. Morland exclaiming, "Not yet, Joy." The Deputy-judge Advocate general, in his rejoinder, lays stress on this point, as support-

ing the malice prepense, arguing that this gradual raising of the pistol, in time for its discharge to be thus stayed, evidenced the taking of a deliberate aim. On the signal being really given, Ensign Davies immediately discharged his pistol at random. Mr Joy's followed, and his opponent fell on his knees and face, the ball having passed through his head, entering the right side at the rim of his cap and coming out at the left, proving by the very nature of the wound, that he could scarce even have looked at his adversary in himself firing at him. The lapse between the discharge of the two pistols has, in the many rumours on the subject, given the most serious colouring to the affair, but it does not appear by the evidence that the unfair play dreaded did occur, the difference having been exceedingly slight and what must often naturally occur. Indeed, looking at the finding and sentence of the court, we must deem this impression to have rested on their minds, and to have had its effect on their ultimate decision. Lieut Powys remained supporting Mr Davies on the ground, while Lieut Morland galloped in search of medical assistance: the unhappy issue is already too well known.—*Herald*, Oct 14.

COORG PRIZE MONEY

The Coorg prize money is ordered to be paid to the troops (including puckallies), Col Lindsay gets 1-16th of the whole and the other brigadiers only share according to their army rank. Majors 12,000, captains 6,000, and the jolly subs 3,000.—*Standard*, Sept 19.

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICES

The *Madras Standard* states that an officer in command of a division has taken upon himself to order a civilian who came in a white jacket to witness a parade, to quit the ground!

MYSORE

We learn that the Mysore country, under the superintendence of the Commission, is progressing in improvement. That it did not exhibit such appearances under former commissions, is said to be attributed more to the frequent changes which almost daily took place than to any want of ability or diligence in the commissioners themselves. The present commissioner has had time to look about and see his plans brought to maturity, besides which, his superintendents and assistants seem to enter into his views, and are all active in rendering him the service required by their appointments,—hence the improved appearance of the country. It must not however, be supposed that every countenance beams with satisfaction—discontented individuals

there are to be found, but, so far as known, they are few in number.—*Courier*, Oct 15.

THE GOOMSOOR RAJAH.

A letter from Vizianagram, dated the 9th October, has the following information—

"The Goomsoor rajah having revolted, and being in a state of insurrection I am under orders to march to his country, and expect to leave daily with the head quarters of my regiment a wing of the 8th regiment left this yesterday, with a company of golanadaze and four howitzers. It is fourteen good marches hence. We join the 49th N I at present on the frontier of the Goomsoor country, with the exception of this and the other corps at Ganjam, forming the guard or escort of the ex rajah of Coorg. This Goomsoor vagabond, like a fool sent in 30,000 rupees and one of his chiefs, a rebel they had long wanted, and promised the collector he would come to him if he sent two pions for him which was done, but in place of coming he sent his women to the hills. A certain avowal that he was disposed for a fight. So he was declared a rebel and may look out. Col Fletcher took him prisoner when a youth, some fifteen years ago and he was only released from confinement at Chinglyput in 1832, and it is said has been cruel and giving trouble ever since he has been at large.

We learn from a letter, just received from the camp near Poondy, that the field force proceeding against the rebellious rajah of Goomsoor expect to fall in with their opponents in the course of the present week and that they hear of 4,000 hill people being now in arms, and that the rajah has removed his treasure (about two lacs) to a hill fort, which our force expects to get possession of before the month ends.—*Bengal Hurk*, Nov 2.

CAPT RICHARDSON

This officer, having written an anonymous statement in the *Madras Herald*, condemning the want of temperance at Vizagapatam, and, upon inquiry, avowed himself the author, the following order appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Oct 20.

'His Excellency the Commander in chief, having represented to Government that Captain Richardson, paymaster at Vizagapatam, has acknowledged having transmitted for publication a statement which subsequently appeared in the *Male Asylum Herald*, and is characterized by His Excellency as a misrepresentation of a disgraceful nature, under the unmanly safeguard of an anonymous signature, when, if a representation were necessary,

the legitimate channel of address to superior authority was open to him, the right hon the Governor in Council is pleased to remove Captain Richardson of the 31st regt N I from the situation of paymaster at Vizagapatam, and to place him at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in-chief for regimental duty.

The *Herald* has the following remarks upon this step—

Mingled surprise and pain have followed the perusal of the above order, which, we suppose, relates to a letter published in the *Herald* of the 4th July, under the signature of "A Member of a Temperance Society," and we cannot allow the heavy visitation that has fallen upon the writer to pass, even with the imperfect data before us altogether *sub silentio* for it appears as an incarnation of the worst spirit of Gen Watson's order, we consider it a punishment following, in our firm belief good and honest intention and that it involves moreover, contradictions in itself, that should have removed a portion at least of its sting. Whether a Court of Enquiry has sat to investigate the matter contained in that letter, we have no opportunity of judging, but may conclude so from the long lapse of time that has occurred—though we fear in such case, we can hardly get a glimpse at its proceedings. We therefore pass to the statement in the G O, of Capt Richardson having avowed himself the author of the letter in question. If this was altogether spontaneous, then few will assent to the term 'unmanly safeguard of an anonymous signature being worthily employed' if it were not so, then, though the expression might still want justification, it follows that the avowal has through some means been forced from him. These are the horns of a dilemma, on which we must leave the framers of the order placed while we invite communications on the subject of such proceedings as have occurred from our Vizagapatam correspondents. The commander in chief has characterised the statement of the letter writer as 'a misrepresentation of a disgraceful nature'—this cannot relate to the matter antecedent to the Temperance Society, which was crushed there, but must embrace the portion descriptive of the vice, the drunkenness, the debauchery, alleged to be existent at the station. When Vizagapatam is not notorious for vice, it is a sober and no debauched station! it is either this, or it has but a moderate portion of those "infirmities," or some exaggeration in his description is all that can be laid to Capt Richardson's door. Now the measure of crime attached to these infirmities may be looked upon differently, according to the beholder's estimation—one may consider a beastly degradation what another

deems a drunken frolic. Capt Richardson, we must suppose, looked upon these things with an abhorrent eye, and when he recounts the disgusting objects, the results of intemperance, that have met his view, we must conceive there is some truth in the colouring given to the picture for, if there were none if the whole were a disgraceful fabrication or misrepresentation (there is but a shade of difference between the two), it is as absurd to conceive the "unmanly" author of such a production would ever avow it as it passes our comprehension to understand how one whose conduct is stigmatised with the epithets "unmanly," "disgraceful" "misrepresentation," can still remain fitted for the soldiery duties of regimental employ. There is a web of mystery spun around this whole affair, that we pray those who have the power to assist us in unravelling, it must repay the labour.—*Herald Oct 21*

MADRAS MILITARY FUND

The Madras army have also at last consented to adopt a very important modification of the rules of their military fund having resolved—

'That the fund be hereafter open to widows or orphans under the rule that governs admission of cadets to the army, and that all existing marriages (hitherto excluded under the old) be recognized and admitted under the new rule by paying up all arrears of subscription &c according to the existing rates, from the date of marriage with interest at 8 per cent accumulated half yearly.

Fast Indian wives and their children are consequently now on the same footing as Europeans.

Bombay.

LAW

SUPREME COURT September 25

The sessions were opened by a charge to the Grand Jury from the Chief Justice, in which he referred to the case which follows in this manner.

'In respect to the other charge of murder, if it shall be proved to you, that from the wilful use of weapons against the party deceased, likely to have produced such a result, death has ensued it is murder in the party doing the act, and in all present aiding and abetting it, unless such circumstances of provocation, or otherwise, appear, as will extenuate or excuse the act.

September 30.

Dr John Porter Malcolmson, Major Foster Stalker, Lieut James McDonnell and Dr James Don, were indicted for the murder of Capt. Alexander Urquhart,

on the 18th July last, at Poona, the first named, by discharging, from a pistol, a leaden bullet, which penetrated the right side of the deceased, causing instant death, and the other three by being present, aiding and abetting the first in the said discharge of said bullet from a pistol, &c

The defendants were accommodated with chairs at the bar, the three former were in uniform the last in an undress military frock. The Chief-justice and Mr Justice Awdry were on the bench. On the arraignment all pleaded *not guilty*.

Mr Roper appeared as counsel for the defence, no professional gentlemen appearing for the prosecution, 'a circumstance,' observes the *Bombay Courier*, "at which the court expressed its surprise." Mr Justice Awdry conducted the examination.

The following witnesses were called for the prosecution —

Ittoo Sewjee — I am a hamaul in the service of Dr Don, of Poona. About two or two and a half months ago, I was in Dr Don's service. I, on one occasion, about that time, went out with the palankeen early in the morning, I did not hear any clock strike but the day had dawned. I went to a garden below the lines. I had been in Dr Don's bungalow, and went from the bungalow. I was called by another gentleman. I do not know his name. I should not know his face now. He came on horseback, crying "a palankeen, a palankeen." He came on my master's horse, and I thought my master, who had gone out to ride, had fallen from his horse. He said, 'come along quickly with a palankeen.' On hearing this, I went along with him, we four hamauls went, taking the palankeen. When we got there, I saw a gentleman lying on the ground. It was in a garden that the gentleman lay, a waste or uncultivated garden, where grass grew, in the neighbourhood of a garden belonging to Dr Don. I did not see in what state the gentleman was that lay there. Dr Don and another gentleman were there, they lifted the gentleman into the palankeen and we took him away. I do not know the other gentleman. I never saw him before. I did not know the gentleman that was lying on the ground. I was told to take the gentleman to a bungalow, where Foster Sahib, of Poona, had formerly lived. As I was directed, so I did. I do not know whether any one was living in that house then, at the time I was desired to carry the gentleman, I saw no one with the exception of my master and another gentleman. The gentleman who showed me the way, remained behind. After I raised up the palankeen, I did not see him, when I took up the empty palankeen he was there. After the placing of the gentleman in the

palankeen, and carrying the latter, I did not see him. Two gentlemen were there, I only saw two. I cannot say whether it was the gentleman who came on my master's horse that assisted my master to lift the gentleman into the palankeen, but there were two gentlemen.

The evidence of the three other hamauls was much to the same effect.

Imaum Khan Mahomed — I am a mus-saul in Dr Don's service. I have been so for about a year and a half. I was examined before the magistrate of Poona. Shortly before that, a palankeen was sent early one morning. Major Stalker, 19th regt, came to my master's bungalow, on a tattoo, the tattoo was my master's. My master went out to ride after gun fire, at half-past five o'clock, it was his practice to go out to ride in the morning, sometimes at four, sometimes five, sometimes six o'clock. When my master went on that morning, it was day light, about half past six. I saw Major Stalker come, the sun had just risen. After Major Stalker came, I saw nothing more nor heard anything, he went away and took a palankeen with him from the bungalow. He had my master's hamauls to take it away. I next saw the palankeen at about nine o'clock, on my coming out of the bungalow, but I don't know when it came.

Cross examined — My master has a garden beyond the lines in Poona, he is accustomed to go out to it in the morning. The road from my master's bungalow to his garden lies across the parade ground at Poona.

Anajee Wittojee — I am a Ramosee in the employ of Mr Urquhart, the brigade major at Poona. He is now dead. The last time I saw him alive was about two months ago, at four o'clock in the morning a gentleman by name Stalker, came at that hour in his buggy to my master's bungalow. He is sitting here. My master went in that gentleman's buggy with him, at five o'clock in the morning. It was light, the gun fires at five o'clock. It is my duty to stay in the bungalow. I did not see where they went to. No one else was with them, there was no gentleman or other person with them, my master came out, took tea, and they both sat in the buggy and went away. I never saw him alive again.

Soobana Khundoo — I am a horse-keeper in the service of Dr Malcolmson. My master lives at Poona. I take care of a riding horse. My master is in the habit of riding that horse. My master was in the habit of going out, morning and evening, to the hospital. I went with him on one Saturday, after the gun of the lines had fired, at four o'clock in the morning, as soon as we got beyond the lines, it was light. First, in the morning, after he had left (2 N)

the bungalow, Mr McDonnell's servant came and said that my master wanted his horse. I saddled the horse and took it to Mr McDonnell's bungalow, where I saw my master first that day, he was on foot in Mr M's bungalow. When I took the horse, he mounted and went away. My master was alone, outside Mr McDonnell's house. When he rode off, Mr McDonnell went and joined him. I know Mr McDonnell. He got on horseback very early in the morning, it was dark, I could not see him distinctly, he lived close to my master's bungalow. My master got first on horseback, and he followed my master. I am not quite certain which is the gentleman, though I know the name McDonnell, he rode out very early, and I could not distinctly see him. My master went straight through the lines, towards the village Wanowlee, he did not go through the high road, but through the jungle. I went as far as the garden of Wanowlee, and held the horse on one side of a hedge. It was a good distance from the garden, as far as the guard of the outer Apollo gate. In front, there was a *garee*, in which were Mr Urquhart and Major Stalker. How can I point out Mr Urquhart? He is not here, I only know the name of Urquhart Sabab. I do not know him, nor his rank or station. I heard people say his name was Urquhart. Several persons used to say, "this is Mr Urquhart," and upon the strength of that I, also, said it was Mr Urquhart. Mr Urquhart, Major Stalker, Mr McDonnell, and Dr Malcolmson were there, and Mr McDonnell is the gentleman that came out of the bungalow after my master. I saw no other person. These four gentlemen met and went into the garden, the major's gorawalla held the major's horse, I held my master's horse, the major's horse keeper came afterwards running, after the major's gorawalla, Mr McDonnell's gorawalla came, we three and those four gentlemen only were there. The gentlemen went in, and I remained there until they came out, they remained there about an hour—about half an hour, when they came out, they were three only. My master had blood on his hand, all round the palm of the hand, I remarked the state of his hand, he had blood on it, he had no glove, the hand was naked. I observed nothing else but the blood. I did not exactly remark the three gentlemen that came out, immediately on my master coming out, he mounted the horse and went off. I ran after him, I did not observe the gentlemen behind me, my master's right hand was covered with blood.

Shah Peer Mahomed—I am employed as a Ramoosie by Dr. Malcolmson, in Poona. It is my master's practice always to go out in the morning, sometimes at four o'clock and sometimes at five. I

have no work to do in the morning—my service is at night—at six o'clock I go home. I saw him last go out on a Saturday, on which day the disturbance took place. He went out on that occasion at four o'clock, a little before day-light. I saw him on that occasion casually as on any other day.

Robert St John—I am a lieutenant in the Bombay army, I was stationed in the month of July last at Poona. I was acquainted with Capt. Urquhart there—he is dead since the 18th of last July. He was living in a house in the Poona cantonment, formerly occupied by Capt. Forster. I was sent to that house on duty, shortly after his death. At 6 A.M. on the 18th July last, I received an order from Col. Wilshire, appointing me brigade major in lieu of Capt. Urquhart deceased, and ordering me to take charge of his office and effects. I went into a bed-room, where I saw a body, that of the late Capt. Urquhart, covered with a cloth, lying on a bed. I sealed up his effects. There were various articles, such as swords, lying about the room, which I for security placed in an empty bureau, sealed up. There were two cases of pistols, which I saw in a corner of the room, which were removed either by me or one of the servants, but certainly under my own eye, into the empty bureau. I myself, took the cases of pistols from the bureau. My seal was then, I believe, perfect. I was called upon by the Court of Inquest, and, in consequence, opened the bureau, and delivered the case of pistols to the court. I am sure it was the same case of pistols I had found in the room. The court opened one case in my presence, I saw there was a brace of pistols inside—I did not see the condition in which they were [a case produced]—I know that this was the case produced two or three days afterwards, before the magistrate, and I believe it was the same given to me by the Military Inquest. Capt. Robson, of the European regiment, was the president of the court. Ensign Brown was another, and Ensign Nixon, of the Queen's, another. They sealed up the case and gave it into my custody, and I gave it over to the naique of the guard, who was placed over Capt. Urquhart's effects.

Gunnesh Huree—I am a Hindoo camattee, a dressing boy, in Mr Urquhart's service. I was in his service when he died. I saw him on the morning of his death—at five o'clock in the morning, he left the bungalow. I helped to dress him, after that, I saw him go out in the buggy. Two persons went out. The two persons were my master and Major Stalker. There was no other person with the buggy, I saw no other, after they got into the buggy I came into the room. While they got into the buggy, I was

standing near the outer door of the house. I saw no baggage in the buggy. Afterwards, my master came back dead. I saw his body after death, about seven or half past seven o'clock, in the bungalow. I did not see it brought, as I was about my work, when I saw it, it was in the palanquin inside the house—there was no one there then—afterwards, Dr Mc Adam came, when the corpse was lifted out and put on a cot. There were four other persons standing there—we all went out, we were not permitted to come in again—sentries were placed round the house. I did not see what Dr McAdam did, many gentlemen came there afterwards, but what was done I did not see. This was about half an hour after I saw the body first.

Shaik Ahmed—I was a musaul, in the service of Mr Urquhart, at the time of his death. I saw him alive at five o'clock on the morning of his death, when he went out. At half past four o'clock, Major Stalker's gallee came, and my master drank tea and went out. Major Stalker came in the buggy himself. I saw the major come, a little while after, he went out with my master, his ghora wala only, named Natha, was with him. I saw them doing nothing, before going away we were asleep—the Ramoosie called me, and I got up—I did not go near the gallee. I was sleeping in the bungalow. My master ordered me to prepare breakfast for four gentlemen. At half past seven, Major Stalker came to the bungalow, and at eight my master's body was brought in a palanquin—I heard since it was brought by Dr Don's hamauls.

Shaik Hoosein—I am butler to Dr Malcolmson, I was in his service two months and a half ago. I observed nothing extraordinary about my master about this time, but I knew of the disturbance. I saw my master then, I saw some misunderstanding took place at night, about half-past ten, between my master and Captain Urquhart, the brigade major. My master was in the bungalow, the other gentlemen about five paces outside, this was on Friday night. I first saw Capt Urquhart five paces from the bungalow, walking up and down. Then Capt Urquhart called out, "sepoys, run!" and many sepoys came, and Mr Urquhart said, "I don't want so many, I only want two to go to the bungalow." Then I saw Mr Urquhart lay hold of the hand of my madam saheb, and go towards his bungalow, there was no one at first there but madam saheb and Mr Urquhart. It was dark and there was a little rain, but I heard Mr Urquhart say, "come along to the bungalow." I did not see them go to the bungalow, but heard him say to the sepoys to come to the bungalow, he first called to the sepoys, and then laid hold of

madam's hand. There were there myself, Mr Urquhart, madam, and the sepoys. Then Mr Urquhart took the madam away. I saw him take her away. That's all I know. There was a disturbance between my master and Mr. Urquhart, they came to blows. My master went away, and left madam and Mr Urquhart there. I first saw the two gentlemen giving each other blows, they were five paces outside the door. I was there, madam was there, and Mr Urquhart was there. My master went away. At first, no one but me four were there. I first saw, on going there, the two gentlemen fighting—there were there, myself and madam—besides us and the two gentlemen fighting, I saw no one else there. It was dark. I knew my master, because I see him night and day while in his service. I knew the other gentleman also. I stood close to him—that was Mr Urquhart. I was about five or six paces from them—I can swear I saw and knew the gentlemen who were fighting—heard their voices, and madam was there too—came there after the fighting began. I went there, hearing Mr Urquhart's voice calling out, "Sepoys, run! sepoys, run!" When the sepoys came, my master went away, from the direction of the bungalow—he went away alone. When he went away, madam saheb and Mr Urquhart were out of the compound four or five paces. The doctor, my master, was the first person who went away from the spot. When he went away, they were all outside of the compound. I also was outside the compound. After my master went away, the rest went also. Mr Urquhart took the madam away, and the sepoys went. I saw my master again at twelve o'clock at night—he returned alone. I saw him after he had come back. I saw nothing more of the others that night. After my master came back, I saw him sit down in the bungalow. I saw nothing more of him till nine o'clock in the morning—he came to the bungalow with a wound in his hand, it was bleeding. I did not see the wound, as cloth was tied round his hand, but blood was flowing from it. There was a native doctor with him, named Daniel—he is not here—the European doctor is here who came afterwards.

Cross examined.—The disturbance I spoke of was in the rear of the bungalow. Rama Randnag—I am a gorawalla, in the service of Dr Don. I know where Dr. Don's garden is, I have frequently gone there for grass. I always go with my master when he rides out. I went out with my master one day when he went out to take the air, I do not recollect how many months ago. I recollect I was examined by the magistrate after I had gone out with him on that occasion. It happened as follows: my master, one morn-

ing, went out to ride beyond the lines, on the road, Major Stalker called my master, it was then only that my master went, there is a garden next to that of my master, he came from that direction, my master got off the horse and the major got upon him. My master went into the garden and Major Stalker got upon the horse I could see into the garden I saw the gentleman get on my horse. I went after him and saw nothing else, my master went into the garden I also went with him, my master went into the garden on horseback, I merely saw a gentleman lying there, I did not know what gentleman that was lying there I did not see a single other person I went after my horse, I did not see any person Major Stalker rode out, I went with him, I did not see any one else but the major and my master I was there alone when they had left me I saw Major Stalker when he came again into the garden I do not know at what hour he came there, it was early on the same day, a palankeen followed him, the palankeen was my master's and was taken into the garden, I do not know what happened afterwards.

Cross-examined.—When Major Stalker called my master, he (my master) was in his own garden, he was always in the habit of going there in the morning.

Cristna Sumbhaje.—I am a buggyser vant to Dr Malcolmson I was examined by the magistrate at Poona on a Monday, about two months ago, two days previous to which I recollect something occurring at night At about half past ten Mr Urquhart, the deceased, came to the bungalow, he was on the outer-side of the bungalow, he was outside the compound, I and the Ramosee were in the stable Madam came, and said something [the interpreter was prevented by the court from giving this conversation], upon which I went to the front road, where the Ramosee was sitting My master came, and asked the Ramosee why he stood there, he replied, "Mr Urquhart has come to beat me, therefore I am standing here." My master asked him, "where is he?" He replied, "at the back door." On hearing this, my master went to the back door, the Ramosee followed him and I also, those two persons, my madam and Mr Urquhart, were speaking to each other, my master went and took hold of Mr Urquhart's arm, and I left them The night was dark, I stood at the door, besides madam spoke, I lend her, and besides I saw with my

The last occasion was for a wound he had in the hand. I saw him on the 18th July last. It was a recent wound—a wound in the upper joint of the middle finger, as also another in the palm of the same hand, the right It appeared to be inflicted by fire-arms of some description; pistol or musket—I don't limit it more than that I should conceive it had been inflicted a very short time before, as it was still bleeding, it was about six o'clock in the morning, in a house in the 19th lines I did not know whose house it was.

Dr McAdam.—I am a superintending surgeon In July last I was in Poona In that month, I was present at a post mortem examination of the body of Capt. Urquhart, brigade-major It was on the 18th July I saw the body in Capt Urquhart's own house I saw it twice, first, I think, about seven in the morning. I then found it in a palankeen, in the verandah of his house Life was then quite extinct I could not judge of the time of death from appearances I made no particular examination at that time I was present at an examination at 11 o'clock, made by a native assistant and Dr Don I saw what passed sufficiently to enable me to form a sound judgment There was a wound, which in my opinion was the cause of death. It was made by fire-arms by a bullet, as far as I could judge, from seeing wounds of that kind before I could not judge from what kind of fire-arms the bullet must have been discharged I saw nothing else about the body which in my judgment could possibly have caused death The wound was in the centre of the right side, a little above the lowest rib, it was found to pass into the liver I did not see out the examination, I was so unwell myself that I was obliged to leave I saw, however, enough for me to form a sound opinion as to the cause of death

Lieut St John recalled.—I believe Poona to be a place within the territories subject to Bombay or dependent thereon I know Dr. Don to be a Scotchman, but I have no means of knowing what countrymen the other gentlemen at the bar are They are all in the public service of the Hon. Company. Major Stalker and Lieut. McDonnell are officers in the 19th regt, Dr Malcolmson is an assistant surgeon in the same service They all speak English like natives of the British isles.

Here the prosecution closed, at about 4 P.M., and the jury retired to take refreshments On their return, proceedings were resumed

Mr Roper, for the defence, stated that he did not consider it necessary to offer any evidence, and, in reply to a question from the bench, said, that none of his clients had any thing to address to the jury

Doctor Rauclaud.—I am an assistant surgeon to the 4th troop horse brigade, horse artillery In July last, I was stationed in Poona, in the horse artillery lines I am acquainted with Dr Malcolmson I have attended him medically

Mr. Justice Awdry proceeded to charge the jury, when the foreman said their minds were already made up and a verdict of not guilty was pronounced in favour of each gentleman at the bar successively.

Mr. Justice Awdry said, he felt it his duty to remark that, as regarded one of the gentlemen, Dr Don, not a particle of evidence had been adduced against him. It was quite clear he had gone to his garden according to his daily custom, and that his presence on the spot where the deceased lay was purely accidental. Against the other gentlemen, there was some slight evidence of a circumstantial nature, but the jury, whose province it was to judge of it, had by their verdict of acquittal declared it not to affect any one of them.

The Chief justice then said, "Gentlemen, you are now discharged."

The trial excited great interest.

Lalla Chedajee, Khetta Lucka and Manving Lallajee, for a conspiracy (hull found in March, Sessions of 1835), were found guilty, sentence deferred.

In respect to this case, the *Gazette* states that it was a prosecution, on the part of the sheriff, for a conspiracy 'to charge the native establishment of the sheriff's office with bribery. The prisoners, it appears, had been goaded on by some notorious characters, whose natural atmosphere would seem to be perjury and crime, from the circumstance, that even while confined within the walls of the country prison, they cannot refrain from their favourite exercises of baseness, aided from another quarter, which is sufficiently well known to identify although not to prosecute the party. "That department, as well as the court, had been so pestured by similar attempts, all originating in the same quarter, that it was resolved to prosecute the parties in this case. The result has been a disclosure of another instance of that systematic perjury, which has so often disgraced our courts of law, and affixed so dark and deep a stain on the moral character of a large portion of the natives of this country: this, it may be hoped, will operate as a check upon the nefarious proceedings of this unprincipled set, and have a salutary influence on the fears of all those who are insensible to any other moral restraint."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SETTLEMENT OF THE AMERICANS AT MUSCAT

The arrival of the American ship of war (*Peacock*) in this port, reminds us of some rumours which were afloat last season, regarding the object of American ships of war in the Indian seas, and, particularly, of their making Muscat their chief destination. The burthen of those

rumours was, that the Americans were wishful to establish a factory at Muscat, and had applied to the Imam for a license for that purpose. It was even said that their application was in so far successful, until a remonstrance on the subject had been forwarded to the Imam by the admiral. Whether Jonathan's views are to be directed to the same purpose on this present occasion, we have no means of ascertaining, although from his known perseverance, we should not be surprised to find the affirmative to be the fact.—*Bomb Gaz*, Oct 24.

NOWROJEE DORAJEE

The prosecution against Nowrojee Dorajee for libel, has been abandoned, on the condition of the defendant's publishing an apology for the offensive observations, on which the action was brought. This really enterprising, though perhaps erring individual, who has long been buffeting a tide of adverse circumstances, as proprietor of the late *Hulkara* and *Free Press* and editor of the *Chabook*, which may well be termed the *Parsee Saturn*, appears, at last, to have fallen under the accumulation of his difficulties. He deserves a better fate, and, we doubt not, will ere long see a brighter day. His misfortunes are to be set down not to the account of malice against his tribe, or to indolence in his calling, but to an excess of enthusiasm in whatever he undertakes, whether the cause be that of the reformation of his own countrymen, or of matters of wider or more distant concernment. For our own parts, we shall rejoice to see the return of better days to him, when, sobered by adversity, he will have learned to steer wide of the rocks on which he has split, and pursue a less dangerous, less spirited, but yet equally useful course, in connection with the "press," to which he is a perfect devotee.—*Bomb Gaz*, Sept 30.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A PARSEE WOMAN.

Edulee Dhujee, a Parsee, was, on the 24th September, brought before Mr Whillis, the junior police-magistrate, on the complaint of Manick, a Parsee woman, preferred under the following circumstances.

Manick deposed that she is a native of a village in the territories of his highness the Guicowar of Baroda, having arrived in Bombay about a month since, where she came to seek redress from the British government. Some of her relations (among whom was the accused), being incensed against her, without any reasonable cause, for the purpose of gratifying their revenge, conspired together and preferred a false charge before the Guicowar's officers of justice, alleging that she was a sorceress, and had destroyed several people of their village by witchcraft. She was accordingly

ly apprehended, and, on the unfounded and ridiculous testimony of these witnesses, was sentenced to be severely whipped, to have her nose cut off, and to be banished from the dominions of the Guicowar, which barbarous punishment was immediately executed, without hearing her defence.

Edujee Dhunjee, on being asked by the magistrate what he had to say to the charge, stated that his brother having lost three wives successively by witchcraft, he and his friends consulted some conjurers regarding the matter, who declared that Manick had destroyed them by magic, and that she was a witch, that some of his neighbours mentioned this to the police, who took them all before the officers of justice, by whom the above sentence was passed on Manick.

As both are subjects of the Guicowar, and the mutilation occurred in the Guicowar's territories, the magistrate was of opinion, that he could not take cognizance of the atrocious outrage on the unfortunate woman, but said he would consult with the senior magistrate upon her case.

The poor creature, who was an object of the greatest commiseration, appeared to be about forty years of age, and was in tears during the greater part of the time she was making her complaint to the magistrate. The entire of the cartilaginous part of the nose had been severed from the bone (her description of which horrible operation was truly shocking), and she stated that the whipping was inflicted with so much inhumanity, that her back was completely flayed, and she fainted — *Bomb Gaz., Sept 26.*

SATI AT SATTARA

We understand that a sati took place at Sattara on the 16th of this month. The woman who ascended the funeral pile was about eighty years of age, and was the wife of the priest of Appa Sahab's dewan — *Durpan, Sept 25.*

CORNELIANS

"I have visited the cornelian mines at Ratanpur. Between 20,000 and 30,000 upes worth are sold every year to the Ambay lapidaries. Rs. 500 per annum is paid as rent to the raja, but, owing to the wasteful way in which the mines are worked, the farmer has sustained such loss, and has mortgaged them to a sulkar. The stones are heated in round earthen pots, the aperture too small to admit the large stones, which makes it necessary to knock a large piece out at the bottom. This would be useless, were the pots made with larger apertures," he people admitted this, but said that had always been the custom to break the bottoms out of the pots — *Corr. bur., Oct. 17.*

Singapore.

TRADE.

Imports

From	1833-34.	1834-35
	Sp Drs	Sp Drs
Great Britain	1,445,488	1,307,168
Foreign Europe	181,414	93,885
Mauritius, &c	960	100
Calcutta	1,365,441	1,071,335
Madras	370,550	336,154
Bombay	195,099	101,334
Arabia	2,570	3,305
Manilla	223,251	170,481
Ceylon	19,625	35,141
China	1,738,586	769,956
Java	923,453	1,056,863
Rhio	127,734	133,697
Siam	143,004	343,383
Cochin China	56,106	107,394
Sumatra	176,688	200,594
East of Peninsula	381,588	295,478
West of ditto	45,088	19,619
Celebes	225,578	237,974
Borneo	272,391	294,294
Bally	30,576	80,675
Neighbouring islands, &c	187,950	103,585
	8,086,275	6,459,336
	6,459,336	
	1,626,939	

Exports

To	1833-34.	1834-35
	Sp Drs	Sp Drs
Great Britain	3,429,136	1,359,487
Foreign Europe	119,788	121,027
Mauritius, &c	19,166	3,443
Calcutta	944,356	948,677
Madras	187,098	216,638
Bombay	205,307	208,408
Arabia	58,990	56,747
Manilla	261,479	498,573
Ceylon	19,838	5,574
China	1,014,000	1,213,686
Java	714,909	630,931
Rhio	127,641	124,717
Siam	198,182	163,085
Cochin China	77,164	79,380
Sumatra	206,644	203,798
East of Peninsula	329,658	344,698
West of ditto	34,808	11,813
Celebes	223,673	178,990
Borneo	280,977	233,351
Bally	118,886	61,747
Neighbouring islands &c	91,861	186,298
	8,071,896	6,735,851
	6,735,851	
	1,336,045	

Abstract Imports in 1833-34.	8,086,275
Ditto in 1834-35	6,459,336
Decrease in 1834-35	Sp Drs 1,626,939
Exports in 1833-34	8,071,896
Ditto in 1834-35	6,735,851
Decrease in 1834-35	Sp Drs 1,336,045

The editor of the *Singapore Chronicle* observes, on this statement, that "from the praiseworthy indulgence yielded to the personal convenience of those connected with the shipping resorting to this port, the present statement cannot be expected

either to be so full or perfect as would be the case under more rigid observances, which, however, might be viewed by many as inconsistent with that universal liberty looked for and practised at a free port.

Western Australia.

The *Colonial Times* (Van Diemen's Land paper) contains a long report of the speeches and resolutions at a public meeting convened by the sheriff (the first since the institution of the office) at Swan River, to pray for a legislative assembly. Mr Donaldson, the sheriff, took the chair. The following resolutions were passed—

"That the proposed system of the government, nominating certain members to represent the interests of the colony in the legislative council, is inefficient for that purpose, and is not in accordance with the spirit of the British constitution, and not suited to the circumstances of a free and taxed population, and that the colonists themselves, under proper qualifications, do exercise their constitutional right of returning their own delegates, and further, that the government be requested to suspend the Act, empowering the local government to call members from the colonists to the legislative council, until the government shall deem it fit to grant us our right of returning representatives by suffrage.

"That the military force ordered for the service of this colony, renders the maintenance of a police force unnecessary and burdensome on the resources of the colony, which are required for, and ought to be applied to, more beneficial objects.

"That the contemplated expenditure of the colony exceeds, to a large amount, its resources, and such expenditure can only be met by additional taxation, which we are not in a condition to bear.

"That it is highly desirable, in order to secure the most beneficial application of the public funds, that the particulars of the colonial expenditure should be published for general information, and that the local government, accordingly, be petitioned to issue the necessary directions.

"That the taxation per head in this colony is nearly equal to that in England, and that we ought not to be taxed further until we are represented.

"That the settlers are subject to great hardships by the departure from the terms originally promulgated by the colonial department, dated February 3, 1829, by which they obtained their respective grants of land, from the division of which grants into two or more portions, for the convenience of the local government, and enforcing those terms against the settlers, considering them in the light of separate

grants, the allowance of twenty-five per cent, only, on all the stock placed on the land, instead of the full value, according to the very terms of the original conditions, that, therefore, the home government be requested to give directions that the regulations should be maintained according to the spirit of those original terms. That the several portions of land be considered as component parts of the grant to which each individual may be entitled, and that all expenditure or location duties performed on one such portion over and above what may be required by the regulations of government, be transferred towards location duties on any remaining portion of such grant.

"That the schedule of all the property belonging to those civil, naval, and military officers, and settlers, who arrived here at the commencement of the colony, whereby they obtained their grants of land, be made public, with the number of acres obtained.

"That it does not appear, from the tenor of the despatches received from home, made public by his excellency the governor, that the home government are in possession of full information of the colony, of the form and quality of the several grants of land, and of the clam of society to which the greater portion of the settlers belong, that it is, therefore, highly expedient, that full and sufficient information on these points be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Cape of Good Hope.

We have received copy of a petition of the inhabitants of Graaf Renet, to the King in Council. The petition is signed by 364 persons, and enters into a full history of the policy pursued towards the tribes bordering on the eastern provinces. We subjoin a few paragraphs of the petition which is of great length.

"That your Majesty's petitioners presume humbly to submit the above circumstances to your majesty's gracious consideration, because the period adverted to precisely corresponds with that at which they observe that their fellow subjects at a distance are taught to believe, by ignorant or calumnious writers, whose uncontradicted statements have attained some degree of credit, where the truth can be but partially known, that 'the relations existing between the colonists and the Caffers, were plunder on one side, and extermination on the other, and that the expeditions ordered against the Bushmen Hottentots by governors and magistrates of the most approved humanity, and upon which dangerous expeditions it in times required the heaviest penalties and the highest encouragements to induce the is-

habitants to serve, were undertaken,—not for the necessary defence of the lives and property of the colonists, as stated by Lord Macartney, by Sir James Craig, by Mr. Maynier, by Capt Stockenström, and by others, who most reluctantly authorized those hostile measures,—but ‘in order to reduce this race to servitude or slavery’

“That it was the recorded opinion of Capt A Stockenström—an officer of great experience and acknowledged humanity, and long in offices of high trust under your Majesty upon the Caffre frontier—that ‘none of the chiefs of these savages could be relied on,’ and that ‘to expect that the colonists could tamely submit to be plundered day after day, and to see their lives, and those of their families, in constant danger from savages, whose existence depends upon their forbearance, without one single effort to save themselves from beggary and destitution, would be exacting too great a sacrifice of natural feeling’

“That, notwithstanding the most satisfactory official testimony regarding the true nature of the relations existing between your Majesty’s faithful subjects in this colony and the lawless and predatory savages, which information is rarely accessible to the public, ignorance or enthusiasm have from an early period found occupation in imposing upon the credulity of a generous nation, with the most partial and fallacious statements, justifying or palliating the offences of the savages, where they could not be denied, exaggerating the offences of the colonists, where such did exist, or inventing for them of fables or motives, which existed only in the warm imaginations of the enthusiastic and partial writers

“The new emigrants made, in 1823 the same complaints which, in 1798, had been viewed as unreasonable or as founded in a desire to oppress or impose upon the savages and your Majesty’s petitioners saw with satisfaction that one portion of their requests was favourably received,—they rejoiced in the benefits promised to the colony, and to the Caffers, by the opening of a friendly traffic with the regions beyond the boundary, and by the peaceful exertions of such Christian missionaries, as, by abstaining from an irritating and dangerous political interference, could justly look forward to the ultimate blessings of Divine Providence upon their useful labours

“That the British emigrants actively availed themselves of the sanction of the laws to improve and convert the savage tribes, and were thus enabled to draw from a lucrative traffic advantages so considerable, as to compensate in some degree for their exposure to the inconveniences attendant upon their vicinity to those lawless people, advantages which had not been

enjoyed by the former colonists, but notwithstanding these peaceful and beneficial measures, and in spite of the conciliatory spirit towards the savages, which was their natural result, the British emigrants speedily experienced the same treachery and the same rapacity at the hands of these savages, which had been vainly complained of by the former colonists”

The petitioners then animadvert in pointed terms upon the “mistaken enthusiasm” of the missionaries in inculcating ‘the doctrines of non resistance or forbearance,’ and upon the “political doctrines of the missionary Philip,” and they add

“That your Majesty’s petitioners now beg most humbly to represent to your Majesty, that the destructive irruption, which from the circumstances detailed in this their humble petition, and from their experience of the savage character, they had long been prepared to expect, has at length burst, over the frontier districts of this devoted colony with a force proportioned to the period during which it has been incidentally restrained, and to the amount of booty offered to the grasp of the savages, in the plunder of a most flourishing settlement, and that this destruction has fallen not upon the old colonists alone, but also upon the recently formed settlement of coloured inhabitants and upon that British population, who from situation, from the permission of the laws, and from their friendly feeling towards the savages, had always been engaged in heaping upon them the most substantial benefits

“That the ruin consequently brought upon the frontier districts of this colony, has been of so general a character, that your Majesty’s petitioners cannot but express their fear, that, unless the national justice of Great Britain shall speedily indemnify the colonists for their undeserved and ruinous losses, and unless measures are devised in the wisdom of your Majesty’s government to ensure future security, that many thousands of your Majesty’s subjects will be reduced to poverty, or forced to fly from the colony, that a large portion of your Majesty’s dominions may remain a desert, and that the opening prospects of extending civilization and religion in this quarter of Africa, to the advantage and to the honour of the British empire, may be entirely obscured

“That your Majesty’s petitioners deem it their bounden duty, as loyal subjects, whose most vital interests are now at stake, and whose future prosperity as colonists chiefly depends upon the measures which may be hereafter pursued upon the eastern frontier of this colony, to state that it is their humble but confirmed opinion, that all the measures adopted by your Majesty’s governor of this colony, Sir Benjamin

D Urban, for repressing and punishing the late irruption of the Caffers, are just and necessary, more particularly the removal of the hostile tribes beyond the Great Kye, and the assumption of that river as the future boundary of the colony, and that the settlement within that boundary and under British laws of the more peaceable and improvable of the Caffer tribes, is (in the humble opinion of your Majesty's petitioners) better calculated than any measure hitherto devised to ensure the future security of the colony, and to promote the solid improvement of the Caffers.

"That your Majesty's petitioners confidently believe that these measures, if duly supported and improved by the adoption of adequate measures for the diffusion of knowledge, in connection with the prompt and rigid administration of internal as well as national justice upon the Caffer frontier, will confer great benefits upon this colony and upon all the native tribes both within and beyond the British territory, will redound to the advantage of England in the solid extension of trade,

and to the honour of your Majesty's government, and will directly contribute to the substantial good of civilisation and religion, while, from long experience of the evils attendant upon the location of a civilized people in immediate contact with lawless savages, your Majesty's petitioners would beg most humbly, but most solemnly, to assure your Majesty, that the most opposite effects would inevitably result, should the defensible line of boundary now fortunately adopted be relinquished, and the predatory tribes be again allowed access to the wooded and intricate country which they have so justly for feited.

"That your Majesty's petitioners would also be to express their firm conviction that the momentous affairs of the eastern frontier of this colony can be no longer properly directed otherwise than by a chief magistrate resident upon the Caffer frontier and uniting in his own hands, and directing the civil and military authority, as recommended in 1826 by commissioners of inquiry appointed by your Majesty's revered predecessor.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE

Calcutta.

LAW

The Lady Munn In the Supreme Court on the 10th November James Scott executor of John Aiken, obtained against John Allan and John Low, a verdict for Rs 35 000 on two policies of insurance on the *Lady Munn* lost in 1833, on her voyage from Calcutta to Van Diemen's Land on the island of Amsterdam. The ground of defence was the negligence of the master the syrang being left to keep watch. The Court said there had been some negligence on the part of the master but there was no evidence that his absence from deck was the cause of the accident.

MISCELLANEOUS

Expedition against Cabul—The Lahore *Ukbar* says that Nasswooden the vakeel of the Russians, and Mirza Khyr Khoosro, brother of the king of Persia, are marching, with a large force, of Russian and Persian troops, upon Cabul.—*Delhi Gaz*, Nov 4.

Civil Fund—On the 14th November, a meeting of the members of the civil fund took place, to take into consideration the state of the fund, and the recent admissions of Mr J C C Sutherland
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and Mr C B Elliott to the benefits thereof. There were thirty two members present. H T Prinsep Esq in the chair. Mr Tulloh called attention to a string of rules he had framed with a view to avert, if possible, the bankruptcy of the fund. Mr Tulloh's propositions and others were agreed to be referred to a committee, who were requested to report thereon to a special general meeting to be called by them for that purpose. He revised all the existing rules and generally submitting their suggestions for such measures as they may think it most expedient to adopt in the present state of the assets and liabilities of the fund.

The meeting then proceeded to the second purpose for which it was convened viz to reconsider a resolution said to have been passed at a general quarterly meeting, under which Mr J C C Sutherland was considered a retired civilian and subject to payments due under rule 35.

The hon Mr Melville proposed the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr J P Grant.

1st. That the case of Mr Sutherland involves an essential addition to the rules and principles of the institution, and that all subscribers in India ought to have been allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by a written communication.

'2d. That, under article A, it being (2 O)

competent for a second general meeting to re-consider any resolutions passed at a former general meeting, it is now expedient to hold in suspense the resolution of the meeting of the 27th April 1835, relative to Mr. Sutherland

"3d And that the papers connected with the case of that gentleman be submitted to any subscribers, to whom they have not already been transmitted with an invitation to them to transmit through the secretary to the chairman of a meeting to be held on the their votes for or against the resolution 'that Mr. Sutherland be considered a retired civilian, and subject to payments under rule 35'

Mr Rattray considered the proposed resolutions unwarranted, illegal and in direct contravention of rule 30, there having been a general meeting held subsequent to that of the 27th of April, which, as it did not disturb the resolution of the preceding meeting must be considered as confirming it

Mr Rattray moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr Morley

'That this meeting is not competent to take into consideration the question of Mr Sutherland's admission as a subscriber to the fund, the same having been determined at a general meeting duly convened and fully competent to decide finally upon the case

Mr Rattray was prevailed upon after much discussion, to give up his amendment, in order to make way for the following, proposed by Mr D C Smyth, which was seconded by Mr Braddon —

"That this meeting having duly considered the papers connected with Mr Sutherland's case, are of opinion, that it would have been more satisfactory to the subscribers had the question of the admission of that gentleman to the benefits of the fund been submitted by the late managers for the decision of the service at large. Adverting, however, to the opinion expressed in the letter lately received from the hon Court of Directors under date the 8th July 1835, and considering moreover the proceedings of the quarterly general meeting of the subscribers held at the town-hall on the 27th April last from which it appears that Mr Sutherland was considered by that meeting as a retired civilian, and made subject to the payments due under rule 35—it is resolved, that the proceedings of the quarterly general meeting held on the 27th April 1835 be upheld."

The hon Mr Melville now withdrew his resolution substituting the following, which was seconded by Mr J P Grant

"That the resolution of the subscribers of the 27th April 1835, admitting Mr. Sutherland to the benefits of the institution, be reversed.

The secretary then reported that the letters received from the museum stood as follows —

Against Mr Sutherland's admission	75
For his admission	4
Majority	71

Considerable discussion followed, in which Mr J. P. Grant, Mr Colvin, and Mr Melville took part, chiefly regarding the construction to be put upon the court's two letters, which, it was urged, merely contained the court's opinion, and were not imperative. Mr Grant declared that he had the highest respect for Mr Sutherland, with whom he was on terms of personal intimacy, but the service must not consider individual interests, but that which is proper and right

The discussion ended in the adoption of the following resolution, by a majority of 28 to 5

"That the motion submitted to the meeting by Mr Melville, and the amendment proposed by Mr Smyth be forwarded, with a letter to each subscriber to the fund, requesting him to forward his vote for the original motion or for the amendment, direct to the secretary, and that the result of the votes be reported by the managers to the next General Quarterly Meeting'

Mr Elliott's case was next brought forward, and soon disposed of by the adoption of a similar course, upon the motion of Mr Morley, seconded by Mr Millett—

"That the question of the admission of Mr Elliott, be referred to the service at large "

Jeypore — Our most recent letters from Jeypore affirm confidently, that the affair there will be finished by the end of the cold season, at farthest, and perhaps by that of the year. No particulars are given, but merely an assurance that no doubt now exists as to the Surmogeess being the criminal party, which, of course, implies the probable execution of Jotha Ram. We have heard it stated, upon pretty good authority, that Lieut Trevelyan is about to proceed to the courts of Bikaner and Jhoudpore, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty, by which Maun Singh is to adopt as his successor, the heir apparent of the former state, so that, after the decease of the present chiefs, these two principalities will be united as one raj. The cause of this diplomatic attempt is said to be the certainty of Dhorel Singh's succession being disputed by a very strong party of the Rhatorees, and perhaps a desire to simplify and strengthen our relations with the barbarians of the Indus frontier — *Delhi Gaz*, Nov 11

When the Jeypore palace was undergoing the search after Jotha Ram's papers, our authorities fell upon a curious discovery—nothing less than several bodies—male and female—preserved in dub-

bers of oil! No doubt these mummies had been murdered ere they received their 'extreme unction.' They were probably the victims of their participation in the Lungees crime of 'kill a king and marry with his mother,' as Hamlet saith!—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct 14

Indigo-planters—The following draft of a proposed act, was read in council for the first time, on the 16th November

That suits for the breach of any contract for cultivating or delivering indigo plant, or for any payment in consideration of the cultivating or delivering of indigo plant, may be instituted before a magistrate or joint magistrate, and that such suits be tried summarily without any fees or written pleadings

That the magistrate or joint magistrate shall be authorized to examine both the plaintiff and the defendant in any case in which he shall deem such examination necessary to the ends of justice

That if the award be in favour of the plaintiff the magistrate or joint magistrate shall assign to the plaintiff such damages as may be a full satisfaction to the plaintiff for the injury sustained, together with full costs, and if in favour of the defendant, to assign to the defendant a sum which may be a compensation to him for the expense and loss of time occasioned by the proceeding

That the award of the magistrate or joint magistrate shall be executed under the same rules by which property may now be taken in satisfaction of summary award for arrears of rent

Extortion—The following letter, from a pseudonymous writer, dated 'Mynpooree,' appears in the *Englishman* of November 10

"The following circumstance has caused very considerable excitement amongst the native population of this country. Some people, said to be in the service of a Mr Gardner, of Khasgunge and employed in making collections, resorted to the extraordinary mode of extorting money from one individual, by suspending him in a well, with his hands bound, occasionally dipping him, until he consented to pay a certain sum of money. When they began to pull him up, the rope broke, and the unfortunate sufferer (being bound) lost his life. Some of the people say, the rope did not break, others again assert, that Mr Gardner's domineering sepahcees had his orders for the act. In one part of the country, a nuwab is hanged for employing a servant to shoot an European, and should the above mentioned circumstance elude the strictest judicial enquiry, the natives will have good reason to suppose, we are not the most impartial judges."

The editor of the *Englishman* adds the following remark

"We solicit the attention of the authorities to the letter of our correspondent, detailing a gross case of oppression upon the part of a Mr Gardner, at Khasgunge. Mr Gardner has, we understand, about 200 sepahcees in his service, and they are said to be guilty of constant cruelties in his name, if not with his knowledge. Mr Gardner holds possession of upwards of 150 villages, to some of which, it is alleged, he has no legal claim, but that which the power of retaining them by the sword confers! This, we are told, is not the first time that he has been accused of similar offences against the liberty of the subject, though he has had the good fortune by means of his enormous wealth, to interrupt the course of justice. If this be true, the matter demands the serious attention of the Government."

Mooltan—If the news from this province can be relied on, Now Nihal Singh is endeavouring to extend the Sikh conquests beyond the Indus, and has already fixed upon Shikarpoor as his first conquest. The Scindians are, however, active in opposing him and have seized all the craft of the river within their neighbourhood to prevent their occupation, as passage-boats by the Sikhs. Fifteen thousand horsemen have also been posted on the right bank, to watch and oppose their passage.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct 31

The New Currency—The *Englishman* states, that much confusion and inconvenience continue to prevail in the bazaar, on account of the subsisting ignorance regarding the real value of the new rupee, the coin is perpetually refused by the small dealers, and numbers of shroffs avail themselves of the existing perplexity to discount it at a heavy premium. In the paper of October 26th, it was stated that nearly five hundred of the police burkundassee had prematurely refused to take the Company's rupee, that the men of H M's 44th regt were also in a state of excitement upon the subject, and that the sepoy at Barrackpore, who were ordered to march, in prosecution of the chief, threatened that they would not budge unless paid as they had hitherto been. These statements, which have led to the rumours circulated in this country, and noticed in Parliament, turned out to be greatly exaggerated and almost groundless. It is true, that much dissatisfaction prevailed upon the subject of the new coin, through the want of a clear understanding of the intentions of the Government on the subject. But nothing like excitement appears to have existed

"*Affair of Honour*" The *Agra Ubbhar* contains the following letter from Neemuch, dated October 11th 1835

"A great sensation has been produced here by 'an affair of honour,' which affords a topic for conversation at the morning coffee-parties of the gentlemen, and the evening tea reunions of the ladies of the place. The parties concerned are Major H—h and Lieut A—k principals, and Capt B—w and Lieut J—n, seconds. It appears that the first-mentioned gentleman addressed a letter to Lieut A—k, which the latter conceived to be of an offensive nature, and demanded an explanation. An explanation was sent by the major, with an intimation that, if the same was not deemed satisfactory by the lieutenant, he had better apply to a friend, the latter course was forthwith adopted by Lieut A—k, and the matter placed in the hands of Lieut J—n, who lost no time in putting himself into communication with the gallant major, who appointed Capt B—w to act as his friend in the business. To the surprise of the whole station, Capt B—w, instead of pursuing the line of conduct usually followed on such occasions, laid the proceedings in an official shape before the Brigadier. It is reported that Lieuts A—k and J—n have expressed their determination of publishing the whole correspondence, which is said to be of a very curious and entertaining nature, in the public prints."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS

Caste—There has been rebellion in St Andrew's School, whose benefits 140 pupils were already reaping. A few days past, some of the "spirited" youths that attended it discovered the noxious presence of a parish boy, for whose ejection they forthwith clamoured, but being met with a decided refusal, about one-half of the number quitted the school. The following day, one returned to endeavour to seduce away the rest, but without success—he is properly expelled, two or three prominent ring-leaders are only to be re-admitted on full and ample apology for their conduct, and the rest will be allowed to return if they choose. Three or four have already availed themselves of the permission, but a mistaken confidence of carrying their point keeps the others still aloof. The committee hold firmly to their decision. The example of the Native Medical School is sufficient to show how readily the natives themselves are willing to break down these absurd barriers in pursuing a common road to learning.—*Herald*, Nov 18

The Goomsur Raja.—A letter from

Berhampore, of the 18th, gives us intelligence of the brush in the Goomsur country. Goomsur was occupied on the 1st, Coiladahghur on the 4th or 5th, Neermull on the 11th, and the raja's stronghold amongst the hills was carried, after some sharp fighting, on the 14th. News of the latter affair had just arrived from the camp at Ghillery, but without details, beyond the simple announcement that eight guns, &c. were taken from the enemy, and ten men wounded on our side. The loss of the raja's party is not yet known, he himself, with his attendants, escaped, and his stronghold has been burnt down. Particulars had not been sent from camp as all complained of being knocked up with the hard work of the three last days the troops had suffered great inconvenience from the excess of rain, and the sepoys were literally obliged on some occasions to sleep standing, the ground being in so bad a condition. Now the weather had become favourable for any operations that might be contemplated and, though the raja's forces and resources are annihilated, yet it may be some time ere he falls into our hands, without the reported price of Rs 5,000 understood to be set upon his head, prove a temptation too potent to find resistance in the loyalty of his faithful followers.

Another and later account has reached us this morning not quite confirmatory of the annihilation. It is a letter, dated Camp Barora, 17th inst and says the party had had a very fatiguing march since leaving Doorgapuraud, the raja's stronghold. The natural strength of the country is very great, and it has been tough work for our men to force their way through the hills. From the 13th to the 17th, they had been under a constant desultory fire, and did the enemy confine themselves to quiet pot-shots, in lieu of yelling as they do, much harm might be done. The passage of the river was interrupted by a heavy fire from the jungle, but Lieut. Taynton and McCally, creeping round upon them, fell in the rear of twenty or thirty fellows extended on the ground, and making a mark of our men these they soon dislodged, killing three, and, it is supposed, wounding ten or a dozen. During the march, fifteen of our fighting men have been wounded, and about as many camp followers.—*Ibid*, Nov 28

Installation of the Bishop.—The installation of the Bishop of Madras took place on the 28th October, at St George's. Morning service was begun by the senior chaplain, and, after the second lesson, the Lord Bishop was conducted to the east end of the church, where the Venerable

the Archdeacon pronounced the following installation —

"My Lord Bishop of Madras. In obedience to the order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in virtue of your letters of consecration, I, Thomas Robinson, Archdeacon of Madras, do, in the presence of the persons here assembled, install your lordship into the true lawful episcopal possession of the see or bishopric of Madras, and of this episcopal seat in this cathedral church of St George."

His lordship preached his first sermon in the cathedral on the morning of Sunday last. His text was Gal vi 14 "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world."

Falling off of business in the Supreme Court — The *Madras Herald*, in alluding to an article under the head of "Bombay," observes "In so far as relates to the falling off of business, our Supreme Court bears a pretty far similitude to that of Bombay. We are not exactly reduced to two barristers, but, if every member of the bar did not hold a lucrative appointment, independent of his simple practice, it is very likely that those limits would soon be entered. Happy should we be if this diminished business could be justly interpreted into a decreasing spirit of that litigiousness, for which the natives have so long been notorious, but we fear it is rather to be ascribed to the necessities of the drained purse. The riches of the opulent families of former days are now scattered abroad—the spirit of litigation has kept pace with the multiplication of their descendants, and we are able to recognize now none of those men of commanding wealth who, as we understand, were, in former days, far from rare. These pagoda trees have all now been well shaken, and minor litigants have pretty well exhausted their funds, generally, ere they have been able to get through the full swing of a legal process. Were a disposition growing manifest here to refer disputes to the simple but fair and effectual process of arbitration, we should, unlike our Bombay contemporary, hail it with satisfaction, primitive as is its principle. Many have paid pretty handsomely for their experience of the complicated 'machinery' and the costly 'forms' of the 'regular tribunal' and to their impoverishment, and some awe inspired by its experience in others, as, we suspect, the restriction of business in our Supreme Law Courts most to be attributed."

Breakwater.—During the past month, no further progress has been made in depositing stone at the site of the work than was sufficient as an experiment to point out to the executive engineer any

obstacles which might not have been foreseen, and the result so far proved highly satisfactory, that no obstacle of importance has been met with. The advanced state of the season not rendering it advisable to persevere in conveying the stone at so great a disadvantage as is occasioned by the monsoon, attention has been more particularly turned to the completion of the means of transport. The boats mentioned in our last report, have been in the hands of the artificers, for the purpose of being strengthened, and put in thorough repair, and one, having been fitted up with paddle-wheels, has been found to answer as a tug for the loaded boats, which, besides other advantages, admits of the labour required to work the boat being supplied by the convicts. Two others are now fitting in the same manner, which it is expected will be sufficient for the transport of the stone to the mouth of the river. The convicts have been employed in completing the huts for the peons, near the prison, and in building others for the sappers. They have also been occupied in opening the quarry, clearing the bed of the river, and in assisting the artificers in the removal of the boats, timber, &c — *Madras Herald*, 8 Nov.

The Prayer for British India — A writer in the *Mail Assize Herald*, says "What an unlucky piece of patch-work is the 'Prayer for British India,' lately introduced into our churches, made up from that in our Prayer-book, 'for the High Court of Parliament'! Its most striking and extraordinary defect is the omission of all mention whatever of our honourable employers and masters, the East India Company themselves! If not downright ingratitude, is not this, at the least, unpardonable forgetfulness in the framer; and can their own chaplains and other faithful and devout servants, civil or military, join satisfactorily in so imperfect a petition? The *Madras Christian Observer*, a few months ago inquired why the former prayer for the Company and Government was discontinued? And it may well be asked, why it was not introduced again, instead of the above mentioned deficient production? The old one has its faults, but with a little alteration would be a fine prayer."

The Bishop of Calcutta — We are happy to learn, by a letter from Quilon of the 15th, that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta arrived there on the morning of that day, as some anxiety on account of the late gales was beginning to be felt. The *Hatras* was in the offing the previous night, but lay a long way out, and the bishop, with the Rev. Mr. Bateman, had a two hours' pull ashore in the ship's boat, landing at seven A.M. Divine ser-

vice was performed at half past ten, when Mr Bateman read prayers, and the bishop preached a most impressive sermon from Luke, c xi v 11—13. Mr Bateman was to preach the same evening—and the following day there would be service, when Mr Camerer was to be ordained. On the 17th, the party would proceed to Alleppy, on Wednesday to Cotyam, and Saturday to Cochin. The bishop purposed disembarking at Goa, and proceeding overland to Bombay and Darwar and Poona.—*Herald*, Nov 25.

Communications by Military Officers to the Newspapers—Much discussion is going on, here and at Calcutta, respecting the proceedings by the military authorities against officers writing anonymously in the newspapers. The G O respect-Capt Richardson has been given in a preceding page. The letter which brought on this gentleman the censure and penalty of removal from the post of paymaster at Vizagapatam, was signed, "A Member of a Temperance Society," and inserted in the *Madras Herald* of July 4th. The passages in the letter (the chief object of which is to show the demoralized state of the station, and the impediments to the formation of a Temperance Society there) which seem to have given most offence, are the following:

"I have taken the liberty of claiming your assistance, to plead the cause of benevolence, and to rescue the honour of the British name from the foul disgrace it is, and has been, accumulating for years past at this station. I have been a resident here for six years, and, month after month, and day after day, have I been witness to the degradation of the European name and character in the eyes of the native population, through the conduct of the European soldiery. It would seem that sending them to this station were *carte blanche* for the commission of every vice, to enable them to throw off every moral and military restraint, every distinguishing mark, keeping the coat alone, as if thereby more strongly to call forth the exclamation—this is a British soldier!"

"I can assert, without fear of contradiction—nay, with the certainty that every competent person will testify the same, that there is no one station in India to be compared to this, with regard to the degraded state of the European soldiery, arising solely from habits of intoxication, the origin of which is, in nine cases out of ten, to be traced to the canten, where the arrack tub was formerly opened, not to such only as *wished* to drink, but to those who would have rejoiced at the permission not to drink, but have been *forced* either to do so, or be brought forward for disobedience of or-

ders; for such was the law, and woe to the soldier that disobeyed orders, as many here will testify."

"Without adverting to the numerous courts-martial, executions for murder under the effects of intoxication (and here be it remembered who first forced the poison, the foundation of their future misery, down their throats), the number of men lost to the service by the loss of their limbs, diseases, by sentences of courts-martial for habitual drunkenness, and lives shortened by this slow poison, I will at once turn to the picture which is from month to month before our eyes. Every way we turn, in every road, along the sea-beach, the bodies of Europeans are to be met with lying in beastly inensibility in the burning sun, halless, shoeless, shirtless, and sometimes stripped of all, exposed to the scorn, contempt, and ridicule of their native fellow-subjects, who take to themselves high notions of their superiority over the drunken English, and look down with contempt on the religion to which such belong. How many years has the missionary laboured at this station in vain! how many missionaries have died after labouring with sorrow in their heart to make this post tenable! of all their labours what has been the fruit?"

One of the Calcutta papers (the *Oriental Observer*) considers that the letter "reflects great honour on the moral character of the writer, and contains statements which entitled him rather to the thanks of the Commander in chief, than the expression of disapprobation which appears in the General Order." Another paper (the *Bengal Herald*) views the letter as "a wanton and disgusting exaggeration, appealing to the press when no appeal was made to authority,—a gross reflection on the character of the British soldier,—a direct libel on the military commandant—and an indirect libel on the chief authorities of the presidency," and thinks it can hardly admit of surprise that the author of such a document should be treated with some severity,—and that the punishment, removal from office, is not in excess of the offence. Most of the journals are, however, opposed to the order, and all agree in considering the terms it applies to Captain Richardson, as unjust and arbitrary.

The *Madras Herald*, in explanation of the conduct of Captain Richardson, gives the following particulars:

This Temperance Society was established during Col Mandeville's absence from the corps, and when commanded by another officer, whose sanction to its formation had been regularly solicited and obtained. Col. Mandeville, shortly after the appearance of the letter in the *Herald*, rejoined the corps and resumed the command. The corps was immediately thereafter paraded, the letter

in question read by the adjutant, and then designated by the commanding officer as "false and groundless, adding, in address to the corps, that 'if any one had any thing to say touching those points he was to come forward.' Captain Richardson's name had already, in some way got bandied about the place as the reputed author of the letter. Col Mandeville called upon him to state whether or not he was the author. The answer of Capt Richardson was as follows:

'Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of this day's date, and in reply to state that I do not consider myself called upon to answer the question therein put.

His reply bears date the 30th July. The following day disposed of the Temperance Society, and of certain meetings which Capt Richardson had allowed to be held in his house bi-weekly (at which voluntary attendants might have the Gospel read and explained to them) by the following garrison and battalion orders:

"July 31st Friday Garrison Order.—The commanding officer directs that all public meetings connected with the Temperance Society at this station be discontinued and the troops in garrison are prohibited until further orders from frequenting the quarters of any officer other than those belonging to the C E V Battalion.

'Battalion Orders.—With reference to the order of this date the C O directs that no non-commissioned rank or file enter the dwelling house of any officer of the station excepting those belonging to the officers of the corps. Officers commanding and in charge of companies are required to bring to the notice of the C O the slightest deviations of these orders on the part of any individual.

Capt R, finding there was no alternative sent a statement of the whole transaction to the commander in chief, calling for justice.

Another officer (Captain Byng), of Trichinopoly, has been brought to a court-martial for "having been the author or writer, or participator in the authorship, or writing, of an obscene and most improper letter, published under an assumed signature in the *Standard*. The result of that trial (acquittal) is given in our *Register*. In the former case Capt Richardson was induced to avow the letter, in the latter, Capt Byng put the accuser on the proof, who failed.

A third Lieut Edward Molloy, of H M's 55th Foot having declined to answer a similar question, has likewise been brought to a court-martial for having, at Bellary, written, or been implicated in writing or sending, for publication, to the *Madras Standard*, of Oct 27, a letter under the signature of "Schoolmaster Abroad,"

stating as follows:—"By what presumptive stretch of authority any individual in command can, in breach of the 7th clause of the Articles of War, detail an officer in command of garrison to sit as president of a general court-martial on prisoners under his command, still remains to be proved, the articles in question are perfectly defined and patent, and on no account admit of any of the tortures of chicanery let those who should take notice of such a 'lapsus,' turn their military noses to the ceded districts, and they may find a case in point. Also another letter in the same paper, of the 17th October, as follows:—"The Schoolmaster begs to refer an Interrogator in your last paper to G O 1828 August (he thinks) for the remarks of Sir G Walker on an individual carrying into execution illegal sentences of courts martial, and directing the removal of the same person from the command of the rifle corps, let him and the person in question read the admonition, and the Schoolmaster may well spare any further remarks, in Pharoah's army list he can refer and inform him of the name of the person commanding the centre division, thereby meaning, to hold up Brig Gen Francis Walsh Wilson, C B, commanding the ceded districts to personal obloquy among the troops under his command. Also, a letter, in the same paper of Nov 3d, under a similar signature, stating, as follows: "Can you point out any regulation authorizing the officer commanding a ceded district, to turn an officer out of his seat in a public (church), as such a case did occur this day at Bellary church, which the Schoolmaster can scarcely credit.

The result of this court martial was not known at Madras at the end of November.

Captain O Hanlon, of another presidency, who has been acquitted (as will be seen in our *Register*) of a similar offence, on the ground of insufficiency of evidence, is about to be again brought to trial on the following charge framed by the Commander in chief himself:—"That the said Capt Pringle O Hanlon, being then under suspension, was made officially aware, in July, 1835, of the publication of a letter, dated 18th April, in the newspaper denominated the *Maerut Observer*, of the 23d April, which letter was signed with his name, 'Pringle O Hanlon,' and purported to have been written by him to the same, for the purpose of being laid before the public, and which contained false and scandalous charges against Col Stephen Reid of the 11th Light Cav, his former commanding officer, and against Capt J A Scott, of the 1st regt Light Cav, and, after being so officially made aware of the said letter,

Capt P. O'Hanlon, never offered any contradiction or disavowal of the said letter, but allowed the said letter to continue to appear before the army and the public, as written by him, Capt P Hanlon, to the great detriment of the said Col S Reid, and the said Capt J A Scott. Such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and subversive of military discipline "

The only comment we shall make upon these proceedings is to observe (without expressing any opinion of the conduct either of prosecutors or accused), that they are not likely to promote the real efficiency, or to tranquillize the feelings, of the Anglo-Indian army

Case of Soobroyah Moodilly — The court martial on this individual (whose case excites much interest at this presidency) commenced at Bangalore on the 22d October, when, after the prosecutor's (Capt Osborne's) address had been read the prisoner delivered a protest against the court's proceeding till he obtained professional assistance. The court gave him till November 2d, when Mr Campbell the barrister, appeared as his counsel. The prisoner requested to be allowed to argue a point of law by counsel. The court decided that he could not be allowed to argue any point of law by counsel and that counsel would not be allowed to interfere with the proceedings of the court-martial in any manner, further than to advise him what to do.

In the course of the trial the prisoner protested against any evidence being given upon charges of transactions which happened more than three years from this date. The court took a day to consider this objection, and to consult the Court of Sudder Adawlut on the point. On the re-assembling of the court, the prisoner protested against the court's consulting any other tribunal, and contended that the members were sworn to administer justice "according to their consciences, and the best of their understanding," the oath, therefore, left the court no room to consult any other tribunal in case of doubt. The court adjourned till further orders, upon the difficulty which appeared to them, "whether the prisoner is liable to be tried by a court-martial," and, if so, "whether he can be tried upon any charge not within three years of the order for assembling the court," and these questions were referred to Madras.

In a further protest, in which the prisoner urges his exemption from a military tribunal he adduces a letter from the Commissary General of Madras, in 1822, containing his opinion for the information of the Governor General on the expediency of subjecting the native servants in the commissariat department to martial

law, wherein he declares that in peace, and when not in the field, they were not subject to such law, and expresses his opinion that it would be inexpedient to make them so.

On the 17th the proceedings were resumed, the court ordered all the protests and papers to be recorded, and the trial to be proceeded with.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Bar — The bar, and, indeed, the legal profession generally, at this presidency, though for a long time any thing but prosperous, has never been reduced to a state like the present since the first institution of the Recorder's Court. During the existence of the Company's monopoly, while permission was required from the Court of Directors to practise in the court here, the number of barristers were limited to eight, and considerable efforts were made to succeed to vacancies. At the same time, the majority of the practitioners were fully engaged while the remainder were almost invariably in the receipt of considerable incomes. At present, however, there are but three barristers practising, and one of these is about to leave, so that the whole business of the court would in a short time have been thrown into the hands of two individuals, unless the solicitors had invited, and, indeed, pressed, a gentleman who has been long remaining unemployed, to come forward and accept of their briefs. The falling off of business in the supreme court, which this want of competition at the bar displays, is rather extraordinary. In England, the circumstances which drive business out of one court lead to an unusual pressure in the others, while here, on the other hand, they tend to throw it out of court entirely, and, as a matter of course, reduce the sutors in all matters of a civil nature to that primitive state, in which arbitration must be resorted to as the only mode of adjusting disputes. We find, accordingly, that arbitration is coming into vogue here, more and more every day, nor are any attempts made to counteract this tendency. On the contrary, indeed, a disposition seems, as far as we can judge, to be shown by the court to refer the cases before it as much as possible to that clumsy mode of adjudication, as if the machinery of a regular tribunal, and the forms observed in it, were not intended for common use. Be this, however, as it may the fact of a prodigious diminution of business in the Supreme Court is too well known to be disputed, and that the result is not owing to any change in the character of the natives is also equally

clear, for in the zilla courts and even in the minor courts at the presidency, the amount of business is as great, if not greater, than ever. The administration here of English law therefore now represents the extraordinary anomaly of a rapidly increasing population both in wealth and numbers, combined with a rapidly decreasing amount of judicial business. From the present appearances, it would seem as if the labours of the Supreme Court were destined, at no very distant period to be confined almost entirely to the few criminal cases which must of necessity be brought before it.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Nov 3

A Hindu Schoolboy's "History of Himself"—To the editor of the *Durpan*—Sir, I have long expected that in the course of your observations upon the several parts of human life, you would one time or other fall upon a subject, which since you have not I take liberty to recommend to you. What I mean is the patronage of young modest men to such as are able to countenance and introduce them into the world. I cannot make myself better understood, than by sending you a history of myself, which I shall desire you to insert in your paper, it being the only way I have of expressing my gratitude for the highest obligations imaginable. I am a lad of about fourteen. I find a mighty pleasure in learning, I have been at the college four years. I don't know I ever played truant, or neglected any task my master set me in my life. I think on what I read in college as I go home at noon and night and so intently that I have often gone half a mile out of my way not minding whither I went. Our servant tells me he often hears me talk English in my sleep and I dream two or three nights in a week. I am reading Homer, my master seems as well pleased with my performances as any boy in the class. I think if I know my own mind I would choose rather to be a scholar than a prince without learning. I have a very good affectionate father, but though very rich yet so mighty near, that he thinks much of the charges of my education. My father's attendants often tell me they believe my schooling will ruin him, that I cost him, God knows what, in books. I tremble to tell him that I want one, I am forced to keep my pocket money and lay it out for a book now and then, that he does not know of. My brother is often reckoning up how long I have been at college and tells me he fears I do little good. My brother's carriage so discourages me that he makes me grow dull. I beg you would give some instruction in this case, and persuade parents to encourage their children when they find them diligent and

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desirous of learning.—C. C. M. 5 H. *Aharatollah*, Oct 24

The Governor's Absence from Bombay—The *Bengal Herald*, of November 14, has the following remarks upon the reported permanent absence of the governor from the seat of this presidency—"We have recently seen proclaimed in the public prints that the governor of Bombay intends to reside principally at Deoporee, near Poonah, and to make only such few occasional trips to Bombay, as the exigencies of the public service may require. No contradiction of this assertion having yet appeared in any shape, or from any quarter, we are justified in assuming it as correct and we shall therefore proceed to offer some few observations on the subject, and request Sir Charles Metcalfe's earnest attention to the same. Having shown that no necessity exists for such residence in the Deccan we shall advert to its inexpediency, not less from the great inconvenience which results from a governor wandering at his pleasure over the wilds, instead of being retained, as he ought to be, at the head of his council, than from the expense of such movements, and this portion of our remarks will be found as applicable to the ruler of Madras as they are to him of Bombay. The latter loves to wander over far Deccan's plains, or to revel in the spring climate of the Mahabuleswar while the former luxuriates upon the summit of the Blue Mountains. First, as respects inconvenience. It must be recollected that the secretariat is dismembered, in order that one of that body may attend the governor in person—that every paper of any importance must be submitted for the governor's sanction—that minutes and documents for reference must either be copied for despatch, or sent in original, at the risk of being mislaid or lost—and we have heard some curious tales of governors thus making away with unpalatable letters, and burning minutes even of their own council and of secretaries refusing to record copies, because the originals were not forthcoming—and there are certain functionaries in Calcutta now, who will understand what we allude to—in fact that there is hardly a question, that might readily be settled in one day, if the governor were in council but what requires weeks and often months, to dispose of, when the governor is out of council. We suppose it is this circumstance, rather than any inherent indolence in Sir Robert Grant that has obtained for that worthy ruler the pleasing soubriquet of 'the Chancery Barrister.' But such is the existing system of delay, that it is not uncommon, when a question is referred to the Government of Bombay to hear it remarked that 'it

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his got into chancery'. Secondly, as respects the expense. The cost of these tours is defrayed from the public purse. Now, in these times of economy, when clipping every where is the order of the day, and when the most paltry saving of cheese-parings and candle-ends finds some justification in the plea of state necessity, we maintain that it is the bounden duty of the Supreme Government to see that thousands upon thousands are not squandered, in providing for the mere personal comfort, relaxation or amusement of subordinate governors.

China.

Voyage to the east coast of China—The safe return of the *Huron* may be regarded as a successful test of the experiment, whether vessels totally disconnected with all purposes of trade may safely enter the harbours of the Chinese empire. The expedition originated with the Rev W II Medhurst, and an American mercantile gentleman solely with the view of distributing religious books and extending Christian instruction on the Chinese coast. The *Huron* is an American brig of little over 20 tons, manned by twelve hands, slightly armed. Leaving Cuming-moon on the 26th of August it was thought best to stand on direct towards the northern parts of China, while yet the southwest monsoon continued and then to coast it down in return with the north east monsoon. After clearing the Lema channel the weather was very fine, and for a large part of the time there was a continuation of moderate breezes from the southwest with a smooth sea that brought her in a fortnight round the promontory of Shin tung. The first harbour which was made was Wei-hae wei, on the north side of the province, in lat $37^{\circ} 30' 30''$ about 35 miles distant from the cape. This is an excellent harbour, well surveyed by Crawford, and easily affording shelter from all winds. Here the brig stayed four days, during which time she rode out a northern storm in perfect safety and with smooth water. The town of Wei-hae is a small walled fortress, and important only as an anchorage for the numerous native craft as they pass on to Teen-tsin and the north. Several officers came on board the brig, who behaved very civilly, and Mr Medhurst waited on the officers also on shore. Here, although they made strong objections to allowing any sort or degree of intercourse with the people, yet they showed no hostility, or wish to insult. An old empty fort guarded, or rather overlooked, the town. Two days were spent on shore among the people, in distributing books from vil-

lage to village, and in administering medicines to the few sick that were found. The next anchorage was in the very spacious bay of Ke-shan-so, under the high cape of Ye-noo-taou, forty seven miles westward from Wei-hae wei. In this harbour, five days were past, the vessel occasionally shifting her berth, to accommodate those who wished to land among the people. Three of these days were spent in unrestrained intercourse with the inhabitants of the villages which lined the deep bay. By this time, the arrival of a strange sail on the coast had made much noise, and troops began to come together, and the first war-boat that was seen came round the cape of Ye-noo-taou. The Che-foo of Yang-chow-foo, the Chung-foo or Tartar general of the district, and the Che-chow of Ning-hae-chow, had all assembled at the town of Ke-shan-so, with numerous followers, and requested an interview. Accordingly Messrs Medhurst and Stevens did themselves the honour of waiting on their excellencies, who received them with much ceremony and seated them in the awful presence. After much conversation respecting the Christian religion, and every other topic, as England and America Messrs Lindway Gutzlaff, and Gordon, &c, they began to resume the true style of Chinese officers, and to lay down the law to their guests, while Mr Medhurst answered for himself that neither against the law of China neither against the emperor had he offended any thing at all. The conference broke up without any unpleasant occurrence. The general advised a speedy return to Canton, said that the orders from the court were to show compassion towards distant foreigners (not barbarians) supply their wants from the imperial treasury, and send them away as soon as possible. Accordingly, he sent on board great store of provisions, for which rice was sent back in return which, of course, was refused, and returned two or three times but finally kept.

The threatening prospects of the weather warned the gentlemen of the *Huron* to take shelter on the south side of Shan-tung before the expected equinoctial gales. She therefore ran round the promontory, and anchored in an extensive bay west of Cape Macartney. The whole of the southern coast being unknown, the outlines and charts of it constructed by Captain Winsor will be of service to others who may follow the same track. Few large towns were seen on the south side, and the people of Shan-tung in general appear much more of an agricultural and less a commercial race than their southern neighbours. After three weeks' stay in Shan-tung, the brig bore away to the south for Shang-hae, in latitude $31^{\circ} 14'$. This famous commercial city stands fifteen or more miles up the Woo-sung river, a

fine stream, half a mile broad and deep enough to take the largest junks to its very wharves. Here all was bustle and active business. Though guarded by some hundred soldiers, and by a large fleet of war vessels, yet nothing like hostility was manifested, though intercourse with the people was much impeded. This low and rich country furnishes a striking contrast to the hilly and sterile shores of Shan-tung. When this fine port shall be open to foreign intercourse with foreigners, they will cease any longer to mention the productions of Canton. The chart of the entrance by Hies was found to be essentially correct, and very serviceable, for the *Huron* ran into the river in the thickest north east storm. From this place she proceeded to the Chusan group, and stopped two days among them, thence stood southward till she was obliged to take shelter from a gale, under the western of the Lamyet group, which in Horsburgh's new chart is called Hilly Island, but which the inhabitants called Nan jin (Lamyet). After touching day at Lung-shan bay and meeting with a good reception both from the people and officers, the brig returned to Imitin all safe on the 31st of October, having been absent two months and ten days, spent more than fifteen days on shore among the people and put in circulation among them twenty thousand volumes.—*Canton Record*, Nov. 10

The following letter from the Hong merchants (inclosing an edict), relates to this voyage.—

'We respectfully report that on the 15th day of the 9th moon (4th November), we received an edict from the governor, to be transmitted to each foreign merchant, directing that the ships of the foreign merchants of every nation are permitted by the regulations of the celestial dynasty to come to the open market of Canton, this permission flows only from the celestial favour, and the foreigners should respectfully obey the restraining laws, they are not allowed to take their ships to the coasts of other provinces, wandering about, disorderly planning lucky and extraordinary means of gain. We, your younger brethren, respectfully enclose the said edict, &c.

Edict.—'Ke guardian of the prince, acting governor and fooyuen of the two Kwang, &c. issues the following edict for the full information of the Hong merchants.—

"On the 10th day of the 9th moon, of the 15th year of Iaou kwang, a fire-express was sent from the great officers of the privy council to the military board, and forwarded on to the fooyuen and acting governor general of Kwang-tung, Ke, and to the comptroller-general of the customs, Pang, stating that, on the 24th

day of the 8th moon, of the 15th year, an imperial edict was received to this effect. That it was proved from the report of Chungtsang, Footae of Shan-tung, that an English foreign ship had suddenly arrived in the waters of that province. The imperial orders were set down to the governors and fooyuens of I li chih-le, at Fung-teen (too), Keang nan Shan-tung, T'ih keen, and Che keang to issue strict orders to the civil and military officers to patrol round guard, and cut her off (prevent the foreign vessel from entering), without the least delay or negligence. Now it is authenticated that Fung tsan-heun has reported that the English foreign ship has moved about from place to place without the least apprehension, and he requests that the great officers of Canton may be ordered to issue strict orders to the said foreign eye, that he will be cut off for ever from the courtesy of the awful and to be dreaded nation (China), and, to prevent future calamities, those English foreigners must be ordered to remain at Canton conducting their trade, and be taught to restrain their fierce, violent cruelty, and cunning dispositions. Hitherto, the great officers, the governors general and fooyuens, have been too indulgent, and liberal to an excess, therefore it is that lately they (the English) sit themselves down on, and would not move from the ma tow, (alluding to the extension of the Company's garden) and they presumptuously dared petition that they be even allowed to bring privately their foreign women to the provincial city, and be carried in chairs with four bearers. In the 12th year of Iaou-kwang, they presumed to send a foreign ship to Fuh keen, and from thence to Che keang and Shan-tung, and other places. Last year, in the autumn, they went in ships of war up to the inner waters of Whampoa, without passes, even as near to the provincial city as forty li, their daring was so great, that they fired off guns, causing great heavy shot, and in every way they transgressed against the laws which are actions of the most serious and irregular kind. This time, a foreign ship from Kwang tung has again entered the waters of Shan tung and foreign books have been distributed from her with the intention of madly exciting doubt and disturbance. All this is most extraordinary, and to be feared, the said foreign vessel running into the waters of every province, going and returning, wandering here and there. If it is not the foreign eye who has ordered this affair, who is it, who thus dares to wander about without fear?—the captain? Ke and his colleagues are ordered immediately to issue a clear edict to the said foreign eye and the others, that the regulations of the celestial dynasty permit them to remain at Canton,

trading, and this flows from the celestial benevolence. Hereafter, let every foreigner respectfully obey, and be prevented from going to any other provinces, madly scheming irregular and extraordinary profits. Should they again indulge in their disorderly thoughts and actions, drive them forthwith out of the port, and do not allow them to trade, and administer the laws so that it will be difficult for them to offend and they will not be led into the committal of crimes and then into late repentance. Make this edict generally known,—send it to Pang, the hoppo, for his information. Respect this.

“The despatch, containing the imperial will and all the before-mentioned circumstances, having arrived and been received by me, the controlling and presiding officer (Kee), in obedience thereto, I hasten to order the edict to be sent to the leader of the said Hong merchants, and others, that they may immediately explain it to the merchants of the English nation, that they may respectfully obey, and transmit the edict to each foreign merchant-ship of the said nation—saying, that the regulations of the celestial dynasty permit them to remain (*tsae*) at the open market of Whampoa and that this is an extraordinary manifestation of celestial grace, hereafter, let all the foreigners unitedly obey the restrictions, no foreign vessel is permitted to frequent the waters of other provinces, wandering about confusedly, scheming extraordinary and irregular profits, if they dare to depend on their own thoughts and cause confusion, it is fixed that the foreign ships of the said nation are to be driven out of the port and their trade interdicted, and that the laws are to be so administered that for them to offend will be difficult, and being careful and attentive, they will not be involved in crime or a late repentance. Tremblingly and with awe obey it, (for) the edict is most special and of the first importance.

“Taou-kuang, 15th year, 9th moon, 15th day.”

The late Viceroy.—The *Peking Gazette* contains an imperial edict, relating to the decease of Loo, the tsung-tuh of the two Kwang provinces, of whose merits in the war against Chang-kih-wih, in the north-west, and against the “dog-bandits” of Ho nan, it speaks highly, and says “as to those parts of his conduct which have been censured (in the affair of Lord Napier,) let them be forgotten.” It confers upon him a posthumous title, that of President of the Military Board, and directs him to be mourned for according to that rank.

Fire at Canton.—Letters from Canton to the 28th November have been received, which bring accounts of a great fire in Canton city, which broke out in the evening of the 23d, and burnt with extraordinary fierceness till next morning, when its progress was arrested by the city wall. As the foreign factories lay directly to leeward of the fire, great apprehensions were entertained, all the foreigners packed up their papers and other valuables, and many embarked every thing during the night. The hongs of the merchants were also in considerable danger, and the property contained in them being to large amount, they dispatched every thing across the river for security. The fire appeared to be about a mile in breadth, and in the most populous part of the city, it destroyed 3,000 houses, and British property of the value of about 300,000 dollars.

Steam Navigation.—An order has been issued by the hoppo of Canton for the departure of the *Jardine* steamer (sent from England with a view of introducing steam navigation into China) from the vicinity of Canton. The hoppo seems to entertain some indefinite dread of this vessel. He directs the hong merchants “imperatively to order the vessel to return to her own country, and not “lurk” about and occasion disturbance.

Postscript.

The *Canton Register* of the 1st December intimates, that the loss occasioned by the fire has been much exaggerated. A grandson of Howqua is said to have lost 100 000.

The advices from the Cape reach to the 23d of January, and continue to be satisfactory as regards the state of the Eastern frontier. A terrific thunderstorm had visited that frontier.

The Singapore papers contain no in-

telligence, except that the affair of the *Batavia* had been compromised.

Papers and letters from New South Wales have been received to the 15th of November, their statements are generally satisfactory as to the prosperity of these colonies. The managing directors of the Hobart Town, Sydney, and Launceston branches of the Australian Joint stock Bank had arrived out with specie to the amount of £90 000.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c

THE COMPANY'S RUPEE

Financial Department, Oct 7, 1835. — Notice is hereby given that the Company's rupee coined under Regulation xvii 1835 being equivalent to the Sonat, Furruckabad, Madras, and Bombay rupee, the servants of the Government civil, military, and marine, of the presidencies of Fort William and Agra, whose salaries, pay, allowances, and pensions have been fixed by the Government in Sonat rupees, will be entitled to receive in payment thereof an equal number of Company's rupees or of Furruckabad rupees in the provinces in which the Furruckabad rupee is current or if paid in sicca rupees will be paid at the rate of 104 8 Company's rupees to 100 sicca rupees.

Salaries, allowances and pensions, which have been fixed by the Government in sicca rupee, will be paid in sicca rupees of the same amount or in Company's rupees at the rate of 104 8 Company's rupees for 100 siccas that is, the conversion from the sicca to the Company's rupee will be made at the same rate as the conversion from the sicca to the Sonat or Furruckabad rupee has always been made in the payment of sicca salaries in Furruckabad currency.

Notice is hereby given that the Company's rupee will be received at par with the sicca rupee in all payments of revenue in the post office department and in like manner eight anna and four anna pieces of the Company's rupee will be taken at par with eight anna and four anna pieces of the sicca rupee in that department.

The payment of the fractions of a rupee in copper money of the Government (cousage) will be received at the same rates as heretofore.

DIRECT APPEALS TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF — CONDUCT OF CAPT J S MARSHALL.

Head Quarters, Calcutta Oct 12, 1835 — Capt J S Marshall, of the 71st regt N I, recently under suspension from rank and pay by the sentence of a general court martial, having drawn up a memorial addressed to the Hon the Governor-general in Council which has reference to the proceedings of the court under whose sentence he has been suffering, he sent the same to Brigadier gen R Stevenson, C B with a view to its being forwarded.

2 The Brigadier gen having declined to forward the same, ordered it to be re-

turned to Capt Marshall, with a letter stating that, although he (the Brigadier-general) declined to forward it, Capt Marshall "can forward it either through the commanding officer of the 71st regt, or "direct himself."

3 Under the implied permission of the word 'can,' it has been forwarded direct to the Commander in chief.

4 As several instances of direct appeals of this nature have presented themselves to the Commander in chief, he wishes the army to understand what his opinions are upon the subject. They are as follows.

5 He deprecates all appeals from competent authority, except on very sufficient grounds which grounds should always be stated.

6 The regular channels through which correspondence is to be carried on, are pointed out in the general orders, with several views, one is, that the commanding officer on the spot may exercise his judgment as to the propriety of forwarding, or not, such papers as may be offered to him, and thus spare the heads of departments from useless references, and another, that they may be enabled to afford such elucidatory observations relative to the business forwarded, as may enable the Commander-in-chief to form a competent judgment upon it. The Commander in chief therefore deems it a duty of a commanding officer to form an opinion upon what is laid before him, and that it is as much his duty to refuse to forward that which he does not sanction, as it is to send on whatever meets his approval. Therefore, to whatever is forwarded by a commanding officer, the Commander in chief will always be prepared to pay the greatest attention, but he will require strong grounds to be assigned for officers sending to him papers direct because he can only consider such direct application in the light of an appeal from a competent authority, an appeal which officers ought not to make, excepting on specific and clearly stated grounds. When such grounds are assigned, the Commander in-chief will always be ready duly to appreciate them.

7 In the case of Capt Marshall's memorial, which has occasioned this order, his Excellency deems, that Brigadier-gen Stevenson exercised a very proper judgment in declining to forward it and he would have still more approved of what was done, if the last paragraph of the deputy assistant Adjutant general's letter had been omitted.

8. As Capt Marshall has thought proper to place this memorial in the hands of

the Commander-in-chief, he feels bound to comment on one of its concluding paragraphs. Capt Marshall says (addressing the Governor general in Council)

"It is true, your memorialist has nearly endured the full measure of his sentence, and that the suspension of rank cannot be remedied but still he humbly begs to add that the restoration of his pay will remove the moral odium produced by his sentence."

9 The Commander in chief entertains much too high an opinion of the military and honourable feelings of the officers of the Indian army not to be quite sure that they would repudiate with the indignation it merits the notion that the return of a certain number of rupees by the civil government could remove the moral odium which Capt Marshall very properly attaches to the punishment awarded by the penal sentence of a general court martial.

APPLICATIONS FOR ALTERATION OF RANK

Fort William, Oct 19 1835.—In obedience to instructions received from the Hon the Court of Directors the Governor general of India in Council is pleased to notify to the army that no application for alteration of rank will be received or attended to after the expiration of twelve months from the date when the rank was fixed.

PAYMENT OF A SOLDIER IN INDIA

General Dupleix, Oct 21 1835.—The Hon the Governor of Bengal directs that the following paragraph from a letter No 30 of 1835, from the Hon the Court of Directors in the public department dated the 3d June, be published for general information.

Para 1. "In a despatch to the Governor general of India in Council dated the 27th May we have sanctioned the payment in India of the annuities of such civil servants as may retire upon the fund and continue to reside in India."

2 We have no objection to extend that permission to our military and marine servants in respects either retired pay, under the regulations or annuities from funds.

The following extracts of a letter from the Hon Court of Directors in the financial department dated the 27th May 1835, are published for general information.

Para 4. "In considering what further measures can be taken upon this subject, we have adverted to our despatch, dated the 5th March 1824, and we now authorize the payment in India of the annuities to civil servants who after becoming annuitants, may wish to reside there, such

payment to be made in cash in India at the rate fixed by the regulations of the fund."

9 "We take this occasion to observe that, entrusted as the several local governments are with the important duty of supplying the offices, subject to their authority they will be without excuse if upon any pretence whatever they allow of the retention of office by servants who, from age, infirmity or other disqualifying cause, are no longer capable of rendering good service."

10 "It was one object of the Annuity Fund to facilitate the retirement of such persons and in cases where they may not of their own accord retire they should be placed on the list of servants out of employ."

H M 9TH FOOT

Fort William, Oct 26, 1835.—The depot companies of his Majesty's 9th Foot having arrived from England that regiment is to be considered attached to this presidency from the date of disembarkation at Fort William.

PRACTICE OF COURTS MARTIAL

Head Quarters Calcutta, Oct 26 1835.—His Excellency the Commander in chief in India having recently had before him the proceedings of several general courts martial feels it necessary to express his opinion that the amount of crime in several of the cases was only such as might have been quite adequately dealt with by a district or garrison or even regimental court martial.

2 The great frequency of the assembly of general courts martial is much calculated to diminish the awe with which they ought to be contemplated by soldiers and the practice is furthermore, exceedingly inconvenient and detrimental to the army by occupying in such duties so many regimental officers.

3 The Commander in chief in India, therefore desires that commanding officers of regiments will carefully weigh the amount of such crimes as may be committed by the soldiers under their command, and that in all cases in which it appears that a regimental or garrison or district court martial is competent by law to investigate a crime, and to award an adequate punishment, they will have recourse to such courts, and that they will not bring soldiers before a higher class of courts than is necessary to meet the case.

4 His excellency observes that the 84th article of war has not been sufficiently attended to by some officers, and that a practice has grown up of making the members of a court martial acquainted with the previous bad character of a prisoner antecedent to his trial, by notifying

the record of his convictions immediately subsequent to his arraignment. This is a practice as inconsistent with justice, as it is at variance with the 84th article of war.

5 Courts are in the frequent habit of passing such a sentence as "solitary confinement for two months in the fortress of Allahabad." The fixing the place where the sentences must be inflicted, is often attended with inconvenience. It is best to award such punishment as the court may deem proper, and to leave the place where it is to be carried into execution undefined, to be fixed by the officer whose duty it may be to approve the proceedings of the court.

6 There appears to the Commander in chief occasionally to be an affectation of imitating the minutie of the practice of civil courts introduced into the charges laid before courts martial details quite unnecessary before military courts. Thus in a charge is introduced the disgusting expressions of a drunken or mutinous soldier who has forgotten himself and here have appeared both in Hindoo *stence* and English in the body of the charges. This practice seems quite unnecessary for the end of justice, since the soldier's crime would have been as well developed under the simple charge of unsoldier like or unobedient or improper language is when aided by the unqualified nakedness of the words thus especially charged.

7 The Commander in chief solicits the attention of the Commanders in chief of the Madras and Bombay armies to these points.

NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Fort William Oct 26 1835 — The Hon the Court of Directors having appointed Henry Shakespeare Esq to be third ordinary member of the council of India the Hon Henry Shakespeare Esq has accordingly this day taken the oath and his seat as third ordinary member of the council of India under a salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

Nov 11 — The Hon A. Ross, Esq. senior ordinary member of the Council of India having this day succeeded provisionally to the government of Agra under the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, I. C. Robinson Esq who has been appointed by the Honourable Court to be provisionally the third ordinary member of the Council of India, has this day taken the oath and his seat under a salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

MISSION FROM NIPAUL

Political Department, Oct 26, 1835 — His highness the Maharaja of Nipaul

being about to send an embassy to the presidency, the Hon the Governor general of India in council is pleased to direct that the officers, civil and military of the districts and stations visited by his highness mission, be careful to show every proper mark of respect and attention to the individuals of which it is composed.

Dr A Campbell the assistant to the resident at Catmandhoo has been ordered to attend his highness mission, which it is expected will quit Catmandhoo on the 26th proximo and it is requested that all authorities will promptly comply with any requisition they may receive from that officer connected with the object of his appointment.

ECCLESIASTICAL

ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL — SELECT VESTRY

Fort William Aug 19 1835 — The following rules having received the sanction of the Governor general of India in council are published for general information.

Rules for defining the Functions of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta in regard to the Superintendence and Direction of St John's Cathedral and for altering the Constitution of the Select Vestry.

First The bishop, as ordinary shall have the sole and exclusive direction in regard to the performance of divine service, ceremonies or arrangements for general convenience within St John's cathedral.

Second The appointment and dismissal of lay servants and officers connected with the cathedral and divine worship therein shall be subject to the bishop's approval as ordinary.

Third The proper rights of the select vestry shall be heretofore understood to be confined to those duties which have been or may be committed to them by the Supreme Court or other competent parties.

Fourth The vestry shall assist the bishop and clergy in all temporal matters connected with the cathedral especially in whatever regards monies collected at the sacrament or otherwise.

Fifth Besides the bishop the archdeacon, and the chaplains of the cathedral, shall be *ex officio* members of the vestry.

Sixth An election of four members shall take place annually on Easter Monday by ballot, by the inhabitants of the district, who have had seats in the cathedral for the six preceding months.

COURT MARTIAL

CAPT P O'HANION

Head Quarters, Calcutta Oct 23 1835

— At a general court martial assembled in Fort William on the 17th Oct 1835,

of which Brigadier G. R. Penny is president, Capt. Pringle O'Hanlon, 1st regt. L. C., (now under suspension) was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"I charge Capt. Pringle O'Hanlon, of the 1st L. C., as follows; viz.

"With scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, and subversive of military subordination, in having published in the *Meerut Observer* of the 23d April 1835, a letter, dated Cawnpore, 18th April 1835, containing false and unwarrantable imputations, deeply injurious and disgraceful to my character and that of Capt. John Augustus Scott, of the 1st L. C. (Signed)

"S Reid, Col. 10th L. C."

Finding.—"The court are of opinion, that there is not sufficient evidence to prove the charge, and do accordingly find the prisoner, Capt. Pringle O'Hanlon, of the 1st L. C., not guilty of the charge preferred against him, of which he is hereby acquitted.

I approve.

(Signed) H. FANT, General

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

General Department.

Oct. 26. H. T. Primep, Esq., to be secretary to governments of India and Bengal in general department.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Oct. 13. Lieut W. M. Ramsay to exercise powers of a joint magistrate in sillahs composing province of Behar.

30. Mr. H. C. Hamilton to officiate as head assistant to magistrate and collector of Bhaugulpore, during absence of Mr. E. V. Irwin.

Mr. J. Knott to officiate as deputy collector in sillah Backergunge.

27. Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 19th or Jessore division. Mr. Taylor to officiate, until further orders, as deputy register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and preparer of reports, in room of Mr. Donnelly.

Mr. R. W. Maxwell to officiate as civil and session judge of sillah Backergunge, on departure of Mr. Cardew.

Mr. O. W. Malet to exercise powers of a joint magistrate in sillah Midnapore, during time that Mr. D. J. Mooney may be employed in interior.

31. Mr. F. Gouldsbury to officiate as additional judge of sillah Behar.

Mr. F. E. Read to officiate as magistrate and collector of Purneah, in room of Mr. Gouldsbury.

Nov. 6. Mr. H. C. Bagge to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 15th or Bhaugulpore division.

Mr. George Loch to be an assistant under ditto ditto of 18th or Dacca division.

9. Mr. R. N. Farquharson to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. F. Lowth to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Backergunge.

10. Mr. G. U. Yale to conduct current duties of office of civil and session judge of Dinapore, during absence of Mr. Thomas Wyatt.

14. Mr. C. J. H. Graham to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of southern division of Cuttack, in room of Mr. Repton.

17. Mr. G. Gough to officiate as additional judge

of sillah Tirhoot, during absence of Mr. J. W. Temple, v. Mr. H. P. Russell.

Mr. T. Sandys to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shahabad, in room of Mr. Gough.

Mr. D. Pringle to conduct current duties of office of civil and session judge of Mymensing during absence of Mr. Chesp, instead of Mr. Carruthers.

Political Department.

Oct. 26. Lieut. Montgomery, Madras horse artillery, to officiate as an assistant to commissioner for government of territories of Raja of Mysore.

Nov. 2. Capt. Roddell, 1st European regiment, permitted to remain in Persia on military duty.

16. The services of Capt. D. Downing, 3d N.I., placed at disposal of agent to Governor-general for states of Rajpootana.

The Hon. the Governor-general is pleased to attach to the Bengal presidency Messrs. H. C. Bagge and G. Loch, writers, reported qualified for the public service.

Mr. W. C. S. Cunningham reported his arrival as a writer on this establishment on the 28th Oct.

Mr. Wm. Bell having passed an examination on the 13th Nov., and being reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in the native languages, the orders issued on the 7th Oct. for that gentleman's return to Europe, are cancelled.

Farquhar.—Nov. 18. Messrs. Cornelius Cardew and Archibald Spurr, to Europe, in the present season.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Oct. 5. Mr. F. P. Butler to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. W. Crawford to officiate as deputy collector of Cawnpore.

Mr. J. C. Grant to officiate as collector of Banda.

Mr. T. Louis to officiate as magistrate and collector of Beharunpore.

Mr. F. F. Tyler to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allypore.

7. Mr. W. P. Goad to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Benares.

12. Mr. F. Stamford to officiate as deputy collector of South Moradabad, for purpose of making revised settlement in that district under provisions of Reg. IX. 1833.

19. Mr. A. W. Hagble to officiate as civil and session judge of Fatawah.

Mr. S. Fraser to officiate as civil and session judge of Bundelkand.

24. Mr. E. A. Reade, magistrate and collector of Goruckpore, to be deputy opium agent for management of provision of opium in that district.

28. Mr. R. H. P. Clarke to officiate as magistrate of Banda.

Nov. 9. Mr. R. H. Scott to officiate as commissioner under Act 3 of 1835, at Allahabad, for disposal of cases under Regs. I. of 1821 and I. of 1823.

Mr. H. T. Owen to be special commissioner under provisions of Reg. 111. of 1829, within 1st or Meerut division, and 3d or Bareilly division.

Mr. C. G. Mansel to be magistrate and collector of Agra.

Mr. W. S. Downthorne to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Agra.

Mr. R. Alexander to be head assistant to secretary to sudder board of revenue.

4. Mr. C. W. Kinloch to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of northern division of Moradabad.

6. Mr. A. Cumming to officiate as civil and session judge of Futtehpore.

Mr. C. C. Jackson to ditto as magistrate and collector of ditto.

Mr. C. La Touche to ditto ditto of Benares.

Mr. H. Armstrong to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Behal.

Political Department.

Oct. 21. Mr. Simon Fraser to officiate as agent to governor in Bundelkand, until further orders.

General Department.

Nov 2 Mr G A Busby to re-assume appointment of secretary to government of Agra in political and general department

7 M Richardson, Esq M D, acting civil surgeon at Dehlee, to officiate as deputy postmaster at that station, v Capt P L Few, of artillery, who has resigned

The Hon the Governor has been pleased to place the services of Mr P G E Taylor and Mr R N Farquharson at the disposal of the Governor of Bengal, for employment under that presidency

Leave of Absence—Oct 28 Mr G W Traill commissioner of Kumaon for three months to visit Bengal, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough

ECCLESIASTICAL

Nov 11 The Rev C Wimberley officiating garrison chaplain to do duties of chaplain to General Hospital, in room of the Rev H Baber, resigned

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c

Fort William Oct 12 1835.—The following officers to have back rank by brevet, cancelling, that which was assigned to them in orders of 24th May last—Col John Truscott 4th N I and (of H) Faithful artillery to rank from 3d June 1821 and to stand above Col J Tombs 8th L C

Oct 19 The resignation tendered by Mr Richard Loane of his situation of sub-assistant great trigonometrical survey accepted from 1st Sept

Oct 20—*Catala* Major David Harriot to be lieutenant col v Lieut Col H De Burgh dec with rank from 1st Sept 1834 v Lieut Col S Reid prom

36th L C Capt Wm Buckley to be major 1st Lieut and Brev Capt E M Blair to be capt of a troop and Cornet C M Gascoyne to be lieut from 1st Sept 1834, in suc to Major D Harriot prom

Supernum Cornet H G C Plowden brought on effective strength of cavalry

33d N I Lieut John Ma has to be capt of a company and Ens J S Banks to be lieut in suc to Capt George Irvine retired with rank from 5th Oct 1835 v Capt T B P Festing in valided

Cadets of Infantry G G Bowring and J Charles Reid admitted on estab and prom to ensigns

Asst Surg J H Brett app to temporary medical charge of civil station of Cawnpore, during absence of Asst Surg Andrew

Lieut Richard Long 25th N I to do duty with Arracan local battalion

Head Quarters Oct 6 1835.—Unposted Ens W J Houston to do duty with 4th N I at Berham pore

Oct 16—1st Lieut A Cardew removed from 2d comp 1st bat to 1st comp 4th bat artillery—Lieut Cardew to act as adj to wing of 4th bat remaining at Dum Dum

1st Lieut G Ellis, of 1st comp 1st bat artillery, to act as adj to detachment of 1st bat, v Cardew

Oct 17—The following removals and postings made—Surg C S Curling from 3d to 1st bat artillery at Dum Dum Asst Surg J S Sullivan (on furl) from 33d to 51st N I Asst Surg G Smith from 19th to 33d ditto Asst Surg C J Davidson to join and do duty with 10th do at Barrack pore

Oct 19—Cornet H Lindsey to act as adj to 3d L C, during absence, on sick cert, of Lieut and Adj H P Voules date of reg order 1st Oct

Oct 21—15th N I Lieut D Ogilvy to be adj, v Forbes promoted

Asst Surg J S Sutherland to proceed to Cawnpore, and to do duty under orders of superintending surgeon at that station (His app to Arracan local bat cancelled)

Oct 22.—The following Bengal officers, holding *Asst Journ N S*, Vol 18 No 75

commissions of Lieut Col from His Majesty, are promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel in India from 18th June 1831—Lieut Col W S White, artillery W Battine, ditto, G Hunter, c.s., Infantry, James Skinner, c.s., local honrs

Ens W H Ryves, 51st N I, at his own request, permitted to resign situation of acting interpreter and qu mast to 9th L C, on its departure from Kurnaul, in course of approaching relief, when he will rejoin his corps

Oct 23—Lieut J S Davidson, 72d N I, to act as interp and qu mast to 44th do, as a temporary arrangement, date of station order 6th Oct

Unposted Ens G A Brett to do duty with 1st N I at Cawnpore, at his own request

Oct 24—Asst Surg (McKinnon) M D, 2d brigade horse artillery to perform medical duties of 71st N I during absence on leave of Asst Surg A Chalmers, M D date of order 2d Oct

Oct 25—Lieut E Garrett to act as adj to 69th N I, during absence of Lieut and Adj F T Smith on med cert date of reg order 9th Sept

The following removals and postings to take place in Regt of Artillery—1st Lieut E J W Hite (on staff employ from 1st comp 4th bat to 2d comp 1st bat 1st Lieut F W Cornish (on ditto) to 2d tr 2d brig horse artillery 3d Lieut T J W Hungerford (on furl) to 3d tr 2d brigade ditto

Veterinary Surg John Philips doing duty with 3d L C permanently posted to that regt v Vet Surg R B Parry appointed to central stud

Oct 29.—The following division order confirmed—1st Lieut and Brev Capt R D White 69th N I to officiate as major of brigade at Meerut, v Capt Hewitt 53d N I who resigns the appointment consequent on approaching march of his corps toward Nusseerabad date 13th Oct

Oct 30.—The following detachment and other orders confirmed—Lieut and Brev Capt R Garrett interp and qu mast 69th N I, to act as staff to a detachment consisting of 1st L C and 6th N I proceeding on duty to Delhi date 5th Oct—Lieut G P Brooke to act as adj to 68th N I during independence of Lieut and Adj S J Grove date 7th Oct—1st Lieut and Adj W Bridge, 2d N I, to act as station staff at Loodianah date 12th Oct

Lieut E R Lyons 37th N I, removed from Assam to Sylhet Light Infantry

Ens C I V Raikes removed from 70th to 67th N I and Ens C W Duffin from 40th to 36th do

Oct 31.—The following division and district orders confirmed—2d Lieut W K Warner to act as adj to 3d and 4th comp's 3d bat artillery from 15th Oct on or march of head quarters of bat, date 10th Oct—Capt A Spens, 74th N I, to officiate as major of brigade in Rohilkand and Keonjhar in room of Capt J L Thornton, 13th N I about to proceed with his corps to Nusseerabad date 12th Oct

Lieut Col A Wards (on furl) removed from 10th to 6th L C, and Lieut Col D Harriott (new yeom) posted to 10th do

Lieut R B Fickell 72d N I, permitted to resign his app as interp and qu mast to the regt

Unposted Ens C G Bowring to do duty with 39th N I at Bandah

Fort William Nov 2.—*Regt of Artillery* Lieut (Col) and Brev Col Alex Lindsay, c.s., to be col, Major G E Gowan to be lieut col, Capt F L Few to be major and 1st Lieut and Brev Capt P A Torckler to be capt, from 2d July 1835, in suc to Col Gervaise Pennington, c.s., dec—1st Lieut, and Brev Capt G S Lawrence to be capt, from 18th Oct 1835 v Capt Gervaise Pennington dec—2d Lieut Arthur Broome to be 1st lieut, v 1st Lieut and Brev Capt P A Torckler prom, with rank from 28th Sept 1835, v 1st Lieut W M Shakespeare dec—2d Lieut Alfred Huish to be lieut from 13th Oct 1835, v 1st Lieut and Brev Capt G S Lawrence prom—1st Lieut F W Cornish to rank from 2d July 1835 v Torckler prom—Supernum 2d Lieuts Thos Bacon and John Abercrombie brought on effective strength of regt

Asst Surg George Anderson app to medical charge of establishment at Haupur

Cadet of Cavalry W F Tyler admitted on estab, and prom to cornet—Cadet of Infantry (2 Q)

Thos Powan admitted on duty, and from to resign.—Mr Wm. Brydon admitted on duty as a senior surgeon, and Mr Richard Willis as a veterinary surgeon.

Capt. G H Cox, 62d N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Asst Surg W B Webster, hill ranger, to officiate at civil station of Bhagulpore, during absence (on private affairs) of Asst. Surg J Innes, M.D.—Asst. Surg E J Harper to officiate at civil station of Chitgaon, during absence (on sick leave) of Asst. Surg J O Dwyer.

Asst Surg Robert Grahame to be surgeon, v Surg J Wallace, M.D., retired, with rank from 8th Sept. 1838, v Surg John Eckford dec.

Asst Surg Thos. Forrest to be surgeon, from 18th Oct. 1838, v Surg John Allan, M.D., dec.

Col. J P Botsman, regt. of artillery, to be president of special prize committee at Meerut to relieve Col T D Steuart.

Capt. G F F Vincent, 8th N.I., to act as deputy paymaster at Ropootanah during absence (on private affairs) of Capt N Jones, 67th N.I.

Nov 6.—Lieut. Col Wm Kennedy deputy military auditor general having returned to presidency directed to resume duties of his office.

Head Quarters Nov 3.—Unposted Cornet W F Tylor to do duty with 8th L.C. at Sultanpore Benares.

Nov 4.—Asst Surg J F Stewart, M.D., of 59th to afford medical aid to 47th N.I. on deputation of Surg J Duncan on sick leave date of order 25th Sept.

Nov 5.—Lieut. R S Simpson 57th N.I., to officiate as adj. to Nussereh but during absence, on sick leave, of Lieut. C O Brian.

Capt. Henry Delafosse to command 3d troop 1st brigade horse artillery v Pennington dec.

Surg Thos Forrest (lately prom.) posted to 25th N.I. at Miranpore.

Veterinary Surg Richard Willis posted to 8th L.C. at Sultanpore Benares.

The following removals of Ensigns directed.—T T Tucker from 9th to 74th N.I. G R J Meares from 19th to 12th do. C L Showers from 45th to 14th do.

7th N.I. Lieut J S Davidson to be interp. and qu. master.

Ens S R Tickell 31st N.I. to accompany Ramghur Light Infantry bat., for performance of a special duty during projected movement of that corps.

Unposted Ensigns H F Dunsford and Robert Reany to join and do duty with 34th N.I. on its arrival at Madnapore.

Fort William Nov 9.—40th N.I. Lieut. and Brev Capt. S E Hannay to be capt. of a comp. and Ens A. Macdonald to be lieut. from 1st April 1838, in suc. to Capt T R Fell dec.

62d N.I. Lieut. and Brev Capt. J H Smith to be capt. of a comp. and Ens J C Alderson to be lieut., from 2d Nov. 1838, in suc. to Capt. G H Cox transf. to invalid estab.

Asst Surg M Powell to be surgeon, v Surg F S Matthews dec., with rank from 18th Oct. 1838, v Surg John Allan, M.D., dec.

Lieut. W E Baker, first assistant, to officiate for Lieut. Col J Colvin as superintendent of canals in Delhi territories.

Nov 16.—Cadet of Infantry E T Dalton admitted on estab., and from to ensign.

Lieut. J W Fraser to be executive engineer of Balasore division, v Graham.

Lieut. J W Robertson to be executive engineer of Sanger division, v Willis.

Lieut. John Anderson, corps of engineers, to officiate for Lieut. R. Napier, as assistant superintendent of Delhi canals, during temporary absence, on leave, of Lieut. Col Colvin.

Lieut. H H Duncan, corps of engineers, to officiate as an assistant to superintendent of Delhi canals, during temporary absence, on leave, of Lieut. Col Colvin.

Asst Surg John Bowron app. to medical charge of civil station of Jemore.

Asst Surg A B Webster, M.D., to officiate

for Asst. Surg. Innes, M.D., at civil station of Bhagulpore.

Head Quarters Nov 9.—Brev Capt. C H Maylor to act as interp. and qu. master to 8th N.I. during indisposition of Lieut. Innes and Qu. Master T S Price, date 18th Oct.]

Surg J M Todd removed from 26th to 16th N.I., at Barrackpore.

Nov 10.—Lieut. R. W. Ellis, 33d, to act as interp. and qu. master, to 37th N.I., until further orders; date 24th Oct.

Nov 12.—Cornet V F T Turner, 1st L.C., to have charge of remount horses from Haspur stad, destined for Muttra, Mhow and Neemuch.

Nov 13.—The following orders confirmed.—Capt F B Corfield, 20th N.I. to act as major of brigade at Delhi v Capt T Leeson permitted to resign the appointment date 25th Sept.—Lieut. and Brev Capt C Troup to officiate as adj. to 49th N.I. during absence on leave of Lieut. and Brev Capt F C Smith date 12th Oct.

Asst Surg Archibald Mackean on being relieved from civil duties of station of Cawnpore, to proceed to Neemuch and do duty under orders of Superint. Surg Wm Pantou.

The following unposted ensigns to do duty.—Charles Reid with 4th N.I. at Barrackpore Thos Powan with 67th do. at Dinapore.

Nov 14.—Asst Surgs A B Webster M.D. of 48th N.I. and W Brydon now at General Hospital to do duty with detachment of H.M. troops proceeding from Fort William to Upper Provinces.—On being relieved from this duty Asst Surg Webster to join his corps and Asst Surg Brydon to proceed to Neemuch and do duty under superintending surgeon of that circle.

Nov 16.—Supernum. 2d Lieut J H Smyth to do duty with 1st tr. 2d brig. horse artillery.

Capt T B P Festing of invalid estab., permitted to reside at Cuttack and to draw his allowance from presidency paymaster.

Asst Surg John Magrath of 3d local horse, app. to medical duties at Mussoorie.

Asst Surg J H D las M.D. with 18th N.I. app. to medical duties at Simlah.

Nov 17.—Ens E P Impey removed from 22d to 18th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Nov 18.—Surg G King of 68th N.I. app. to medical charge of artillery at Dinapore, from 1st Nov. date of station order 1st Oct.

The following removals and promotions to take place in Regt. of Artillery.—Col. J D Sherwood (on furl.) from 4th bat. to 3d brigade A Landay, new prom. to 4th bat.—Lieut. Col G E Cowan new prom. to 4th bat.—Majors J C Hyde (on furl.) from 4th bat. to 3d brigade F L Prew new prom. to 4th bat.—Capt T Sanders from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 6th bat. G Tweenlow (on staff employment) from 5th comp. 7th bat. to 3d comp. 8th bat. G Emly from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 1st comp. 6th bat. P A Torckler, new prom. to 6th comp. 7th bat. G S Lawrenson new prom. to 1st comp. 8th bat.

Staff.—Capt Michell of the Buffs has been appointed an aid de-camp to the Commander in chief.

Examination.—The following officer is exempted from further examination in the native languages having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be fully qualified for the appointment of interpreter, viz.—Oct. 30. 3d Lieut. Richard Meale, regt. of artillery.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 26. Capt. R Arkles 8th L.C.—Capt R Campbell, 43d N.I.—Lieut. H Malbad, 7th L.C.—Asst Surg T Forrest.—Nov 3. Capt G B Blundell, 61st N.I.—Capt Hugh Troup, 68th do.—Lieut. and Brev Capt. F C Reeves, 9th do.—Lieut. W A Cooke, 3d do.—Lieut. C Has Gravel, 61st do.—Lieut. R Y B Bush 68th do.—Asst Surg John Bowron.—9. Capt T Hickman, artillery.—Asst Surg A B Webster.—16. Capt James Rosburgh, 39th N.I.—Surg W S Charters, M.D.

FURLONGHS

To Europe.—Oct. 19. Lieut. and Brev Capt F Tweedale, 8th L.C., for health.—Nov 2. Ens

Henry Russell, 25th N.I., for health—Surg Wm Pitt Munton, presidency surgeon, for health—1st Lieut G G Channer, regt of artillery, for health—9 Capt W F Shaw, 2nd N.I., for health—Lieut F C Minchin, 57th N.I., for health—Capt J B D. Gahan, 30th N.I., on private affairs—Lieut A Jack, 30th N.I., on ditto—Capt T Williams, 70th N.I., for health—16 Cor net Hepburne, 5th L.C. (under suspension), on private affairs.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe)—Oct 15 1st Lieut G Campbell, artillery—16 Major T Reynolds, in valid estab.—Nov 10 Lieut R Lowry, 51st N.I.

To ditto—Oct 23 Lieut and Brev Capt E C Archbold, 8th L.C., preparatory to submitting an application for permission to resign the service—Nov 4 Lieut Col G Hawes, 51st N.I., preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

To Cape of Good Hope—Nov 2 Capt Chas Rogers, 30th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Bombay—Nov 2 Ens C W Duffin, doing duty with 37th N.I., from 4th Nov 1835 to 31st Jan 1836, on private affairs.

Cancelled—Oct 19 The furl to Europe from Neemuch, see Bombay, granted to Capt John Platt, 52d N.I., on 24th Aug.

His Majesty's Forces

To Europe—Lieut Tyssen, 13th L.D.—Lieut G Robertson, 53d Foot—Lieut A F Codd, 63d Foot—Lieut R Magrath, 3d Foot—Lieut T Crawford, 16th Foot—Capt M Poynter, 56th Foot—Lieut J Thorpe, 63d Foot—Col Lindsay, 36th Foot—Capt C Hill, 54th do, Lieut J Foulston, 13th L. Inf.—Brev Maj Johnston, 44th Foot.

SHIPPING

Arrivals at the River

Oct 22 *Nabob*, Putnam, from Bombay—25 *Francis Warden*, Nacoda, from Bombay *Dell* Dornett, from Ceylon—Nov 2 *Georgiana*, Thoms, from London and Mauritius *Rail Grey*, Talbot, from London *Eleus*, Callen from Liverpool and Cape—3 *Earl of Clare*, Scott from Bombay and Mangalore—4 *Elizabeth*, M Nair, from Grenock—5 *Mervin* Richard from Chios Madras, &c *Sir Herbert Taylor*, steward, from Madras and Singapore—6 *Faerie*, Agor, from London and Mauritius *Havoc*, Randle, from Singapore and Malacca *George Gardner*, Smith from Philadelphia *Castor*, Mitchell, from St Malo and Bourbon *Margaret*, Spain, from Rangoon—9 *Cornwall*, Bell, from London *Cowan* *dash Bentinck*, from Moulmein—10 *Asmuth* Warren, from London, (ape, and Madras *Will Watch*, Barrington, from Moulmein—11 *Helen*, Macalister, from Sydney, Singapore, and Penang—12 *La Lavee*, Charles, from Bordeaux.

Departures from Calcutta

Nov 4 *Sir John Rae Road* Woodin and Gale ton, Tait for Mauritius—6 *Twiply* Tapley for Mauritius.

Sailed from Surug

Oct 22 *Samuel Brown*, Harding, for Madras and Mauritius—26 *Jyr*, Nicol for Madras—28 *Bonne Nouvelle* Camille, for Bourbon *Claudine*, Corrie, for ditto *Indus*, Balas, for ditto *Phoenix*, Bane, for Rangoon—30 *Bengal*, Richie for London—31 *Albion*, Evans for Liverpool, *William Berres*, for Mauritius, *Mary and Susan*, Parrot, for Boston, *Cornelia* Beard, for Bali more, *Eleanor*, Emma, for Madras—Nov 3 *Pengard Park*, Middleton, and *Elizabeth* Kello, both for Mauritius—7 *Proctor*, Buttman, and *Mary and Jane*, Winter, both for Mauritius—11 *Thomas Brock*, Brown, for London—13 *Maurice*, Fim, for Liverpool—16 *Cashmere* *Marshall*, Edwards, for Bombay—17 *True Briton*, Ford, for Madras and London—19 *Eliza* both, for Penang and Singapore—25 *Thomas* *Granville*, Thornhill, for London—28 *Heater*, Cowley, for Liverpool.

To sail—For London Bolton about 20th Nov, touching at the Cape, Barretto Junior, 1st Dec, touching at Madras Mount Stuart Elphinstone, 19th Dec, Eliza, 15th Dec, Georgiana, first week in Dec., Earl Grey, Duke of Buc

rough, 27th Dec. Robert Small, in all Dec.; London, in 1st Jan, Cornwall, first week in Jan.—For Liverpool: Lawrence, 3d Dec.; *St Paul*, 7th Dec.—for Bristol St George, 10th Jan.

Freight to London (Nov 19)—Dead weight, £3 10s to £4 4s Light goods, £3 to £3 4s, Cotton and Silk, £3 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

Sept 17 At Cuttack, Mrs. Atkinson, of a son
21 At Agra Mrs E Bilson, of a daughter
Oct 3 At Benares, the wife of the Rev R C Mather, missionary, of a son
4 At Benares, the lady of John Lindsay, Esq, of a son
7 Mrs M Rahairo, of a son
9 At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. G St P Lawrence, 3d L.C., of a daughter
19 At Bithoor, the lady of Capt Manson, of a son
15 At Cawnpore, the lady of J Ramsford, Esq, 6th bat artillery, of a daughter
16 At Mhow, the lady of Lieut Alston, 68th N.I. of a daughter
18 At Jessore, the lady of Wm Thomson, Esq, assistant surgeon, of a daughter
— At Koolnah, Jessore, the lady of W H S Rainey, Esq, of a son
— At Calcutta, Mrs W Wood of a son
— Mrs J Peters of a daughter
19 At Calcutta, the lady of John Becher, Esq, of a son
— At Grah, the lady of John b Dumergue, Esq, C.S. of a daughter
20 At Calcutta, Mrs John Wallace, of a son
— At Calcutta, Mrs. George Chisholm Hay, of a daughter
21 At Cuttack, the lady of G Becher, Esq, of a daughter
— At Meerut, the lady of Capt Bond, of H M Light Dragoons, of a son
23 At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt H Garbett, of a son
24 At Dinapore the lady of Major Pemberton, 54th N.I., of a daughter
— At Mhow, the lady of Vincent Lyre, Esq, Bengal artillery, of a son
25 Mrs Wm Read, of a daughter
26 At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev R B Boswell, of a son
27 Mrs D W Hill of a still born son
28 At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut Colm Mac kenzie, 48th Madras N.I., of a daughter
30 At Calcutta, the lady of J S Judge Esq, of a son
31 At Allahabad the lady of Lieut Andrew Barclay 12th N.I., of a son
— At Ghazepore, the lady of Capt P McKie, 3d Buffs, of a son
Nov 1 At Calcutta, the lady of Daniel Ross, Esq, of a daughter
2 The wife of Mons Nouveau, of a daughter
— Mrs F D Kellner, of a son
— Mrs W Goswales, of a son
3 At Chouringhee, the lady of Robert Barlow, Esq, of a son
— At Simla, the lady of James Corbett, Esq, assistant surgeon, of a daughter
— Mrs J Smith, of a daughter
4 At Chinsurah, Mrs Vermew, of a son
— At Buxar, the wife of the Rev R V. Reynolds, of a daughter.
5 At Dinapore, the lady of James M Mackay, Esq, of a son
— At Calcutta, the lady of Dr D Stewart, General Hospital of a daughter
— Mrs W W West, of a daughter
6 Mrs J F Denton, of a daughter
— At Deyrah, in the Dhoon, the lady of Capt John Fisher, Sirmoor bat., of a daughter
— At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut Col J Low, of a son
5 In Chouringhee, the lady of Capt. R Bolleru Pemberton, of a son.
— At Allahabad, the wife of Mr Robert Gordon, Agra accountant, of a daughter.
9 At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut I ewin, invalid establishment, of a son
— Mrs. N Campbell, of a daughter
11 At Purnea, the lady of Harry Nisbett, Esq, C.S., of a son

11 At Barampore, the lady of J. W. Bateman, Esq., of a son
 — Mrs. A. Mendes, of a son
 12 At Calcutta, at the residence of the Commander in chief, the lady of Major Fane, of a son
 — The lady of R. H. Mytton, Esq., of a son
 14 The lady of R. Wall, Esq., of a son
 — At Chandernagore, Mrs. G. Willis, of a son
 — Mrs. A. G. Avlet, of a daughter
 — Mrs. James Campbell, of a daughter
 17 Mrs. F. H. Matthews, of a daughter
 18 At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut Colonel Maddock, of a daughter
 19 At Calcutta the lady of Capt. H. Mackenzie, 74th N.I., of a son
 20 At Calcutta, the lady of R. H. S. Read, Esq., of a daughter
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Wm. Clark, H. C. service, of a son

MARRIAGES

April 30 At Agra, Capt. James Roxburgh, Bengal army, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Major General Carne
 Sept 26 At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Chilli to Mrs. Mary Babonau.
 Oct 8 At Agra, Mr. W. Porter to Miss D. A. Westropp, of Mehnadee
 14 At Agra, Lieut. James Speedy H. M. & Buffs, to Sarah Mason second daughter of Capt. J. C. Square, H. M. 13th Light Infantry
 — At Agra, Lieut. G. A. Tytler H. M. 13th Light Infantry, to Ellen Eastfield, third daughter of Capt. J. C. Square
 15 At Meerut, Mr. C. C. Foy to Miss Cecelia Templeton
 — At Howrah, Mr. Alex. Geygo to Aurelia Sarah, only daughter of G. A. Lopes, Esq., of Bangalore
 20 At Dacca, James Barker, Esq., surgeon, 20th N.I., to Miss Frances Jane Fooks
 21 At Etawah, Lieut. Hippesley Marsh, 3d regt I. C., to Louisa Harriott, eldest daughter of Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart. of Acton Park, Denbighshire
 24 At Dum Dum, Capt. H. P. Hughes, of the artillery, to Eleanor, only daughter of Colonel Hopper, of the same corps
 — At Calcutta, Mr. W. F. Schneider to Mrs. Margaret Mitchell
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Deerbolts to Rosalia, daughter of the late Mr. A. Gomez, of Chinsurah
 26 At Calcutta, the Rev. James Bowyer, of Howrah, to Margaret Matilda, daughter of the late Lieut. Turrell, 20th N.I.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Anthony Ayres to Miss Louise D. Costa
 28 At Calcutta, Lieut. R. Ellis, 41st regt N.I., to Eliza Clara, daughter of Henry Bean, Esq., late of the Hon. Company's service
 — At Calcutta, Arthur Littledale, Esq., of the civil service, to Henrietta Catherine, only daughter of the late George Ewan Law, Esq., of the Bengal civil service
 31 At Calcutta, Wm. Edward Jellicoe, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Miss Elizabeth Isabella Rogers
 Nov 2 At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Hand, of the H. C.'s marine, to Mrs. Matilda Ramsey Hand
 — At Calcutta, Lieut. Wm. Deane, H. M. 38th regt., to Miss Harriet Hamilton, second daughter of the late Dr. Hamilton, of the H. C. service
 3 At Neemuch, J. Ingles, Esq., 2d L. C., to Louisa Maria, second daughter of Major General Loveday, Bengal army
 4 At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Jones, commander of the *John Hepburne*, to Miss Harriet Holmes
 5 At Calcutta, David Thomson, Esq., to Mrs. Caroline Jane Campbell
 — At Calcutta, Mr. John Nabbit to Miss Elizabeth (late Bennett)
 9 Mr. J. Prosper to Miss C. D. Costa
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Edmund H. H. Burton, merchant, to Miss Diana Dolby
 12 At Calcutta, Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, professor in the new medical college, to Margaret, daughter of P. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., Lunenburg
 — At Calcutta, Lieut. M. Kuttos, 8th N.I., to Emily, daughter of Major R. Chalmers, 22d N.I.
 13 At Serampore, the Rev. John Leechman, A. M., to Mary, third daughter of the Rev. Geo. Barclay, Irvine, Scotland
 14 At Calcutta, R. J. Lattery, Esq., jeweller, to Mrs. Rebecca Payne
 17 At Calcutta, Capt. Edward T. Milner, 30th N.I., to Miss Emma Hunter.

18 At Chinsurah, G. A. Brett, Esq., Bengali native industry, to Eliza, third daughter of the late A. Brand, Esq.
 — At Calcutta, J. W. Chiff, Esq., to Miss H. E. Higginson
 19 At Calcutta the Rev. Christian Kruckeberg, missionary, to Miss Harriet Connolly.
 20 At Calcutta, Henry W. Torrens, Esq., C. S., to Louisa, fourth daughter of the late George Law, Esq.

DEATHS.

June 1 At sea, on board the *Theresa*, in which vessel she was returning, via England, to her native country, Signora Caravaglia
 Oct 16 At Delhi, Lieut. Wm. Thos. Bunce, of the engineers, aged 22
 20 At Delhi, Joseph Chaves, Esq., a native of Portugal, aged 81
 21 At Calcutta, James Dunbar, Esq., aged 62
 23 At Chandernagore, Mr. P. T. Lovell
 26 At Kishnagur, T. C. Read, Esq., aged 20
 27 At Calcutta, M. D. Bradford, Esq., aged 46.
 28 At Calcutta, Mr. Joanes Peter, aged 59
 29 At Calcutta John Ward, Esq., register of the sudder board of revenue, aged 54
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Wolf, aged 31
 31 At Calcutta, Mrs. Ewing, relict of John Ewing, Esq., captain H. M. 64th Foot, aged 87
 — At Meerut, Mr. Henderson, quartermaster of H. M. 11th L. Drago, aged 41
 Nov 2 At Calcutta, Mr. H. Parker, aged 21
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Noah Chick, aged 44
 10 At Calcutta, Ensign Henry Russell, of the 10th regt N.I., aged 25
 — At Calcutta, Catherine wife of Lieut. Robert McNair, 73d N.I., aged 21
 11 At Vardah, Miss Elfr. Queros, aged 50
 12 At Calcutta, Miss Matilda P. Snow, aged 17
 — At Sulkea, Mr. George Chene, assistant to Messrs Jop and Co., aged 37
 14 On the river, near Kishnagur, Caroline, lady of Capt. Seaton 35th regt N.I.
 17 Mrs. Robert Williams, aged 33
 18 At Calcutta, Mrs. A. M. Christians, lady of H. I. Christians, Esq., aged 19
 19 At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Grange, aged 49
 Latey At Jhujpur, Fyz Mahomed Khan, the Barakhat nawab, who had for a long period been in bad health. His son, Fyz Ali Khan, a fine and promising young man about 20 years of age, has succeeded to the jagheer
 — At Moorshedabad, Mirza Seekunder, a son of the sister of the king of Delhi
 — At Seimabad, Mahunt Nund Kuwar, the Gooroo of Jeypore

Madras.

COURTS MARTIAL

LIEUTS. JOY, MORLAND, AND POWYS

At Bangalore, on the 16th Sept 1835, Lieut. Robert Atkinson Joy, of the 27th regt N.I., Lieut. Henry Morland, also of the 27th regt N.I., and Lieut. Philip Annesley Secundus Powys, of the 4th regt N.I., previously in arrest, were arraigned on the following charge—

Charge—"That the said Lieut. Joy, at Bangalore, on the 12th Aug. 1835, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault upon Ens. Arthur Davies of the left wing of Madras European regiment, doing duty with the 4th regt. N.I., and then and there, against and upon the said Ens. Davies, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge a pistol loaded and charged with gun-powder and a leaden bullet, and then and there, with the bullet aforesaid, so shot and discharged, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did

strike, penetrate, and wound the said Ens Davies, giving to the said Ens Davies in and upon the crown of his head, one mortal wound, whereof he, the said Ens Davies, died, at the same place, on the 16th of the same month, in the same year.

"That the said Lieut Morland and the said Lieut Powys, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place aforesaid, feloniously were present aiding abetting, and assisting the said Lieut Joy, to do and commit the felony and murder aforesaid. So that the said Lieut Joy the said Lieut Morland, and the said Lieut Powys, in manner and form aforesaid feloniously wilfully, and of their malice aforesaid, did kill and murder the said Ens Davies.

"The above being within the provisions of the 4th article of the 27th section of the articles of war.

Finding on the charge — That the prisoner Robert Atkinson Joy, is guilty of so much of the charge as amounts to manslaughter.

That the prisoner Henry Morland is guilty of so much of the charge as amounts to manslaughter.

That the prisoner Philip A S Powys, is guilty of so much of the charge as amounts to manslaughter.

Sentence — The court having found the prisoners guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence them, the said Lieut R A Joy of the 27th regt N I, and Lieut P A S Powys, of the 4th regt N I, to be imprisoned for the period of twelve calendar months, and the said Lieut H Morland of the 27th regt to be imprisoned six calendar months from such time and at such place as his Exc the Commander in chief may be pleased to direct.

Recommendation of court — The court having performed its painful duty, is induced, under all the circumstances of the case, as detailed on the face of the proceedings, respectfully and most earnestly to recommend Lieut Morland to the mercy of his Exc the Commander in chief.

(Signed) Richard Brunton, Lieut-Col
13th I Drags and President.

I hereby confirm the sentence as it regards Lieut R A Joy, of the 27th regt. N I, and Lieut P A S Powys, of the 4th regt N I, but, in consideration of the circumstances of the case, and the recommendation of the court, remit the sentence as it regards Lieut Morland.

The officer commanding at Bangalore will give directions for forwarding the prisoners, Lieuts Joy and Powys, on receipt of this order, under proper escort, to the common jail at Madras.

(Signed) R W O Callaghan
Madras, 10th Oct. 1835.

Lieut. Morland, of the 27th regt N I., is released from arrest and will return to his duty.

(CAPT J BYNG.)

At Trichinopoly, Capt John Byng, of the 6th regt. I. C., was tried on the following charge —

Charge — 'I charge Capt John Byng, of the 6th I. C., with scandalous, infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Trichinopoly on the 1st Sept 1835, written with his own hand, under an assumed signature and despatched, or caused to be despatched, to the address of the editor of the *Standard* newspaper, for insertion and publication in the said newspaper, which publication with some trifling omissions and variations took place accordingly, in the 43d number of the said newspaper, at Madras, on the 8th of the same month, in the same year, an obscene and most improper letter, containing a shamefully indecent attack on my family. The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) John R. Brown,
Capt 6th I. C."

By order

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding on the charge — That the prisoner is 'not guilty.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) R W O Callaghan
Lieut gen and Com in-chief
Ootacamund, Nov 10th 1835.

Capt Byng, 6th I. C., is released from arrest and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

O. G. R. B. M. Binning Esq., to be assistant collector and magistrate of Masulipatan.

J. T. Baslie Esq., to be deputy sheriff of Madras from 8th Oct. v. Mr Wm Paulm, dec.

B. C. Unliffe Esq. to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

G. S. Greenway Esq., to be registrar to sillah court of Malabar.

N. S. H. T. Bushby Esq. to act as judge and criminal judge of Chingleput during absence of Mr Horsley.

John Bird Esq. to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

J. C. Scott Esq. to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput.

W. U. Arbuthnot Esq. to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput, during absence of Mr Scott.

Philip Sharkey Esq. to be native judge and native criminal judge at Honore.

J. B. Smollett Esq. to act as senior deputy secretary to board of revenue, during absence of Mr Porter.

J. R. Roupell Esq., to act as junior deputy secretary to board of revenue.

H. Forbes Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore, continuing to act as head assistant during absence of Mr Scott.

A. Crawley Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chingleput.

W. Harrington Esq., to be judge and criminal

Judge of Salem, v Mr E. Bennerman removed, continuing to act until further orders as officiating additional judge of provincial court northern division.

F M Lewis, Esq. to be judge and criminal judge of Coimbatore.

J Goldingham, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Salem, during absence of Mr W Harrington.

M R Clerk Esq., to attend Right Hon the Governor as secretary, during his absence to Nelliegherry Hills.

George Garrow, Esq. to act as civil auditor and superintendent of stamps, during employment on other duty of Mr A D Campbell.

H Dickinson, Esq. to act as first judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for southern division, in room of Mr Garrow.

A D Campbell Esq. to act as a puisne judge of court of budder and Fouldarree Udahut, during absence, on leave, of Mr C M Lushington.

G M Ogilvie, Esq., to act as second judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for southern division, in room of Mr Dickinson.

W Harrington, Esq., to act as third judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for southern division, in room of Mr Ogilvie.

E Newbury, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry during Mr Dowdswell's absence.

Dec 2 Arthur Henry Harris Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for ensuing year.

N B Acworth Esq., solicitor to the Hon. Comptroller, reported his arrival at this presidency on the 16th Sept 1835.

E E Ward Esq. is permitted to prosecute his studies under the collector of Trichinopoly.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov 10 Mr J A Casemajor, to England with benefit of absence allowance.—Mr T B Roupell's furlough to Europe cancelled, at his own request.—Dec 2 Messrs G J Waters, W Lewis, and A Neave to Europe, on private affairs, with absence allowance.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BISHOP OF MADRAS

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras (Rev Daniel Corrie I.L.D.), arrived on the 24th, and was installed on the 26th October.

APPOINTMENTS

Oct 30 The Rev William Tomes to be chaplain of district of Arnee, with permission to reside for the present at Arcot.

Nov 26 The Rev H W Stuart to be chaplain at Ootacamund.

The Rev Vincent Shortland to be junior chaplain at Bangalore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St George, Oct 9 1835.—Capt Thomas Stockwell, deputy paymaster in Malabar and Canara, to be paymaster in Ceded Districts, v Gordon resigned.

Lieut G H Harper, 40th N I, to be deputy paymaster in Malabar and Canara, v Stockwell.

43d N I Lieut H Thatcher to take rank from 31st Feb 1834, v Weibank resigned.—Ens Evan Lloyd to be Lieut., v Cox deceased, date of com 24th Jan 1835.

Capt. John Wynch, of artillery, to act as deputy to superintendent of gun carriage manufactory and principal commissary of ordnance, during absence of Capt. Cortlandt Taylor on sick certificate.

Lieut John Matfield, of artillery, to act as assistant secretary to military board, during absence of Lieut. Lave.

Capt Robert Gordon, 96th N I, permitted to resign appointment of paymaster in Ceded Districts, with leave to visit presidency to settle his accounts.

Asst Surg Robert Guthrie, to be surgeon, v Geddes retired, date of com 27th April 1835.

Asst. Surg. Charles Farrer permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Mr John Cadenhead admitted on establishment as an assistant surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of General Hospital at presidency.

Major Gen Sir John F. Finlay, K.C.B., to command southern division of army.

Brigadier Gen Sir Patrick Lindsay, K.C.B. and K.C.M. (who reverts to rank of colonel), to be a brigadier of 2d class, and re-appointed to command Bangalore.

Oct 16.—2d Lieut J W Rundall, of engineers, to act as superintending engineer in northern division, during absence of Lieut J H Bell.

Oct 20.—Capt Richardson, 31st N I, removed from situation of paymaster at Visagapatnam and placed at disposal of Com in chief for regimental duty.

Oct 23.—Asst Surg Wm Middlemas super to medical charge of sillah of Coimbatore, v Suther land prom., and to join his station when relieved from duties of his present situation as assistant assay master.

Head Quarters Oct 6 1835—Ens Robert Wallace to do duty with 46th N I till further orders.

Oct 7.—The following removals ordered.—Surgeons W E E. Conwell, M.D., from 46th to 10th N I. G. Melkile from 30th to 44th do. D. Reid, M.D., from 10th N I to 3d I. C. W. A. Hughes from 47th to 14th N I. S. Merton from 14th to 47th do. S. Stokes from 3d I. C. to 10th N I. R. Sutherland (late prom.) to 49th do.—Asst Surg J C. Fuller from 47th to 14th N I.

Asst Surg C Rogers M.D., 44th regt. to proceed to Porto Novo agreeably to instructions he will receive from adj. general of the army.

Lieut John Moore removed from 1st bat to effective strength of horse artillery, v Montgomerie removed to non effective strength and attached to 1st bat.

Adjutant General's Office Oct 15—Ens W M. Wabab, 44th to act as quartermaster and interpreter to 26th N I.

Oct 19.—2d Lieut A. Foulis removed from 2d to 4th bat artillery, and to act as adj. during absence of Lieut G. Balfour on furlough.

Lieut H. Congreve, 4th bat artillery, to act as quartermaster and interpreter during absence of Lieut G. Rowlandson on furlough.

Fort St George, Oct 27.—Lieut Col Briggs, 46d N I, to be a brigadier of 2d class, and command Bangalore in room of Brigadier Sir Patrick Lindsay, K.C.B. and K.C.M., permitted to resign the command in compliance with his request.—Col Cameron to retain command of that cantonment during absence of Brigadier Briggs.

Capt P. Stannion, 18th N I, to be deputy paymaster at Visagapatnam v Richardson removed.

Capt P. Plowden, 90th N I, to act as paymaster in Ceded Districts during absence of Capt Stockwell.

Capt G. G. Mackenzie 50th N I, to be second assistant military auditor general.

Oct 30.—Asst Surg Samuel Cox, doing duty with H M 54th regt., to take medical charge of sillah of Coimbatore until relieved by Asst Surg W Middlemas.

The services of Capt A. M'Leod 9th L.C., placed at disposal of Government of India.

Nov 3.—Major T. K. Limond town mayor of Fort St George to act as military secretary to Right Hon the Governor, during absence of Lieut Col Walpole, permitted to visit Bangalore.

Major Ross, corps of engineers, appointed, during Lieut Col Monteth's absence on duty, and on his responsibility, to receive charge of office of superintending engineer presidency division.

Major Charles Maxtone, 9th N I, and Lieut (Brev Capt) George Jobling, 98th do., at their own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Nov 6.—9th N I Capt John Laurie to be major, Lieut J H Macrae to be capt and Ens D C Campbell to be lieut. in suc to Maxtone invalided date of com 1st Oct 1835.

98th N I Ens James Kyrphorne to be lieut., v Jobling invalided, date of com 3d Nov 1835.

Lieut. R A Joy, 27th N I, transferred to m valid estab, in compliance with his request.

Nov 10.—The services of Surg Bannister placed at disposal of supreme government with a view to his being employed in Calcutta mint.

27th N I. Ena. J G Smythe to be lieut., v Joy invalided, date of com 6th Nov 1835

The services of Maj Wm Stewart, Madras European regt, placed at disposal of Com in chief for regimental duty

Assist Surg W H Cottle, m d, app to medical charge of sillah of Mangalore.

Nov 13.—*Infantry.* Maj W K Ritchie, from 40th regt, to be lieut col., v Gregory Jackson dec, date of com 1st April 1835

40th N I. Capt John Wright to be major, Lieut G H Harper to be capt, and Ena Gifford Glasscott to be lieut., in suc to Ritchie from date of com 1st April 1835

Adjutant general's Office. **Nov 4.**—The following removals in artillery ordered.—Capt J Chisholm from 3d to 1st bat. Capt C H Best from 1st to 3d do. 3d Lieuts A B Gould and J Caulfield from 2d to 3d do

Surg R Sutherland removed from 49th to 19th regt., and Surg L G Ford from latter to former corps

Assist Surg G M Scott app to medical charge of detachment of artillery at Trichinopoly

Nov 5.—Major Charles Maxtone and Lieut (Brev Capt) George Jobling lately transferred to invalid estab posted to 1st A V B

Assist Surg Thos White to afford medical aid to detachment of 15th regt at Malacca v Andrews proceeding to Europe

Nov 9.—Lieut. R A Joy posted to (armatic European Veteran Battalion

Nov 11.—Assist Surg R H Rennick to do duty with H M 54th F o't

Nov 12.—Assist Surg H S Brice posted to 30th N I in room of Assist Surg Caldwell detached on other duty

Nov 17.—Assist Surg G Hojkine, m d removed from 8th L C to 33d N I and Assist Surg T J R Middlemist from 33d to 51st N I

Nov 18.—The following removals ordered in the Cavalry.—Lieut Lohs H Raynsford from 7th to 3d regt. E L Smythe from 8th to 7th do. R H Russell from 4th to 8th do. F L Dove from 3d to 4th do

Capt. H J Van Heythuyzen removed from Carnatic European Vet Bat to 1st N V B

Fort St George. **Nov 24.**—Lieut Col M Walpole, 5th N I, to act as town major of Fort St George, during absence of Major Limond who will accompany Right Hon the Governor to Neilgherry Hills

Capt. Geo Fryer 10th N I, to be deputy secretary to government in milairy department, with official rank of major

Capt Robert Thorpe, 27th N I, to be superintendent of family payments and pensions

Lieut E W Snow 24th N I, to be fort adjutant of Fort St. George

17th N I. Lieut D Hahington to be capt, and Ena Wm J Church to be lieut. in suc to Massey dec date of com 17th Nov 1835

Nov 27.—The services of Lieut W H Budd, 31st L Inf, placed at disposal of executive committee for construction of a break-water in Madras Roads.

Adj General's Office. **Nov 30 to 23.**—Assist Surg H S Brice, 30th, to afford medical aid to 45th N I, a d to join immediately for purpose of re-serving Assist Surg Hunter of Bengal estab

The following officers posted to regts.—Cornets A R Thornhill to 8th L C, J E Moorton, 8th do. Hon P T Fellow, 8th do.—Ensigns Edw Dummerque to left wing N E regt. Chas Roper, right wing ditto, Robert Wallace 51st N I

Nov 25 and 26.—The following Cornets to join their respective regts after issue of pay and allowance in January 1836.—G J Russell, 1st L C J G B Cadell, 8th do. W E R Macdonald, 2d do. E C Curtis, 3d do

Nov 25.—Assist Surg. C Paterson, m d, removed from 3d to 8th L C

Lieut E Brice, horse artillery, as a temporary measure, to act as deputy assist adj gen. Mysore division

Records.—The following officers have been despatched by the Commander in-chief entitled to the reward authorised by the Hon the Court of Directors for proficiency in the Oriental languages, viz.—In Hindoostanee Ena W F Goodwyn, 13th N I Lieut L Moore, acting qu mast and interpreter 5th L C (exempted from further examination) Lieut F L Nicolay, 26th N I (exempted ditto)

Returned to duty from Europe.—Oct. 6. Capt R Codrington, 46th N I.—Capt R Watts, 49th do.—Assist Surg G M Scott.—9 Maj C Maxtone 9th N I.—Lieut Wm Garrow, 9th do.—77 Lieut P Oliphant 35th N I.—30 Assist Surg Thos White.—Nov 13 Capt A W Lawrence, 7th L C.—Assist Surg H S Brice.—30 Lieut Jas Kempthorne, 26th N I

FURLLOUCHS

To Europe.—Oct 9 Capt J E Williams, 1st N I via Bombay and Egypt and to embark from western coast.—Assist Surg J G Malcolmson and to proceed from western coast, via Bombay.—15 Lieut J C McNair, horse artillery, for health, and to embark from western coast.—16, Assist Surg P A Andrew m d, for health.—30 Lieut Col McLeod 43d N I for health and to embark from western coast.—35 Assist Surg T F Smith for health.—30 Lieut J H Campbell, 38 h N I, for health and to embark from Calcutta.—Nov 13 (Capt D Montgonerie, 7th L C.—Capt W G White, 33d N I for health.—37 Capt J W Harding 14th N I, for health.—Lieut G T Haly 41st N I, for health.—Capt H T Ogilvie 3d L Inf for health.—Ena. R O Gardner 50th N I for health

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Nov 5 Lieut H Thatcher, 43d N I.—6 Capt J Fullerton, 17th N I.—Lieut. and Qu Mast D Scotland, 7th N I.—13 Maj W Stewart European Regt 18 Lieut G T Haly, 41st N I.—28 Capt A Derville, deputy assist adj gen Mysore division

To Calcutta.—Nov 13 Lieut C Mackenzie, 48th N I, for four months, for health

To Ceylon.—Nov 17 Lieut E Atherton, 28d N I until 1st June 1836 on private affairs

To Penang. Oct 16 Lieut and Qu Mast. G Rowlandson, 4th bat artillery, for six months, on private affairs

To See.—Oct 20 Capt John Gunning assist adj gen Nagpore subaid force until 6th May 1836, for health.—Nov 6 Lieut J H Bell, superintending engineer northern division, for 18 months for health (also to Australia).—27 Capt F J Clerk, 3d L I, until 30th Nov 1837, for health

To Neigherry Hills.—Lieut C G Otley, 36th N I, in continuation, for health.—Lieut T H Hull, Europ Regt., for health.—Capt J W Harding 14th N I, for health.—Assist Surg C Paterson, m d, 2d L C, for health

SHIPPING.

Arrivals

Oct 15 *Anteonette*, Adler, from Pondicherry.—22 *Clarinda*, superville, from Bordeaux.—24 *Ermouth*, Warren, from London and Cape; *Anne*, King, from Calcutta.—25 *Samuel Brown*, Harding, from Calcutta.—Nov 5 H M brig *Argentine*, Thomas, from a cruise.—7 *Eleonor*, Thomas, from Calcutta.—8 *St George*, Thomson, from Bristol and Cape.—12 *Prince George*, Shaw, from London. *Harvene*, M Carthv, from Amherst Volunteer, Ferrier, from China, &c.—20 *Cornelia*, Bussell, from Bordeaux and Bourbon.—24 *Three Briton*, Foord, from Calcutta and Masulipatam.—28 *Roscoe*, Govett, from Padang and Sumatra.

Departures

Oct 15 *Anteonette*, Adler, for Mauritius.—20 *Etha*, Baird, for Bordeaux.—22 *Samuel Robinson*, for Masulipatam and Moulmein.—25 *Clarinda*, superville, for Calcutta.—28 *Ermouth*, Warren, for Calcutta.—29 *Samuel Brown*, Harding, for

Mauritius.—Nov 3. *Anna*, King, for Kenore and Calcutta.—11 *St George*, Thomson, for Calcutta.—20. *Volunteer*, Farrier, for China.—21 *Apr*, Nicol, to sea.—26 *Eleonor*, Timma, for Moulmein.—Dec 3 *True Briton*, Foord, for London

To Sea.—Prince George, and Harcine, both for London, 15th Dec

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Sept 15 At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut W S Mitchell, 2nd regt, of a daughter
Oct 3 At Madras, the lady of burg R David son, horse artillery of a daughter
6 At Madras, the lady of Capt A Hvalop, artillery of a son
8 At the Lus, the lady of E 4th Sam, Esq, of a daughter
17 At the Lus, the lady of Paul Mehtus, Esq, of a daughter
18 At Mercara, the lady of Capt G C Whitlock, 36th N I, of a daughter
19 At Trichinopoly, the lady of S Gompertz, Esq, 6th N I, of a daughter
21 Mrs R C Cole, of a daughter
22 At Samulcottah, the lady of Capt J Campbell, 41st regt, of a son
24 At Palaveram, the lady of Capt J S Wylie 99th N I, of a daughter
27 At Madras the lady of D Elliott, Esq, C S, of a son
30 At Kamptee the lady of Capt John M Boyes, 38th N I, of a son
Nov 4 At Samulcottah, the lady of C W Burdett, Esq, 41st regt N I, of a son
7 At Cannanore, the lady of Capt Laws, engineers, of a daughter
9 At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt C Hill, H M 54th regt, of a son
10 At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut W C Onelow, 44th N I, of a son
12 At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut J E Glynn, 4th N I, of a daughter, still born
13 At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut Col Walpole, of a daughter
15 At Ootacamund the lady of Andrew Robert son, Esq, C S, of a son
18 Mrs J Thorpe, of a son
20 At Vellore the lady of Capt J D Awdry deputy assist com gen of a daughter
21 At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut R S Dobbs, of a son
22 At Madras Mrs C Bunny of a son
23 The lady of Lieut Griener of a son
24 At Nellort, the lady of J C Taylor, Esq, C S, of a daughter
29 At Arcot the lady of Lieut L Moore, 5th L C, of a daughter

MARRIAGES

Oct 5 At Madras, Major Elliott Armstrong, H M 45th regt, to Mary, second daughter of the late Simon Fraser, Esq, Inverness shire, N B
— At Madras, at the residence of P Hansen, Esq, Capt Bruce to Mrs Major Crompton
6 Mr Abel Marcar to Miss Mary Wright
19 At Cannanore, 2d Lieut W B Stevens, Madras artillery, to Cecina Maria, third daughter of James MacDonnell, Esq, M D, surgeon H M 57th regt
24 At Madras Mr L J Bernard to Elisabeth, only daughter of Mr A M Constancio, Malay interpreter to the supreme court
26 At Madras, W Junior Esq, 2d regt N I, to Agnes only daughter of the late J Dawson, Esq, Edinburgh
— At Madras, Mr George Tindal to Umla, only daughter of Mr Filsbert Arnals
30 Mr John McLeish to Mrs A Darlington
31 At the Nagpore residency, Lieut J G Neill, adj Madras European regiment, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Capt Wards
Nov 9 At Madras, Mr Joseph Leonard to Miss Theodora Lamoury
— At Royapocam, E Bilderbeck Esq, to Miss M J Sharling
17 At Arcot, C Hughes Hallet, Esq, to Emma Mary, youngest daughter of C Roberts, Esq, M C S

21 At Secunderabad, Lieut L M MacLeod, 94th L I, to Emma Ruth, daughter of the late Lieut Col Pickering, of the Madras army
24 At Madras, Edward Smith, Esq, of the medical establishment, to Eliza Letitia, eldest daughter of C Kaye, Esq

DEATHS

Sept 30 At the Madras Club House, suddenly, Wm Petrus Babington, Esq, aged 24
Oct 2 At Manipatnam, Aphra Johnson, wife of John Morton Esq, medical service
6 At Madras, Mr Wm Greene
21 At Madras, Mr John Nagle, senior assistant apothecary attached to the Female Asylum
25 At Madras, in her 31st year Maria, widow of the late Capt W P Burton, of this estab
Nov 2 At his residence in Mysore of dysentery, Mr George Wm Van Haelst, aged 25, in the service of H H the Rajah
13 At Madras, Mr Isaac Dracup, aged 65
16 At Bolarum, Hyderabad, Anne Maria Rose, wife of Mr J G Louis, aged 19
17 At Ootacamund, Capt Edward Massey, of the 17th regt N I
24 At Secunderabad, Ens F S S Stuart, of the 37th regt N I
26 At Poonamallee, Lieut W Hope, of H M 55th regt of Foot

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

REDUCTION OF A HAVILDAR — CONDUCT OF MAJOR W D ROBERTSON

Head Quarters, Poona, Sept 2, 1835

— The Commander in chief desires it may be understood, that when an officer placed in command of a regiment exceeds his authority, the act cannot, even under the most palliating circumstances, be overlooked without a public expression of His Excellency's reprehension, for it must be borne in mind, that no anxiety for the maintenance of discipline, or desire to uphold the reputation of a regiment, forms a justification for furthering such objects, by any other than those means which law and the usages of the service warrant

For these reasons, the Commander-in-chief feels it his duty to notice the act of Major W D Robertson, senior officer, in charge of the 8th regt N I, who has permitted himself to be betrayed into the very grave error of reducing a Havildar to the ranks without trial by court-martial, but as he coupled his expressions of the irregularity of such a proceeding, with an acknowledgment of the erroneous impression previously entertained by him of the extent of his authority, His Excellency is prevented from adopting those rigorous measures that the occasion would otherwise call for, and receives his apology as an atonement for the past as well as a guarantee for the future, that no similar occurrence will ever again be made the subject of representation against him; while His Excellency at the same time trusts, that no officer, serving under this presidency, will ever commit so serious a mistake as that which now imposes upon the Commander-in-chief the dis-

agreeable duty of commenting, in general orders, upon the conduct of an officer who has been otherwise distinguished for the discharge of his duty, in a manner reflecting credit upon himself, and much advantage to the corps under his charge.

The Commander in chief thinks it but justice to Major Robertson to add, that although his error in judgment was great on the occasion that has called for these remarks, yet nothing has appeared to lead His Excellency to imagine, that he was influenced by motives which could bear the character of oppression, but, on the contrary, His Excellency, on a full examination of the case, is persuaded that he acted only from a feeling of zeal for the discipline of the regiment under his orders, and for the benefit of the service.

MEDICAL CARE OF TROOPS ON THE INDIA VOYAGE

Bombay Castle, Sept 15 1835—The following extract from a letter from the Court of Directors dated the 10th of April last, and the regulations therein alluded to, are published for general information.

'We forward a number in the packet a copy of the regulations we have established for providing well qualified surgeons for the charge of troops on the voyage to and from India.

Regulations having reference to the medical care of troops on the voyage

That it form a condition in the engagement of ships for the conveyance of military, that the Court reserve to themselves the power of appointment to the medical charge of the troops to be embarked.

That should the said appointments be made on the part of the Company a preference be given to surgeons belonging to the establishments in India, who may be in Europe on furlough or sick leave, and who are about to rejoin their corps, and may be desirous of undertaking the charge, or to any assistant surgeon who may have been recently nominated for the Indian establishment, provided he has the qualifications hereafter stated, that should two or more persons be desirous of the appointment, the senior in rank and service have a preference. That the appointment shall continue open to the Court till within three weeks of the period fixed for the embarkation of the troops, and in the event of the Court declining to nominate, that the owners shall then be bound to present a person qualified, according to the following regulations.

That in no case shall an individual be appointed who has not obtained a diploma from the college of surgeons of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or Glasgow, and who, moreover, has not been a voyage to the

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East or West-Indies, or who has not served in His Majesty's or in the East-India Company's service for at least six months, or some other situation of equal responsibility for the like period.

That in addition to the qualifications above-mentioned, the parties shall severally be subject to the approval of the Company's examining physician.

That medicines sufficient for the number of military to be embarked, be provided from Apothecaries Hall, at the expense of the surgeon, from the allowance made to him for this purpose, and for his personal services.

That a capital set, and a 'pocket case' of instruments be supplied by the Company for the use of the surgeon on the voyage which instruments the surgeon shall deliver in good order into the care of the secretary of the Medical Board at the presidency for which he is destined, in order that they may be received into the general store, or re-shipped with troops or invalids returning to England.

That the allowances for the performance of the duty in question and the conditions on which the same are to be paid, do remain as at present.

That the several governments in India be made acquainted with the foregoing regulations, and directed not to entrust an individual with the medical charge of military destined for Europe, who is not qualified in the same manner.

That a journal be delivered in India to the surgeon taking charge of the troops, and that such journal, as heretofore, be examined and approved by the Company's examining physician, before the surgeon's allowance is issued.

ABOLITION OF DEPOTS

Bombay Castle Oct 1, 1835—The abolition of the depots at the several stations of Surat, Baroda, Raycote, and Malligium, having been decided on by government, the commandant of artillery will be pleased to make arrangements for the transfer of the stores to other arsenals, or for their disposal on the spot, as may appear most advisable.

Previous to the final removal of the stores, officers in charge of the condemned depots will take measures, under the orders of the local commanding officer, to complete the stores of regiments at the station, or within their range, up to the latest date.

On the abolition of the above mentioned depots, the troops at the stations will be supplied, viz—Ameerghur and Surat, from the grand arsenal, Malligium, from Ahmednuggur, Baroda and Raycote, from Ahmedabad.

Camp equipage in stores at the above-mentioned four stations will, on the final closing of the several depots of ordnance,

(2 R)

be distributed under orders from the quarter-master general of the army

The commandant of artillery will, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, submit, for the approval of Government revised tables of proportions of ordnance and stores to be established for the remaining arsenals under this presidency

BATTA—INDIAN NAVY

Bombay Castle Oct 10 1835—The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following rates of batta to be drawn by officers of the Indian navy in supercession of the rates formerly allowed and to have effect from the 1st instant—

Lieutenants	full batta	4 Rs	per diem
Midshipmen	do	2 do	do
Warrant officers	do	2 do	do

It is to be distinctly understood that officers on detached or other duties are not to draw full or half batta until specially sanctioned by government

COURT MARTIAL

CAPT MULLER

Head Quarters Poona Oct 24 1835—At a General Court Martial assembled at Deesa on the 27th Aug 1835 of which Major R Sutherland 13th Regt N I was president Lieut and Brevet Capt Frederick Muller, of H M 6th Foot was brought to trial on the following charge preferred against him by order of His Exc the Commander in Chief

Charge—For disobedience of the General Order by the Commander in Chief dated 15th May 1835, in neglecting while on duty as orderly officer to attend and satisfy himself that a private named James Malone was drunk when confined in the quarter guard of H M 6th Regiment at Deesa on or about the 19th June 1835 and by such neglect incapacitating himself for appearing as a witness on the prosecution at the trial of the abovementioned soldier as directed in the aforesaid General Order

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision

Revised Finding and Sentence—The Court having fully and maturely reconsidered all that is recorded on the proceedings and having further duly weighed and considered the observations contained in the letter from the Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief which has been laid before them are of opinion that the prisoner Lieut and Brev Capt Frederick Muller, of H M 6th Regt of Foot is guilty of disobedience of the G O by His Exc the Commander in Chief dated 15th May 1835 to the extent of not having personally inspected the prisoner Private James Malone, and thereby

incapacitating himself for appearing as a witness on the prosecution, at the trial of the abovementioned soldier but they do acquit him of that portion of the charge in which he is accused of neglecting to attend at the quarter guard of H M 6th Regt of Foot

The Court having also maturely considered the remarks contained in the letter from the Military Secretary to his Exc the Commander in Chief on their former sentence respectfully beg to adhere to the same viz they do not attach any culpability to the conduct of the prisoner deserving further punishment than he has already undergone in having been twice reprimanded in a very severe and public manner

Disapproved

(Signed) JOHN KPAUF,

Lieut Gen commanding

Remarks by the Commander in Chief

The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the crime with which he was charged, namely disobedience of that particular General Order an adequate punishment ought to have been awarded

The Court appears not to have considered that in acting as they did they assumed to themselves a power which belonged to the confirming authority alone, for whatever might be their opinion as to the motives which actuated the prisoner, and however severe the reprimands he had received for the neglect of a duty enjoined by the General Order in question might seem no such circumstances should have been allowed to influence their judgment on the case as it appeared in evidence before them but such measure of punishment should have been awarded as was commensurate with the degree of culpability proved the circumstances referred to might then have been brought to my notice as Commander in Chief, either as grounds for a recommendation to lenity or in the form of remarks

After the revision of the Court it would have been much more proper for them to have given me credit for not advising an incorrect course than to have relied on a precedent (that of the trial of Assist Surg Ferguson of the 71st Regt in March 1835) the full particulars of which they could not have known and in which the Court had on the whole case awarded the highest punishment (cashing) which could be inflicted under any of the charges and where consequently no practical good could be answered by reassembling the Court in order to consider the punishment due under particular charges I do not however dwell longer on this circumstance as no substantial injustice has been committed inasmuch as it appears that Lieut and Brev Capt Muller was twice severely reprimanded for the offence and therefore I should certainly have remitted any further punish

ment had it been awarded I however conceive it to be my duty to annulvert on the revised finding, as very objectionable

Lieut and Brev Capt Muller was charged with neglecting to attend and satisfy himself that Private Malone was drunk, when confined in the quarter guard of H M 6th Regt. It appears in evidence, that Private Malone was confined not in the quarter guard but in a cell, and it is clearly proved that the officer did neglect to attend and satisfy himself that Private Malone was drunk when confined in such cell, unless it can be pretended that he attended in the cell by approaching the door of the cell from the outside without opening it

It is plain on all principle and on all precedent, that the Court, on this state of facts, ought to have found Lieut and Brev Capt Muller guilty of the whole offence charged, only noticing the error of the charge in misdescribing the place where Private Malone was confined—an error totally unconnected with the merits of the case. The Court, however, has taken advantage of this error to make an exception to their verdict of guilty. The revised finding acquits Lieut and Brev Capt Muller of that portion of the charge in which he is accused of neglecting to attend at the Quarter Guard of H M 6th Regiment. This finding is quite inconsistent with itself as well as with a correct administration of military law, inasmuch as, by the same rule, the officer ought to have been acquitted altogether since he was also charged with neglecting to inspect Malone when confined in the quarter guard, and could not be guilty of neglecting to inspect a person in a place where such person was not present

In disapproving the finding, I have thought it necessary to state the grounds of my disapproval for the future guidance of courts martial assembled under my orders, but as the finding of the Court cannot again be revised and as no punishment has been awarded by the Court, and moreover, as Lieut and Brev Capt Muller appears to have been reprimanded by Major Algeo, in command of the regiment previously, I direct that he return to his duty. It is, however, necessary he should understand for the future that he is bound to obey strictly the orders of his superiors, without questioning the policy or propriety of their being issued and of the meaning of which he appears so totally incapable of judging. In short the line of defence adopted by Lieut and Brev Capt Muller, is most highly reprehensible, and such as can never be tolerated in any person or body of persons bearing a military character, for he appears to think that he is at liberty to use

his discretion as to what part of the orders of his superior he shall obey, and what he may upon his own judgment disobey. Lieut and Brev Capt Muller has been ill advised in setting forth such doctrines as are to be found in his defence which are altogether untenable, but I entertain the hope, that this admonition will be a warning to him not to fall into similar errors for the future.

With Major Algeo's manner of proceeding throughout, in the transaction connected with this trial I have had the strongest reason to be dissatisfied. It appears that Major Algeo as commanding officer of the 6th Regt took no notice of the disobedience of orders of which Lieut and Brev Capt Muller was guilty until the circumstance was commented upon in a brigade Order by Colonel (now Brigadier General) Salter who pointed out the impropriety of Major Algeo not enforcing the Command in Chief's G O of the 15th May 1835. It was then, only it occurred to Major Algeo, to censure Lieut and Brev Capt Muller, which he did in very severe terms on the 25th June and again before the Regiment on the 1st July. Had Major Algeo however, properly exercised his command, he ought to have placed the officer who had disobeyed the G O in question in arrest, long previously to the time when the first reprimand was given, for unless orders are obeyed it is obvious that duty cannot be carried on, and that discipline and the well being of the service must alike be at an end.

A Commander in Chief has a right to look to officers in command of regiments, for the support which their situation demands they should afford him, and in no way can that support be more beneficially given, than by their insisting upon the officers and soldiers under their orders, performing every duty and obeying every order which they may receive, as having emanated from their superiors, but a commanding officer should never pass over unnoticed, as Major Algeo appears to have done on that occasion, a glaring instance of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.

* * * * *

(Signed) JOHN KEANE,
Lieut Gen Commanding

Lieut and Brevet Capt Muller will be released from arrest, and return to his duty

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

Territorial Department

Oct 6 Mr A Elphinstone to be sub-collector of Sholapoor and to act as collector of Tanna.

Mr P Scott to be first assistant to principal collector of Poona.

Mr J Gordon to act as first assistant to principal collector of Dharwar.

Mr G. Malcolm to act as second assistant to principal collector of Poona from 6th Sept

Mr C G Prandergast to act as second assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr H P Malet to act as third assistant to principal collector of Poona, from 6th Sept

Mr. B. Keys to perform duties of third assistant to principal collector of Surat, under sec 29 of absence regulations

Judicial Department

Oct 6. Mr B. Hunt to act as judge and session judge of Ahmednagar

Mr J W Hunter to act as assistant judge and session judge of Conkan, for detached station of Rutnagberry

Mr G H Pitt to act as assistant judge and session judge of Poona for detached station of Shola poor

Mr P W Le Geyt to act as judge and session judge of Ahmedabad

Mr W E Frere to act as register to courts of sudder dewanee and sudder foudaree adawlut

Mr J S Law to act as assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad

Mr J A Shaw to join his station as judge and session judge of Tanja

17. Lieut Graham second in command of Bheel corps, to be assistant magistrate in Candesh

Capt C Hunter 8th N I to be assistant magistrate of Poona—Capt. Hunter took charge of police of city of Poona on 1st Sept 18th, from Mr Kacomb

Political Department

Oct 2. Capt W Ward 15th N I, to command irregular horse in Cutch v (Capt Roberts proceeding to England on sick certificate

General Department

Oct 16. Mr E H Townsend to conduct duties of sec to gov in Persian department during Mr Wathen's absence with Right Hon the Governor

Furlough Allowances—The Right Hon the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £100 to each of the undermentioned gentlemen of the civil service, viz—Mr C Norris, Mr W I Lumsden and Mr H W Reeves, date Oct 7, 18th

Leave of Absence, &c.—Mr G Grant to act for two months, for health—Mr P Bacon, to Cape for eighteen months for health—The Resident in Cutch, to presidency, for two months from 1st Nov, leaving his assistant, Lieut Burnes, in charge

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS &c

Bombay Castle, Oct 1, 1835—Capt P M Melville, 7th N I, to repair to presidency on duty

Lieut C S Baldwin 20th N I, to receive charge of remount depot at Rajkote, during absence of Lieut Hobson date of order 9th Sept

Oct 3.—Assist Surg J Dolg to be staff surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper at Belgaum, v Kennedy prom, date of app 1st May

Surg McLennan, as do, to act as surgeon to European General Hospital from date of surg Pinhey's embarkation for England

Surg Downey to be garrison surgeon at presidency, from same date

Assist Surg C Morehead M.D. to be surgeon to Right Hon the Governor, from 1st Oct

Assist Surg Gibson, vaccinator in Decan, to take charge of convalescent station on Mahbleshwar Hills, from 1st Oct, pending arrival of Lieut Murray from sick leave—Assist surg Gibson to continue to discharge duties of vaccinator in Decan

Oct 5.—Cadet of Infantry A C Honner admitted on estab, and prom to ensign

Oct 7.—Ens T R Prendergast, 10th N I, to act as qu mast to that regt, during absence of Lieut Echales, as a temp arrangement, from 15th Sept

Oct 9.—The brevet rank of Colonel is assigned to the following officers from the date specified, in

order to place them in the same relative position, in the general list of colonels of the Bombay army, as they stood in the list of Lieut cols, viz—Col F D Ballantine, 8th N I, from 5th June 1835, to stand above Col J Goodfellow, of engineers, Col R A Willis 15th N I, from same date, to stand above Col P Delamotte, 3d L C. Col L Kimmersley, 20th N I, ditto

Oct 12.—Artillery Lieut H W Brett to be adj and qu mast to 1st troop, v Lt Clair app adj to 4th troop, in room of Lieut Stamford who resigns the appointment

Capt J Liddell, 1st L C, to act as staff officer to left wing of that regt, during absence of Cornet Curtis

Oct 14.—Capt C Waddington, inspecting engineer of 4 D of army, permitted to proceed to presidency on duty

The following temporary appointments confirmed—Capt W J Browne brigade major at Baroda, to assume command of that station during absence of Brigadier F Burford, on med cert—Lieut J Holmes 12th N I, to act as major of brigade at Baroda during period Capt Browne's return in command of station—Lieut A Morrison to act as adj to 3d N I, from 3d March to 14th April on which date Lieut Malcolm received charge of appointment—Lieut A Bradford 13th N I, to act as inter to 3d L C, from 26th Sept

Oct 15.—Ens J M Browne of European regt, to be assistant to super intendent of military bazar at Poona in suit to Lieut Pope

Lieut J Pope, 17th N I, to be qu mast and inter to that regt, in suit to Lieut Macan prom

Ensigns W H Clarke, 10th N I, and J H Ayri in 2d or 6r do (each the junior ensign of his regt), permitted to exchange corps

Oct 17.—Lieuts P L Hart and A Nash to be assistants to inspecting engineer at presidency

Oct 20.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed—Ens H J Barr 8th N I, to act as adj to Northern (Ocean detachments consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from 1st Oct—Lieut and Qu Mast J B Bellamy 9th N I, to act as inter to 12th and 24th regts, during absence of Lieut Shepherd on med cert—2d Lieut J Lottinger to take charge of staff duties and commissariat at Hurwale, during absence of Lieut Knipe on sick cert—Lieut J Ash 20th N I, to receive charge of ordnance store department at Rajkote, during absence of 2d Lieut Seely on sick cert

Oct 26.—The following temporary arrangements made—Capt J Simpson 17th N I, to act as adj and qu mast to that regt, during absence of Lieut Knipe on sick cert—Ens H J Willoughby, 24th N I to act as qu mast and paym to that regt, during absence of Lieut Shepherd on med cert—Lieut F Jackson, 24th N I, to act as adj to detachment at Broach in room of Lieut Bellamy who has proceeded to presidency

Oct 29.—Capt Donnelly, 1st or Gr N I, to be postmaster at Belgaum, as a temporary arrangement

Brev Capt A P Le Mesurier, 23d N I, to be ad de camp to Brig Gen Balzer, v Kemett resigned

Ens A W Beavan, European regt, permitted to resign his commission in Company's service

Nov 2.—Col L C Russell, commandant of artillery, to be a brigadier of first class

Returned to duty, from Europe—Oct 5. Brev Capt A P Le Mesurier, 23d N I

FURLONGS

T. Europe—Sept 30. Ens C P Lesson, 23th N I, for health—Oct 14. Lieut Robert Lewis, 2d N I, for health—Cornet W F Curtis, 1st L C for health—Ens Robert Travers, 23d N I, for health—2d Lieut W H Hall, 6th Bengal L C, for health

To **Neighavree**—Oct 1. Ens A Vallant, 9th N I, for eighteen months, for health

MARINE DEPARTMENT

PROMOTION.

Sept 29.—Midshipman J W. Young to be lieutenant, v Harrison dec, date of com 30th Jan. 1835

SHIPPING

Arrivals.

Oct 13 American ship of war *Enterprise*, Campbell, from Rio and Zanzibar—18. *Discovery*, Hearn, from Calcutta—Nov 19 *Betsy*, Jones, from Singapore and Malacca—14 *Marys of Hastings*, Clarkson, from London and Cannanore, *Merley*, Douglas, from London, Ceylon, &c. *Amherst*, Harris, from Bannadore, *Lady Without Horton*, Jacob, from Ceylon, and *Agurys*, Dunbar, from Calcutta, Ceylon, &c—17 H M S *Rattlesnake*, from Calcutt—18 *Regia*, Kemp, from Madras and Ceylon—20 H C sloop of war *Coots*, Rose, from Socotra

Departures

Oct 25 *Bombay Packet*, Garmock, for Calcutta—Nov 8 *Cyrus*, Gurnell, for Persian Gulf, and Malabar Coast, for Malabar coast—11 *Pinon*, *Charlotte*, M'Kean, for Aleppo and Liverpool—12 *Syrus*, Bowman, for Liverpool—15 *Danest*, Pinder, for Calcutta, *Lady Faversham*, Webster, for Cape and London and *Boysie*, Richard, for London—17 *Amundale Hill*, for Madras, *Duchess of Clarence*, Hutchinson, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Oct 6 At Poona, the lady of Capt William Wyllie assist adj gen Poona div of a son
7 At Bombay Mrs Francis Luggett of a son
11 Mrs J H Reel of a son
20 At Poona, the lady of the Rev J Stevenson, of a son
— At camp Bhooy In Cutch, the lady of Capt P Sanderson 17th N I, of a son
22 At sea, on board the *Marys of Hastings*, the lady of Lieut Bates, H M 57th regt, of a daughter
23 At Colaba, Mrs T Colby, of a daughter
Nov 5 At Dhoolia the lady of Wm Birdwood, Esq, of a son
6 At Poona the lady of Ens J Morpew Browne of a son
11 At Colaba the lady of Lieut Clendon, Indian Navy, of a son
12 At Kandalla, the lady of Lieut T M Blou Turner, of a son
15 At Poona the lady of J H Hobson, Esq, Bombay L R, of a son

MARRIAGES

Sept 30 At Dharwar, John Hinde Pelly junior, Esq, civil service, to Isolina Ellen, daughter of John Richards Esq, of Blackdown, near Winchester
Oct 1 At Bombay Lieut Elgate Whitcheld, 9th regt N I, sub assist com gen to Caroline Margaret, third daughter of the late Colonel R H Hough, auditor general of this establishment
12 At Bombay, Mr James King to Miss Johanna Murray
19 At Ahmednuggur, Mr Charles Horton to Miss Anne Byrne
31 At Kalra, Capt H J Parkinson, of the 2nd regt, to Christina, third daughter of the late Walter Stewart, Esq, of the island of Jamaica
Nov 5 At Surat, Henry Young, Esq, junior, of the Bombay C S, to Elizabeth Mary, second daughter of the late Capt Keays, of H M 47th regt

DEATHS

Oct 5 At Masagon, Rita, the lady of Francis A Carvalho, Esq, and eldest daughter of Sir Roger de Faria, aged 38
29 At Colaba, John Watt, Esq, many years commanding the ship *John Bannerman*
30 At Sholapoor, in her 48th year, Catherine Helena, wife of Capt. James Cocks, commanding 1st troop horse artillery
Nov 15 At Bombay, Margaret Day Betson, wife of Mr Alex Tolmie, of Glasgow
Late At sea, from a severe internal injury sustained by the falling of the cuddy table, occasioned by a gale of wind while at dinner, Mr Lancaster, purser of the ship *Marque of Hastings*.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Oct 1 W Mow Esq, to be comptroller of customs for port of Colombo and for the several out ports of Ceylon
12 F Price, Esq, to be acting district judge of district court of Hambantotte and acting assistant to government agent for southern province
R Atherton, Esq, to be assistant to government agent at Trincomalee
W H Rough, Esq, to be assistant to collector of customs at Jaffna
17 Robert Wells Esq, to be district judge of district court of Colombo No 6, and assistant to government agent for southern province

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

Oct 13 Major H N Douglas, H M 78th regt, to be commandant of Kandy
Capt Sadlier H M 78th regt, to be commandant of Kotmale, from date of his arrival at Nuwera Elia

SHIPPING

Arrivals—Nov 1 *Bunken Moor*, Nichols, from London—10 *Merabee*, Stephens, from Singapore

MARRIAGE

Sept 2 At Colombo, Edward Parr Wilmoth, Esq, to Miss Arnoldina Dulcina Kriekunbeek

DEATHS

Sept 19 Suddenly, Don Thomas Rodrigo Wyntine, hereditary modhar of the Gurreway Pattoo and Cattoope district, and chief of the Elephant Hunt, aged 60
Oct 11 At Davatam, on her way from Madeira to Jaffna, Lucy, wife of the Rev W Todd, of the American mission

China.

SHIPPING

Arrivals—Oct 8 *Jane Brown*, from Singapore—8 *R from* from ditto—11 *Sarah* from Manila—11 *Lari of Bilor* from Samarang, *Dike of Lymante* from Bengal—19 *Duke of Sussex* from Singapore—20 *Dani Clark Mary* from Cebu, and *Colo* from Calcutta—21 *Chilav* from Calcutta—27 *Javanette*, from Liverpool *Mmtha* from Batavia and *Murmara*, from Manila—24 *Argyle*, *Mr maid* and *Glenelg*, all from Calcutta *Fabina*, *Clarion* nt, and *Gone* *ral* *Kyd* all from Singapore *Alfred*, from Madras *Belshoven*, *Gapey* and *Hecula*, all from Liverpool *Lord 12 other*, from Bombay—29 *General Gascogne*, from Liverpool—11 *Sophia*, from Calcutta—Nov 14 *Scuteman*, from Bristol—24 *General Pimes* from London—28 *Isden*, from Manila *Isabella* from Leth—Dec 1 *Esperanza*, from Lisbon—8 *Abercrombie Robinson* George the fourth

Arrivals at Linton—Oct 19 *James McTearoy*, from Batavia—18 *Arctian*, from Bristol—19 *Cordoba* from Liverpool—Nov 13 *Marques Camden*, from London—18 *Munera* from London—25 Oberlin, from London—26 *Bombay*, from London

DEATHS

July 29 At Macao, four days after her arrival from England, aged 34 years, Isabelle Anne, wife of John Templeton, Esq
Late At sea, George Keen, commanding the brig *Lady Charlotte*, of Liverpool. He was drowned, along with one of his crew, by the upsetting of his ship's long boat whilst proceeding from Whampoa to Canton

Singapore.

DEATHS.

July 31 At sea, of apoplexy, on board the barque *Beebe*, Capt Daniel Cardoso, aged 34
Sept 29 Johannes Simon, Esq, aged 75

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING

Arrivals—Dec. 24 *Hibernia*, from London.—*St. Marcell*, from London.—31 *Catherine* from London.—Jan. 2 *Fallingfield*, from Cork.—3 *William*, from Liverpool.—18. *Osse Bruch*, and *Ellen*, both from London.—18. *Eleusus*, from London.—17 *Mary Ekas*, from London.

Departures—Dec. 19 *Cornwall*, and *Duke of Argyll*, for Madras and Calcutta.—20 *La Belle*

Alliance, for Calcutta.—23. *Edinburgh*, for Hobart Town.—Jan. 3 *Catherine*, for Calcutta.—6 *Fallingfield*, from Ceylon

St. Helena.

DEATH

Jan. 18, 1836 Lieut Robert Hayes, of the artillery corps, aged 32

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House March 23

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leaden hall street, pursuant to the charter

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W S Clarke, Esq.) said—I have the honour to submit to the Proprietors certain papers which have been laid before parliament, since the last General Court in conformity with the by law, cap v sec 4

The titles of the papers were read by the clerk, as follow—

Resolutions of the Court of Directors, of the East India Company, being warrants or instruments granting any pension or annuity

Lists specifying the particulars of the compensations proposed to be granted to certain reduced officers, servants, and persons, late of the maritime service of the East India Company, under arrangements sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (Nos 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38)

Proceedings of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, approved and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India specifying the particulars of all compensations, superannuations and allowances, granted to reduced officers and servants of the Company, also to commanders, officers, and others lately belonging to the marine service of the East-India Company, whose interests are affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, together with the resolutions of the Court of Directors granting any pension, salary, or gratuity, during the preceding year

BY-LAWS

The *Chairman* then said,—I have the honour to acquaint the court, that it is

made special, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the proceedings of the General Court of the 16th December last, making an addition to the by-law, cap 6, sec 13, and ordaining a by law for publicly advertising all notices of motions for consideration in the General Court

The clerk read the resolution relative to the amended by law as follows—

“At a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors, held on Wednesday, December 16 1835—

‘It was resolved, That the following words be added to the by law, cap 6 sec 13 namely, ‘And that, whenever the Court of Directors shall pass a resolution of protest against orders or instructions given by the Board of Commissioners, after remonstrance on the part of the court, such resolution of protest shall be laid before the next General Court

The *Chairman*—I move to confirm the by law as amended

The *Deputy Chairman* (Sir J R Carnac) seconded the motion

Agreed to unanimously

The clerk then read the resolution relative to the new by law, as follows—

“At a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors, held on Wednesday, December 16, 1835—

“It was resolved, That the following be added to the by laws—‘Item, it is ordained that all notices of motion for the consideration of the General Court shall be advertised in two or more of the London daily morning papers, at least three days before the motion is taken into consideration

The *Chairman*—I move to confirm the by law

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion

Agreed to unanimously

No other business offering, the court, on the question, adjourned

HOME INTELLIGENCE

MISCELLANEOUS

1ST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION

On the 15th March, a public meeting of merchants and others interested in the India and China trade was held at the City of London Tavern, W Crawford, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report of the provisional committee was read and adopted—laws and regulations were agreed to—officers appointed—and the association formed. Two or three gentlemen spoke in favour of a more extensive association, which would include the trade of the port of London generally—a LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—and one party stated that he had £300 now in his possession to be given to the establishment of such an institution. The general feeling of the meeting was however, in favour of an exclusive association, and the Chairman stated, that this was an exclusive association.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

We understand that Lord Elphinstone is to be appointed governor of Madras in the room of Sir Frederic Adam—*Courier*

CAPT HUMPHREYS AND LIEUT PRESCOTT

Capt E. A. Humphreys and Lieut Richard Prescott both of the 8th regt Light Cavalry, Madras establishment, who were some time since discharged by sentence of a general court-martial, have been restored to their former rank.

GAZETTE APPOINTMENTS

Island of Ceylon

William Rough, Esq., sergeant at law, to be chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon date 13th March 1836.

John Jerome, Esq., to be first puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon date ditto.

John Frederick Stoddart Esq., to be second puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon, date ditto.

New South Wales

John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., to be attorney general of the colony of New South Wales date 14th March 1836.

Edward Deas Thomson, Esq. to be Secretary and Registrar of the Records of the Colony of New South Wales, date 14th March.

William M'Pherson, Esq., to be Clerk of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Colony of New South Wales date 14th March.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES

11th L Drago (in Bengal) Cornet James Martin to be lieut. by purch., v Windus who retires. W C Forrest to be cornet by purch., v Martin (both 11 March 36).

31st Foot (at Bombay) Lieut. M. S. H. Lloyd to be capt., v Mackworth dec., v Forb. St. G. H. Booth to be lieut., v Lloyd (both 13 Sept 35); Ens. E. A. W. Kesse from 33d regt., to be lieut. by purch., v Stock, whose prom. by purch. has not taken place (11 March 36).

3d Foot (in Bengal) Ens. A. Menzies to be lieut., v Isaac dec. (16 Aug 35) Cadet E. T. J. R. Nugent to be ens., v Menzies (19 March 36).

9th Foot (at Mauritius) W. D. Hilton to be ens. by purch., v Cary app. to 63d regt. (19 Feb 36).

16th Foot (in Bengal) Ens. C. H. F. a Gerald to be lieut., v Thompson app. adj. (27 July 35), Ens. H. C. M. Kimmens, from 97th regt., to be ens., v Fitzgerald (19 March 36) Lieut. C. F. Thompson to be adj. v Foley dec. (27 July 36).

17th Foot (in N. Wales) Lieut. J. Blackburne to be capt. by purch., v Forbes who retires. Ens. L. C. Bourchier to be lieut. by purch., v Blackburne. G. Haywood to be ens. by purch., v Bourchier. Paym. Jos. Moore from 33d regt., to be paymaster, v Carew app. to 13th F. (all 12 Feb. 36)—Surgeon H. W. Radford from 63d regt., to be surgeon, v Newton who has received a commutation (4 March).

20th Foot (at Bombay) G. B. C. Craspinay to be ens. by purch., v Willock prom. in 44th F. (29 Jan 36).

26th F. (in Bengal) Qu. mast Joseph Good fellow from 38th regt., to be qu. mast v Rodgers, who exch. 25 Sept 35).

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales) Capt. W. Hunter, from 3th F. to be capt., v J. A. Whittaker who retires on h. p. (29 Jan 36).

34th Foot (at Mauritius) Ens. C. R. Storey to be lieut., v Hope app. adj. of a recruiting district. Cadet A. O. Donaldson to be ens., v Storey (both 29 Jan 36).

31st Foot (in Bengal) D. McIlven to be ens. by purch., v Gregory who retires. Ens. J. E. Duncan from 54th regt., to be ens., v Cooper dec. (12 Feb).

38th Foot (in Bengal) Qu. mast James Rodgers, from 36th F., to be qu. mast, v Goodfellow who exch. (25 Sept 35).

39th Foot (at Madras) Ens. A. W. Fraser to be lieut. by purch., v Clarke who retires and Cadet Edw. (roker to be ens. by purch., v Fraser (both 4 March 36).

40th Foot (at Bombay) Lieut. Jos. Courtin to be capt. v Penefather dec. (18 July 35) Lieut. M. Morphet from 63d regt. to be capt., v Barnett, prom. (29 Jan 36)—Lieut. T. L. K. Nelson, from 63d regt., to be lieut. v Jas. Sweeney (5 Feb.)—May T. Powell from 3d regt. to be lieut.-col. by purch., v Dickson (19 Feb.)—Lieut. F. White to be adj. v Courtin prom. (1 Oct 35) Ens. G. H. Brown, from Royal Newf. Vet. Comp., to be lieut. v White app. adj. (11 March 36) Ens. R. B. Bennett to be lieut. by purch., v Brown, app. to Royal Newf. Vet. Comp., D. O. T. Compton to be ens. by purch., v Bennett (both 13 do).

44th Foot (in Bengal) Wm. Halfour to be ens. surg. v Dempster prom. in 63d regt. (4 March).

45th Foot (at Madras) Lieut. Wm. Walsh, from 7th F., to be lieut., v O. Malley who exch. (5 Feb).

54th Foot (at Madras) Cadet S. L. Smith to be ens., v Duncan app. to 1st F., 12 Feb. 36)—Ens. I. Hawkeham, from h. p. of 94th regt., to be ens. v Taylor dec. (4 March 36).

55th Foot (at Madras) Capt. Sir Wm. Scott, Bart. from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v Hunter app. to 28th F., Lieut. M. Wilson to be capt. by purch., v Crowther who retires, Ens. A. Denney to be lieut. by purch., v Wilson, and A. H. Harris to be ens. by purch., v Daubney (all 29 Jan 36)—Lieut. F. W. E. Barrell to be capt. by purch., v Sir Wm. Scott who retires; and Ens. S. B. Lamb, from 70th regt., to be lieut. by purch., v Barrell (ho h. 5 Feb).

57th Foot (at Madras) Lieut. L. Westwood, from h. p. 14th regt., to be lieut., v Alexander who exch. (12 Feb. 36).

INDIA SHIPPING

Arrivals

MARCH 2 *Stratford*, Locke, from South Seas; at Deal.—4. *Khanikah*, *Candy*, from Mauritius 28th Nov. at Bristol.—7. *Mary*, Robeson, from Cape 9th Dec. at Deal.—8. *Blair*, from Bombay 22d Oct. in the Clyde.—10. *Thomas Snook*, Brown, from Bengal 11th Nov. Mauritius 19th Dec. and Cape 24th Jan. at Deal.—11. *Edna Stewart*, Miller, from China 18th Nov. at Deal.—12. *Maccassar*, Poppen, from Batavia 8th Nov. off Dover.—14. *Kirkman Finley*, Russell, from Bombay 27th Oct. and *Syria*, Bowman, from ditto 12th Nov. both at Liverpool.—*Lady Kensington* Bolton, from China 12th Nov. at Deal.—*Mauda* Hopper, from Mauritius 23d Nov. off Margate.—*Scots*, Randolph, from Bengal 19th Oct. off the Wight.—*Looker*, Milnes, from V D I and 8th Sept. and *Janet*, Chalmers, from Mauritius 24th Nov. and Cape 21st Dec. both off Dover.—15. *Ann Bakshin*, Crawford, from China 24d Aug. off Ramsgate.—*Thames Arnold*, from Mauritius 14th Dec. off Plymouth.—*Capricorn*, Smith, from Mauritius 28th Nov. off Liverpool.—16. *Blake*, Thompson, from Bombay 19th Oct. off Liverpool.—*Banoolen*, Brown, from Manila 28th Oct. at Cork.—18. *Allenton*, Evans, from Bengal 31st Oct. off Holyhead.—19. *St Innocence* Bunker, from Batavia 24th Nov. and *Leith*, Nicholson, from Mauritius 24d Nov. both off Falmouth.—22. *Lord Eldon*, Wilkinson, from Sum 20th Aug. and Singapore 10th Oct. off Falmouth.—23. *T. M. B. N. Ford* from Bengal 17th Nov. Madras 3d Dec. and Cape 16th Jan. and *Alce* Scides from China 9th Nov. both off Portsmouth.—*Junna* Fetheringham, from China 28th Nov. off Cork.—24. *C. M. D. Dixon* from Cape 10th Jan. at Deal.—*Jane Brown* Dunlop, from China 19th Nov. off Cork.—*Lady Charlotte*, late Keen from China 3d Dec. at Liverpool.—25. *Thomas Gentle* Thornhill, from Bengal 17th Nov. and Cape 24th Jan. and *R. W. G. Wilson*, from Bombay 27th Oct. and Cape 12th Jan. *Alexander Bunting*, St Croix, from China 31 Dec. and *El entia* Deloitte, from N S Wales 18th Nov. all at Deal.—*W. A. nom* Fkin, from Bengal 19th Nov. off Holyhead.—*Bengal Ritchie*, from Bengal 20th Oct. and Cape 18th Jan. off Portsmouth.—*John Law* Crawford, from Bombay 27th July, at Liverpool.—*Hector*, Cowley from Bengal 22d Nov. at Liverpool.—*Johanna F. Smith*, Brown, from Batavia 13th Nov. off the Wight.—26. *Africane* Duff from Singapore 28th Oct. at Deal.—*L. A. N. Marks*, from Bourdeaux 2d Dec. at Cowes.—*Thomas Coutts* Onslow from China 10th Dec. off the Wight.—28. *John O. Gannet* Robertson from China 12th Dec. at Liverpool.—*Hero*, small wood from V D I and 3d Nov. both at Deal.—*Palmer*, M. Minn, from Manila 27th Oct. *Paul Gray*, Robertson, from ditto 9th Nov. both at Cork.—*Dryden*, M. Callum, from Mauritius and Cape, at Leith.

Departures

Feb 18. *Hythe*, Drayner, for Bombay and China from Dartmouth.—20. *Delfa*, Lumsden, for Rangoon, Monte Video, and Bombay from Liverpool.—21. *H. M. S. Scout*, Craigie, for Cape from Portsmouth.—23. *Flem*, Yeoman, for Penang and Singapore from Deal.—25. *Prince Regent*, Atkin, for N S Wales, and *Edward Robinson*, Parsons, for Mauritius, both from Deal.—*Eschene*, Jamison, for V D Land and N S Wales, and *Prince Regent*, Biles, both from Portsmouth.—27. *Orestes*, Shillier, for Madras, Bengal, and China, from Bristol.—28. *Remora*, Gordon, for N S Wales, *Princess Victoria*, Lee, for China, and *Shepherdess*, Glasgow, for Mauritius all from Deal.—*May*, Syme, for Bombay from Liverpool.—29. *Ottenspool*, Richardson, for Bengal, and *Megastis* Lawson, for Bombay both from Liverpool.—MARCH 3. *Warwick*, Brewer, for Ceylon and Madras, from Liverpool.—*Maria*, Palmer, for Mauritius, from Bristol.—5. *New Grover*, Brown, for N S Wales, *Belsion*, Salmon, for Bordeaux and Mauritius, and *Gloxy*, Gaymer, for Algoa Bay, all from Deal.—*Mercureus*, snipe, for Batavia and Singapore, from Liverpool.—8. *Mendaria*, Donald, for Bengal and China; and *Ripley*, Steward, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Duke of York*, Morgan, for South Australia, from Portsmouth.—9. *Purvis*, Mackellar, for Ben-

gal, and *Perfect*, Snell, for Madras and Bengal, both from Greenock.—10. *John M. Latham*, M'Donald, for Bombay and *Essex*, Clements, for Coast of Africa and Cape, both from Plymouth.—*Justice*, Williams, for Singapore and China, from Liverpool.—15. *Cheerful*, Tilney, for Cape and Algoa Bay, from Liverpool.—19. *Ganges*, Broadhurst, for Mauritius, Madras, and Bengal, *Charles Grant*, Domett, and *Lancie Huntley*, Jolly, both for Bombay and China; *Achilles*, Duncan, for Mauritius, *London*, Lamb, and *Patrice*, Dunn, both for Cape, *Resourer*, Smith, for St Helena and Cape, and *Orator*, Terry, for Bordeaux and Mauritius all from Deal.—19. *Windsor*, Taylor, for Madras, Bengal, and China, *Hortensia*, Reid, for Cape Batavia, and Singapore, and *John Perie*, Martin for South Australia, all from Falmouth.—19. *Strath Eden*, Chespe, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal from Torbay.—19. *Alexander*, Mac Lachlan for V D Land and N S Wales, *Arguana*, Carr, for Mauritius, *Aboumar*, Oliver, for Mauritius and Ceylon, and *Eschene*, Hilde, for Bombay and China all from Portsmouth.—19. *Gravel*, Lancaster, for Madras, Bengal, and China from Cowes.—19. *Mary Ann Webb*, Lloyd, for Bengal, *Finthly*, Sly, for ditto and *Esmae*, Pickett, for Bombay, all from Liverpool.—20. *Colonel*, Cowman, for N S Wales, from Liverpool.—31. *Bolton*, Stoor, for Launceston, from Cowes.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA

Per Packfield from Bombay (arrived last month) Dr J. H. Peart, Lieut. Lewis, 23d N I, Lieut. and Mrs Walker, H. M. 6th Regt., Corner Curtis, 1st L C.

Per Th. M. Snook from Bengal Mr Symes, Mr Chalke, Mr Burnell late of the *Falcon*, Mr Singrove.

Per Benham from Bengal (arrived last month) Mrs Gillett and child.

Per Hugh Lindsay (steamer) from Bombay to Queer Mrs Norris C. Norris, Esq., civil service, Jas. Henderson, Esq., ditto, Capt. Roberts, 13th N I, Capt. Williams, Capt. Delamain, 3d Bombay L C. Dr Jefferson civil oculist, Lieut. Stumford, artillery, Lieuts. Husband and Knox, H. M. 4th L. Drags. Ess. Travers, 23d Bombay N I, Mrs Powell 26th do, M. Forbes, Esq., Mr Morris, Mr Murphy.

Per Teper, from Mauritius (arrived last month) Lieut. Scobell, H. M. 62d Regt., Mr Mainwaring.

Per Trus Eiston, from Madras and Bengal Mrs Harding, Capt. Harding 14th Madras N I, Capt. Aldritt, Mrs Aldritt, Master Aldritt, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Hay, two Misses Hay, and Master Hay, Lieut. Zouch 43d Madras N I, Lieut. Hilly 41st do, Dr Smith, med. estab. Landed at Cape, Capt. Clerk, 3d Madras N I.—(Capt. Ogilvie, 2d M N I, died at sea 30th Dec.)

Per Thomas Granville, from Bengal Mrs Turner, Mrs Ogilvie, Mrs Langholm, Miss Turner, Major Turner, 54th N I, Major Malby, 2d N I, Major Edward Capt. Hunter, 16th N I, Lieut. Walker, Lieut. Minchin, 67th N I, Dr. Muston, Mr Blake, Mr Hoeson, Mr Harvey, Mr Walters, Mr Watson, seven children.—From the Cape Mr Price.—Landed at the Cape, Capt. Rogers, 20th N I, Mrs Rogers, Capt. Rutherford, artillery.

Per Bengal, from Bengal Mrs Ingram, Mrs. Morris, Capt. Ingram, 19th N I, Lieut. Mainwaring, 1st B N I, Lieut. Morris, 29th N I, Mr. Wynne.

Per Royal George, from Bombay Mrs Iredell, Mrs Oakley, Mrs. Tamma, Major Iredell, Dr. Tamma, Capt. Sweeney, H. M. 40th regt., Mr. Sheehan, qu. mast H. M. 6th regt., three children.—(Mr Walsh, qu. mast. H. M. 40th regt. died at sea 23d Nov.)

Per Thomas Coutts, from Penang Mrs Paddy Jonathan Paddy, Esq., two Masters Paddy.

Per Africa, from Mauritius Mr. Wearing.

Expected.

Per Lady Fawcett, from Bombay Capt. and Mrs. Kerr and children.

Per Payne, from Bombay Mrs. Young and three children, Mrs. Scott and two ditto, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Williams, Lord Charles Kerr, Capt. Mamey, Lieut. Bennett;

Dr. Christopher and two children, Emma L. Manger.

Per Duchess of Clarence, from Bombay Mr and Mrs. Gourlay and child

Per Princess Charlotte, from Bombay Mr Geo. Knox, surgeon

Per William Byrnes, from Sydney Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Newton, Miss Mackie, Capt. Rensburgh, late of the *Blackadder*; Dr. Inches, R.N., Mr. Perkin

Per Bolton, from Bengal Lieut. Studly, 8th L. C.

Per St. George, from Bengal Col. A. Cobbe, political agent at Moorshedabad

PASSING TO INDIA

Per John W. Lellan, for Bombay Mr. Burke

Per Orwell, for Madras and Bengal Mrs. Bracken, Major Dunn, Madras army; Capt. Bracken Bengal ditto, Messrs. Dodgson, Woolley, McCulloch, and Betts, merchants, Messrs. Harris, Gordon, Mackenzie, McCaskill, Keighly, and Stock pool, cadets, Messrs. W. Fallowfield, J. Fallowfield, and Collins, surgeons

Per Ganges, for Madras and Bengal Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Bonth and family (Capt. Harris, Lieut. Jones, Mr. Webster, Mr. Roberts, musician)

Per Stath Eden, for Cape Mr. Maynard

Per Windsor, for Madras and Bengal Lady Hayes, Capt. Faber, Dr. Everard, Messrs. Hayes, Robertson, Taylor, Shaw, Charles Seeley, Raikes, two Metcalfe, Farmer, Betts, two Bhand, Gault, Jenkins, Pigott, Phillips, Twentyman, and Biggs

Per Haskins, for Bombay Dr. and Mrs. Cahill, Lieut. and Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Marriott, Miss Grant, two Messrs. Birdwood, Messrs. Stanley, Kale, Fitzgald, Postcocke, Faulkner, Young, Cousins, and Evans

Per Castle Huntly, for Bombay Capt. Lidell, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Pitcairn, Mr. Magnay, Mr. Young

Per Anna, for Madras and Bengal Mrs. Allyn, Mrs. Mosley, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Walker, two Messrs. Webb, J. P. Allyn, Esq., W. B. Mosley, Esq., Mr. Stewart, Mrs. M. Ilven, Messrs. Bowell, Bourdier, Gubbins, Bailie, Roberts, Wood, Galway, Phillips, Richard, Atkinson, and Brougham, 57 H. cappers and miners

Per Charles Grant, for Bombay Miss Stree, Capt. Stree, Mr. Adam, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Pitcairn, Mr. Cowper

Per Adelaide for Bombay Dr. Mackenzie

Per Vincent Mabeourne, for Madras and Bengal Mrs. Hamfrays, Mrs. Bolton, Lieut. Humfrays, Bengal artillery, Lieut. Bolton, 47th N.I.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Feb 22 At Cheltenham, the lady of R. G. Chambers, Esq., Bombay (S.), of a daughter

March 2 At Bloomfield, county Down, the lady of Alex. Chas. Heyland, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, of a daughter

17 In Queen's Square, Westminster, the wife of T. Lavis Esq., Madras artillery, of a son

Lastly At Freshfield Villa, near Southampton, the lady of Col. C. S. Fagan, of the Bengal army, of a son

MARRIAGES

Feb 13. At West Woodhay, Hants, the Rev. J. D. Dundas second son of Capt. Dundas, R.N., M.P., of Barton Court, Berks, to Olivia Ffow, only daughter of Col. Burdett, C.B., of Harewood Lodge, Hants

14 At Dromore Church, in the county Down, W. R. Dundas, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Agnes, fourth daughter of the late Col. Callender, of Craigforth, in the county of Strath

15 At Paris, Monsieur Acide de Beauchamp, to Miss Ffow Hodgson, daughter of Col. H. Hodgson, Bengal army

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24. At Edinburgh, Capt. George Maxwell of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. David Watson, Edinburgh

30 At Edinburgh, Edward Every Miller, Esq., of the 1st Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, to Frances Grace Hay, second daughter of the late Major General and of Lady Charlotte Murray Macdonald

March 2. At Kensington, Major Curphy, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Christiana, daughter of Jonathan Bell, Esq.

8 At Great Amwell, Berks, George Anthony Smith Esq., Madras civil service, eldest son of the late George Smith, Esq., of Woodcot, Essex, to Katherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bache, Principal of the East-India College, Haileybury

— At 4t George, Hanover Square, E. Rawdon Power, Esq. private secretary to his Excy. the Right Hon. Sir R. I. Wilkes Horton, Bart., G.C.H., G. vernor and commander in chief at Ceylon, eldest surviving son of the late David Power, Esq. His Majesty's protector of slaves at Barbadoes, to Mary Felicity second daughter of William Jordan, Esq. F.R.S., &c. &c.

22 At Brighton, Capt. Aldous of the Bengal army, to Eliza, youngest daughter of W. Vernon, Esq., of North Lodge

— At Dublin, Joseph Tyndal, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's 22d N.I., to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. R. Walsh, of Blessington, county Wicklow

DEATHS

Dec. 30 On board the *True Bride*, on the passage from Madras to England, Capt. H. T. Ogilvie, of the 23d Regt. N.I.

Jan. 12 In the 1st year of his age, on his passage from India, on board the *Leopold*, Philip Bacon, Esq., of the civil service, Bombay, fourth son of the late Anthony Bacon, Esq., of Elcott, Berks.

Feb 14 At Paris, Mrs. Coventry, relict of the late John Coventry, Esq., of Douglas, North Britain

18 At Cheltenham, Joanna Jemima, youngest daughter of Major Henry Dundas Robertson, Bombay establishment, aged four years and five months

25 At his residence, Grove-end Road, suddenly, Lieut. Col. D. H. Bellais, fourth son of the late Maj. Gen. John Bellais, commander of the forces at Bombay

24 At Marseilles Don Gabriel Tsouli, professor of Arabic at the Royal College in that city. He was born at Damascus, in 1727, of a Christian family of the Greek church. His parents, who possessed a considerable property, gave him a good education. At the age of 17 he entered a Greek monastery in Mount Libanus, and studied theology at Rome. He visited France, acquired the language, returned to Rome, and thence to Syria. At the Fiechivva Ion of Egypt, he was made interpreter to Bonaparte's army. He subsequently came to live in France

March 1 In Bentinck street, Mrs. Seton, wife of Capt. Bruce Seton, of the Company's military service at Bombay

— Miss A. Henrietta, eldest daughter of Henry Chalk Esq., of Gloucester Place, Portman Square

2 At Edinburgh, Capt. David Carnegie, late of H.M. 44th Regt. of Foot

8 At Longham Lodge, Norfolk, Imabella, daughter of Capt. Sir Edward Parry, R.N.

9 Imabella Mary, wife of William Borradaile, Esq., of Balham, Surrey

14 At York Terrace, Pockham, aged 67, John Charles Parker, Esq., late of the Hon. East India Company's service

20 At the Common house, Grove-street, Hackney, Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Harper, Esq., in the 63d year of his age

Lastly At Clifton, Lieut. Gen. C. Macanley, of the Madras army

— At Port Natal, South Africa, James, youngest son of the late George Collins, Esq., of Swanbridge, in the county of Worcester

(J S)

NB The letter P.C. denotes prime cost or manufacturing price. A advance (per cent) on the same. D discount (per cent) on the same. ND a demand. The hazar mark is equal to 100 Rs. 2 on 2 dms and 10 hazar mark is equal to 100 thousand marks. Goods sold by Sir, Rupes E. make produce 5 to 6 per cent more than when sold by C. E. of 100 Rs. 100. The Madras Candy is equal to 50000. The bagat Candy is equal to 7500 lb. The Perul is equal to 1250 lb. The Corge is 30 pieces.

CALCUITA, November 19, 1895

			Ra-A	Ra-A				Ra-A	Ra-A
Anchor	Sa.Ra.	cwt. 10	11	0	60	38	0	5	0
Battens			1	4				5	0
Cable	B	md	0	54		0	7		
Copper Sheathing, 16-20	F	md	23	8		33	10		
--- Brainers			23	0					
--- Thick sheets		do.							
--- Old Gross		do	31	0		31	4		
--- Bolt		do	31	12		38	0		
--- Tie		do	30	4		31	0		
--- Nails assort		do	30	0		35	8		
--- Peru Slab	Ct Ra	do	32	0		33	8		
--- Russian	Sa Ra	do							
Coppets		do	4	0		4	4		
Cottons chints	pos								
--- Muslin, assort.		do	1	5		12	8		
--- Yarn 16 to 17)	mor		0	6		6	8		
Cutlery fine			10	10		10	10		
Glass		SA							
Hardware	30 D		8	0		8	0		
Hosiery cotton	2 1/2					2 1/2			
Iron, pig			15	to 30		D	P		
Iron Swedish sq	Sa Ra	F	md	5		0			
--- English sq		do							
--- flat		do							
--- Bolt		do							
--- Hoops		F	cwt. 11	0		15	8		
--- Nail		do	4	10		5	0		
--- Hentledge		F	cwt. 1	10		1	13		
--- Pig		md	3	0		3	0		
--- unstamped		do	5	15		6	0		
--- Millinery			15	to 36 D		P			
--- Shot patent		bag	2	10		1	8		
--- Spoon	Ct Ra	F	md	8		8	0		
--- Statuary			10	to 30 D		P			
--- Steel English	Ct Ra	F	md	6		6	0		
--- Swedish			7	6		7	8		
--- Tin Plates	Sa Ra	box	16	8		17	8		
--- Woollens Broad cloth		yd							
--- coarse and middling			2	2		2	10		
--- Flannel fine			1	4		1	14		

MADRAS November 18 1847

	Rs	@	Rs		Rs	@	Rs
Bottles	100	12		Iron Hoops	candy	21	22
Copper Sheathing	candy	265		— Nails	do	110	115
— Cakes	do	—		— Lead Pig	do	42	45
— Old	do	230	40	— Sheet	do	38	40
— New & sort	do	300	57	— Millinery	do	10A	11A
Cottons (hubs)	piece	6	7	— Shot patent	bag	40	42
— Gingham	do	9	9	— Spelter	candy	40	43
— Longcloth fine	do	11	15	— Stationery		Overstocked	
Cutlery coarse	P C	10A	10A	— Steel English	candy	50	55
Glass and Earthenware	10A	2A		— Swed sh	do	7	75
Hardware	1 A			— T'n Plates	box	19	20
Iron	25A		30A	— Woollens Broad cloth fine	11A		15A
— Swedish	candy	40	50	— — coarse		Wanted	
— English bar	do	21	22	— — (anne) fine	10015Ans	pr yd	
— Flat and bolt	do	21	22	— — Ditto coarse	608Ans	do	

BOMBAY, November 7 1835

	R ₁	R ₂		R ₁	R ₂
	cwt	@		cwt	@
Anchor	10	13	Iron Swedish	48	48
Bottle	14	—	do English	22	22
Cask	19	12	do Hoops	5 8	—
Copper Sheathing 16-32	49	—	do Nails	12	13
do Th ck sheets	52	—	do Sheet	5 8	—
do Plate bottoms	51 8	—	do Rod for bolts	22	27
do Tile	45 8	46	do do for nails	22	27
Cottons Ch nts &c &c	—	—	Lead Pig	10	—
do Lo grioths	—	—	do Sheet	9 12	—
do Muslins	—	—	Mill nery	10 D	—
do Other goods	—	—	Shot patent	10	—
do Yarn Nos. 20 to 100	1b 10	1 6	Spelter	8	—
Cutlery table	10A	—	Stationery	P C	—
Glass and Earthenware	10 D	20 D	Steel Swedish	10 4	10 4
Hardware	P C	—	T n Plates	16	17
Hosiery half hose	P C	—	Woolens Broad cloth	4	1
			do course	1 12	2
			do Flannel fine	12	—

CANTON, December 1, 1835

Cottons	China	*8 yds	place	3	24	Smals	pecul	30	80
---	Longcloths		do	3	11	Steel Swedish	trib	4	140
---	Mylaine	80 yds	do	3	---	Woollens Broad cloth	yd	2 50	2 75
---	Chimrica	40 yds	do	3	15	do do super	yd	2 50	2 75
---	Reemumens		pecul	44	51	Camlets	pecul	25	30
---	Warr Nbs	16 to 20	do	2 34	---	Do Dutch	do	34	27
Iron	Bar		do	3	31	Long Kils	do	8	84
---	Red		do	3	---	Tin Straits	pecul	15	104
Lead	Pig		do	64	---	Tin Plates	box	94	104

SINGAPORE, November 14, 1895.

		Drs.	Dns.		Drs.	Dns.
Anchor ..	pecul	6	@ 74	Cotton Hfht. knit, Battick, dble.	dos.	54 @ 4
Bottles	100			do. do. Fullback	dos.	12 @ 4
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul			Twst, 30 to 40	pecul	54 @ 25
Cottons, Madapolams, 36yd.	by 36in. pcs.	2	- 24	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery		scars.
Imit. Irish	34	34-35	do 2	Iron, Swedish	pecul	26 @ 25
Longcloths 36 to 40	do. do.	34-35	do 44	English	do.	26 @ 25
do. do.	do. do.	35-36	do 5	Nail, rod	do.	26 @ 25
do. do.	do. do.	40-44	do 4	Lead, Pig	do.	54 @ 25
do. do.	do. do.	44-54	do 5	Sheet	do.	5 @ 25
do. do.	do. do.	54	do 9	Shot, patent	bag	2 @ 25
Prints, 7 1/2. single colours	do.	2	- 9	Spicer	pecul	54 @ 6
do. 9 1/2	do.	2	- 21	Swedish	do.	44 @ 6
Cambric, 18yd. by 45 to 50 in.	do.	18	- 24	English	do.	44 @ 6
Jaconet, 20	40	44	do 2	Woolens, Long Ells	pcs.	9 @ 10
Lappets, 10	40	44	do 1	Camberts	do.	25 @ 25
Chints, fancy colours	do.	3	- 54	Ladies' cloth	yd.	1 @ 25

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Nov. 19, 1855.—The market for Piece Goods here, do not undergo any change since our last, we have therefore but to repeat our remarks for the preceding week, by stating, that Book Muslins, fine Lappet, Jacquets, Cambrics, and other descriptions of light Cotton Goods, are in good demand, and that Longcloths are not much required. Cambric (hinites, and light fabric Ginghams, have a fair inquiry. The sales have not been large; indeed the stocks are too small generally to admit of a great weekly business being done, until we have fresh arrivals.—We have heard only of one sale of White Cotton Yarn during the week—say 70 bales, average 60, at 0-6-1 per mohar. As supplies in the hands of the dealers are getting low again, we may expect improvement during the week, unless we have arrivals. In the case of Yarn there is little demand, as no more is continued to be wanted, and are raising fair rates.—Copper, a further reduction in price has been submitted to, and the market continues depressed. Iron, Spelter, and Lead, without any abatement.—P. Cow

Madras, Nov. 18, 1895—In Cotton Twist there has been a good deal doing, and prices of Orange and Turkey Red have advanced since our last.

and the latter quality in good request.—Metals continue to be sold in small quantities at our quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 7, 1835.—Our market for Piece Goods remains as before, the supplies, although not large, still keep pace with the consumption. The stock of Cotton Yarn is moderate, but the demand is not commensurately brisk.

Canton, Nov. 10, 1838.—Cotton Piece Goods keep in regular demand, but without any improvement in price—Cotton Yarn has been very dull in demand, and lower prices are offered, in consequence of the large supplies that have been lately received.—Jong ella are saleable in moderate quantities, at our quotations—Woollene are in trifling demand, even at low prices.—Iron and Lead are steady at our prices.—Nov. 30, In consequence of the great destruction of Woolen goods by the late fire, of scurried and assorted qualities, there has been a considerable increase in the price. In Broad Cloth there has been some improvement, and also in Cottons, particularly Bangalee. Raw Silks are also advancing, and Tens of all sorts, and the tea-men continue to exact high prices from parties compelled to buy, in order to prevent delay in the despatch of vessels.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov 19, 1835

Government Securities.

Buy.]	Rs. As.			Rs. As.	[Sell
Prem.	17	0	Remittable	16	8 Prem
Prem.	0	4	Second 5 per cent.	9	8
	2	12	Third 5 per cent.	9	8 Prem.
Disc.	2	7	Four per cent. Loan	2	10 Disc

Bank 6 hours

Bank of Bengal (10,000) . .	sa. Rs. 15,900 = 15,950
Union Bank .. (2,500) . . .	2,500 —

Bank of Bengal Rates

Discount on private bills .. .	8	0	per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	8	0	do
Interest on loans on govt. paper ..	6	0	do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London and Liverpool, six months' sight, to
buy, 2s. 9d.; to sell, 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Nov 18, 1895.

Government Securities

Government Securities
 Remarkable Loan, six per cent.—16 per ct. prem
 Non-Remarkable—Old five per cent.—1, prem—3
 disc.
 Ditto ditto of 18th Aug. 1885, five per cent.—1
 prem—3 disc.
 Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1, prem—3 disc.
 Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—8 per cent. disc.
 Ditto ditto New four per cent.—5 per cent. disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 mths. 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per Md R.

Bombay, Nov. 7, 1835

• **Exchanges.**

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per
Rupee
On Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 108 to 108-2 Boms. Rs.
per 100 S cca Rupees
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 104 12 to 105-4 Boms.

Madras Rs.

Remittable Loan, 196 to 199 Bom. Rs per 100 Rs-Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1892-93, according to the period
of discharge, 108 4 to 108.19 per ditto.
Ditto of 1893-94, 108 to 111.8 per ditto.
Ditto of 1894-95, 111 to 111.8 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1895-96, 108 4 to 108.8 per ditto.

Singapore, Nov. 14, 1895

Exchanges

On London, 4 to 6 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. per dollar.
On Bengal, gov. bills 206 Rs. Rs. per 100 dollars.

Canton, Dec. 1, 1835.

Exchanges, Inc.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 10s per Sp. Dol.
E. I. Co's Agents for advances on consignments,
4s 8d.
On Bengal. — Private Bills, 512 Sa. Rs. per 100
Sp. Dol.— Company's ditto, 29 days, 248 Sa. Rs.
On Bombay, ditto Bern. Rs. 250 to 252 per ditto.
Suez Silver at Lanta, 3½ to 4 per cent. prem.

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